

A STUDY OF SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS  
OF THE HOLDINGS AND AGRICULTURE OF EASTRY MANOR, EAST KENT  
FROM c. 1086 TO c. 1350

Thesis submitted for the Degree of  
Master of Philosophy  
in the University of London, Bedford College

by

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ABSTRACTA STUDY OF SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOLDINGS AND AGRICULTURE  
OF EASTRY MANOR, EAST KENT, FROM c. 1086 TO c. 1350

This thesis examines some of the characteristics of the holdings and agriculture of Eastry Manor, East Kent, from c.1086 to c. 1350. Canterbury Cathedral Archives contain rich documentary evidence of many of the former Benedictine manors of East Kent. This study looks into the evolution of one of the manors of East Kent which previously has not been examined in detail. Abundant manorial documents for the period have made it possible to reconstruct many characteristics of the demesne and the tenants' holdings. Information emerges about Eastry's sulungs, cotland, assarts, denns, marshland, tenure and population which give rise to new questions. The documents relating to the demesne provide important material about the medi<sup>e</sup>val agrarian economy of East Kent. A comparison of the information of each successive century reveals changes which resulted from the inter-relationship of the physical and human factors of the area.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to express her gratitude to Miss E. Vollans, M.A., B.Litt., for her constant help and advice at all stages of her post graduate work and for reading the final draft. She is grateful to Mrs. Sonia Chadwick Hawkes of the Institute of Archaeology, Oxford, for her assistance with chapter one and for having allowed her to read an unpublished paper on Saxon Eastry.

Grateful acknowledgement is made to Miss Anne Oakley, M.A., Archivist of Canterbury Cathedral Archives, for help with the translation of the Palaeography, to Mr. S. Fordham of the Soil Survey of England and Wales, to Professor F.R.H. Du Boulay of Bedford College, London, to Dr. Joan Thirsk of St. Hilda's College, Oxford, to Dr. William Urry of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and Mr. J. Bones of Wells Farm, Eastry.

Further acknowledgement is made to Mr. P. Neale who drew the maps, to Mrs. Pat Hatton for typing the draft chapters and Mrs. Wendy Child for typing the final script.

Inevitably many acknowledgements remain unwritten, especially those to the various libraries where so much help was given.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| A.C.          | Archaeologia Cantiana                      |
| Ag.Hist.Rev.  | Agriculture History Review                 |
| Arch.Jour.    | Archaeological Journal                     |
| Ant.Jour.     | Antiquaries' Journal                       |
| A.            | Acres                                      |
| Bk.           | Book                                       |
| B.L.          | British Library (formerly B.M.)            |
| C.C.          | Christ Church                              |
| C.C.A.C.      | Christ Church Archives Canterbury          |
| C.C.P.        | Canterbury Cathedral Priory                |
| Ch.           | Chapter                                    |
| C.U.P.        | Cambridge University Press                 |
| C.            | circa                                      |
| Eng.Hist.Rev. | English Historical Review                  |
| Ec.Hist.Rev.  | Economic History Review                    |
| E.P.N.E.      | English Place Name Elements                |
| Fig.          | Figure                                     |
| I.B.G.        | Institute of British Geographers           |
| I.C.C.        | <u>Inquisito Comitatus Cantabrigiensis</u> |
| In.           | Inch                                       |
| J.E.P.N.S.    | Journal of English Place Names' Society    |
| K.P.N.        | Kentish Place Names                        |
| O.U.P.        | Oxford University Press                    |
| O.S.          | Ordnance Survey                            |
| P.N.K.        | Place Names of Kent                        |
| P.R.O.        | Public Records Office                      |
| P.            | Perches                                    |

INTRODUCTION

- R. Roods  
 T.I.B.G. Transactions of Institute of British Geographers  
 T.R.H.S. Transactions of the Royal Historical Society  
 V.C.H.Kent Victoria County History of Kent.

There is in Canterbury Cathedral Archives a wealth of documentary material of the twelfth century to the sixteenth century. Some of the material was particularly exciting because they were comprehensive and well-illustrated. I had read much of the research material relating to medieval agriculture and land tenure of East Kent and having found that Eastry Manor contained so many detailed documents of a medieval manor, I decided to examine Eastry in the context of previous research.

This study is divided into four distinct sections.

1. An attempt is made to interpret the early history of Eastry and to reconstruct the manor in its physical context.
2. It is possible to build up a remarkable, detailed picture of this manor over 200 years. The information consulted includes the following primary sources.

a) Manors

12 John of Christ Church Manor in P.R.O.

E133 in C.C.A.C.

E152 " "

E154a " "

E167 " "

E184a " "

E187a " "

E188 " "

D4 " "

Registers B, C, I and J in C.C.A.C. contain small but useful

registers of Eastry Manor as well as some charters.

### INTRODUCTION

There is in Canterbury Cathedral Archives a wealth of documentary material of the medieval manors of East Kent covering the period from the eleventh to the sixteenth centuries. Dr. William Urry encouraged me to read some of these documents; those for Eastry Manor were particularly exciting because they were comprehensive and illuminating. I had read much of the research material relating to medieval agriculture and land tenure of East Kent and having found that Eastry Manor contained so many detailed documents of a medieval manor, I decided to examine Eastry in the context of previous research.

This study is divided into four distinct sections.

1. An attempt is made to interpret the early history of Eastry and to reconstruct the manor in its physical context.
2. It is possible to build up a remarkable, detailed picture of this manor over 264 years. The information consulted includes the following primary sources.

a) Rentals

12 John of Christ Church manors in P.R.O.

E135 in C.C.A.C.

E152 " "

E154a " "

E167 " "

E184a " "

E187B " "

E188 " "

D4 " "

Registers B,C,I and J in C.C.A.C. contain small but useful

Rentals of Eastry Manor as well as some charters.



Eastry rental of 1511 in C.C.A.C.

" " " 1596 " "

" " " 1677 " "

" " " 1775 " "

b) Bedels' Rolls

The Bedels' rolls of Eastry Manor for the following years:

1268, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1284, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310,  
1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319\*, 1320,  
1321, 1322\*, 1323\*, 1325\*, 1327\*, 1331, 1337, 1340, 1341, 1344,  
1346, 1347, 1349, 1350.

All the above rolls are stored in Canterbury Cathedral Archives except those marked with an asterisk, which are kept in Lambeth Palace Library.

I added to these primary sources some secondary sources to fill in further detail. The manorial documents make it possible to reconstruct with unusual accuracy the tenants' land. Indeed the inter-relationship between the physical environment with all its limiting factors and the human interaction of these over the periods described by the documents was one of the most fascinating aspects of this study. Possible changes within the holdings can be traced between these dates, such as the acquisition of land from the lord, the addition of new land from the reclaimed marshes and from the denns.

3. In the documents the descriptions and information about the tenants' and the lord's land is probably equally balanced and the author recognises in this study that the emphasis has been placed more heavily on an analysis of the tenants' land. This is so because their land proved to be the most interesting part of the study and indeed the part which pushed forward the boundaries of previous research. However, the lord's land is not without interest.

Life in the lord's demesne is well outlined in the Bedels' rolls

between 1268 and 1350. A special study has been possible of the lord's agricultural activities of that period. It was decided because of the nature of the records to include the information of the thirteenth century in one chapter and that of the fourteenth century in another. The documents of both centuries yield valuable material about the acreage of the crops grown, the amount of seed sown per acre for each crop, the yield per acre of the crops and the different ways in which the crops were used. Useful information emerges about the demesne workers and practices.

4. Chapter five is devoted exclusively to a discussion of the sulungs in Eastry Manor. This aspect of the study was not only the most exciting but also has contributed most significantly to the previous research and the knowledge of the sulung.

In the conclusion the findings of each of the four sections are drawn together and are considered in total. There is also some consideration given to the directions which future research might take given the questions which this study has either not fully answered or failed to answer.

(a) It is not known if the estate of Eastry was once greater than its size which is recorded at Domesday. The presence of the knight's fee at Tilmanstone suggests that before the Tilmanstone 'sulung' was donated to William Folet, the whole stretch of land from the north of the manor to the south may have belonged to the monks of Christ Church Canterbury, and therefore may have formed one estate. There is no means of checking if this was so or not.

(b) The three distinct types of sulungs which are encountered in Eastry arouse speculation. If all of the seven sulungs of the manor had been formed at the same time it can be argued that they would have had similar characteristics. Since Eastry has three distinct groups of sulungs close to the demesne, suspicion about their age is evident. On



account of their similar characteristics it could be argued that the four northern sulungs may have been formed first. The fact that sulung five is so different from the other six seems to indicate that it might be different in age from the others; whether it is older or younger than them is a question for which there seems to be no answer. The mixed tenures of the two southern sulungs, cause speculation.

(c) The distinction between the demesne of Eastry Manor and the lord's home farm is not clearly outlined in the early manorial documents. It is known that the Eastry demesne fluctuated in size after the Conquest. In 1174, 150 acres of the demesne were donated by the lord prior to certain of his tenants<sup>(1)</sup>. In the thirteenth century many charters record that land in the two southern sulungs was given to the lord prior by some of his tenants<sup>(2)</sup>. The existence of a home farm at Eastry is confirmed by Jared Hill's map in 1728<sup>(3)</sup>. Whether or not this farm ever varied in size is not known. Vinogradoff was aware that some manors had home farms in the eleventh century, but he held that such manors were generally very small<sup>(4)</sup>. A terrier of Eastry Court in 1677 records that, at that time Eastry home farm was approximately the same size as it was in 1728<sup>(5)</sup>. It is difficult to speculate about the original size of the home farm in the absence of earlier records.

(d) Although much additional information emerges from Register J and the 1310 document about the cottars, nothing surfaces about their settlements. It is not known if their cots were dispersed about the demesne or if they were all congregated close together as appears in Jared Hill's map in 1728 (Fig.3.1).

(e) The manorial boundary is difficult to reconstruct because of the absence of information. But a portion of the western boundary is discussed in a recent article<sup>(6)</sup>. The approximate boundary of the remainder of the estate can be partly reconstructed from the 1511 rental<sup>(7)</sup>.

(f) New and important information has been extracted from the Bedels' rolls of the thirteenth and the fourteenth centuries. But the various gaps in the documents make it difficult to form a complete picture of the arable farming of the estate during these centuries. The location of the 'new land' that was reclaimed or drained, in the fourteenth century is not always named. This omission adds a further problem in the interpretation of the holdings in the Eastry estate.

It is unlikely that the full answers to such questions will ever be known for want of records but it is an objective of the present study to attempt to answer them.

#### Pre-Domesday Landscape

Given the rich land of Eastry manor with its dennis in the Weald and its marshes on its seaward margin, holdings are hypothesised to have been distributed throughout the estate according to various factors which operated in the area between c. 1086 - 1350. The historical constraint is thought to be the most important factor which influenced the location of the holdings.

The early history of north-east Kent is reviewed when different streams of settlers were attracted to the area. Equally significant is the physical geography of the region with its varied geology and soils which provides the foundation of the holdings.

The historical background to the study is provided by the Domesday record of the lathe of Eastry (in chapter one) as outlined below:

1. Lathes. The number of the known lathes of East Kent are discussed and that of Eastry emerges as having been an important division.
2. Tenures of the lathe. These were varied and many of them persisted in the area after the Norman Conquest.
3. Cavelkind. This was the custom of Kent which included among other features, the partible inheritance of the land. It was responsible

for the distinctive character of the agriculture in Kent in the Middle Ages.

4. Sulungs and yokes. These were the chief terms used for assessing the Kentish land units at Domesday. Much new information, about the nature of sulungs comes to the surface in the studying of the Eastry sulungs.

5. The holdings of Eastry lathe include information about the lord's land as well as about the land of the tenants.

6. From the sparse record of the population of the lathe, an attempt has been made to work out the possible population that existed there, at Domesday.

7. Hundred and manor. These minor administrative divisions of the lathe are examined with special emphasis on their significance in Eastry. (Figs. 1.16 and 2.1)

One of the aims of this thesis is to attempt to show how the ~~Characteristics~~ <sup>Characteristics</sup> of the pre-Domesday landscape continued in Eastry in the Middle Ages.

Chapter two investigates the characteristics of the tenants' land. It surveys their dues and services between c.1250 and c.1310. It searches types of sulungs. Then the importance of the role of the cottars, their lands and their work is investigated. Eastry's land in the Weald is introduced and its value assessed. The influence of commutation is traced and its impact on the tenants assessed. (Table 2.1)

The importance of the land reclamation projects emerge at the beginning of the fourteenth century. These are compared with certain charters of the thirteenth century. New land assumes importance and where it is named it can often be located as having been around the Brooks. It is suspected that the obvious drive for new land can be seen as a direct result of the population growth of the early fourteenth century.

Chapters Three and Four investigate the lord's land and its agricultural produce in the thirteenth and the fourteenth centuries.

Chapter Five traces the evolution of the Eastry sulungs. These exist as the sulungated tenant land close to the lord's demesne, as well as the remote land in the Wealden dennis. The sulungated land close to the Eastry demesne reveals a number of differences.

Information on the subject of crop rotations emerges during the course of this study. Smith, in her thesis, and Bishop, in his study of Westerham, encountered evidence of crop rotation. This study investigates the same subject further and it discovers some examples of inhoking. The whole thesis records many new facts not previously known.

The manuscript sources used in this study.

The principal records used are manorial.

Several rentals in Canterbury Cathedral Archives have thrown light on the Eastry tenants and their holdings. Although most valuable, these rentals do not include information about the crops which the tenants grew. This omission is one of the greatest drawbacks of the rentals; but they record valuable information about the sulungated land especially about its customs and dues.

The Bedels' rolls of Eastry Manor are very rich in information about the lord's demesne. There is also a wealth of information contained in the Eastry almon<sup>h</sup>y rolls; often the information in the latter rolls helps to clarify problems which are present in the Bedels' rolls.

(a) The nature of the rolls.

The rolls record the assets and the debits of the demesne usually throughout a period of twelve months. They were the accounts that were kept by the lay officials of the manor who were called sergeants,



bailiffs or reeves. The sergeants were assisted in directing the agricultural operations on the manor by beadles<sup>(8)</sup>. Hence the name Bedels' rolls. For Eastry these rolls consist of two separate categories, those of the almonry and those of the demesne. Both types continue, with many gaps from c.1264-65 for about 100 years<sup>(9)</sup>. The early Bedels' rolls of Eastry are written on sheeps' skin; as a rule, they are narrow, about eight to ten inches in width and approximately forty-eight inches in length; they are written in latin. Occasionally, a perforated roll exists with one or two holes which may be attributed to the skin having been imperfect. The medieval clerks who wrote up the contents of the rolls seem to have ignored the presence of these holes and they wrote on as if the holes were not present.

From the reign of Edward III, 1327-1377, most of the Eastry manorial rolls consist of vellum<sup>(10)</sup>. The time of the change over from sheepskin to vellum seems to have varied from manor to manor. Most of the early rolls are well preserved and present no difficulty in reading. A few are torn and in some the ink has faded. The width and the length of the rolls changed with time and they became wider and shorter and, near the end of their life span, briefer.

It is easy to read the rolls for, in the main, they have a standard format which generally remains constant throughout their run. The heading of each roll generally carried the name of the sergeant, bailiff or reeve, the manor and the date. The most usual date, which appears in the rolls, is that of the feast of St. Michael. These accounts seem to contain a record of all the activities in the home farm and the demesne from the previous Michaelmas through the year to the next feast of St. Michael. Occasionally the accounts were written from the feast of St. Michael to the feast of St. John the Baptist as for the years

1274-5 and 1284-5. This procedure restricts the interpretation of the agricultural activities during these years.

The recto of the Bedels' roll generally deals with the revenue of the estate and it usually begins with the assessed rents. When the roll describes the usual items, it mainly includes about twelve. It invariably records headings such as gallinae; under the latter the number of eggs are also included<sup>d</sup>. Then follow vomeris, consuetudines, relevia et perquisite, bladum, staurum, coria et pelles and herbagium. But the first Eastry Bedels' roll (1268-69), lacks such headings. Each year, for which the rolls exist after 1268-69, shows a certain amount of improvement in their format. The assets' portion of the roll is terminated with the total sum of all the money that was received in the course of the year. Then follows a description of the expenses of the estate heading by heading, similar to the section of the assets which often has as many items, but they are usually of a different nature. It invariably ends with the sum of all the expenses which were incurred during the year. For Eastry Manor the assets almost always exceeded the expenses. But in some manors, like Lydden, where the sea wall expenses were high for certain years, the expenses could and did exceed the assets. The dorso contains the accounts of the corn production and some allied information. It lists all the livestock of the estate, with their numbers, from horses, oxen, bulls, cows, bullocks, heifers, calves, sheep, pigs, etc. The amount of sheeps' wool that was sent to Canterbury is also entered in this part of the account roll. Most items have the sum of their gains or losses added up, often the ~~totals~~<sup>totals</sup> have mistaken amounts. From the use of the different coloured ink and writing it can be concluded that the final roll was examined by a second person who often added a few extra items, here and there, or, alternatively, he may have erased some others. Sometimes the whole

appearance of the roll is destroyed.

(b) The thirteenth century Bedels' rolls

The first surviving Bedels' roll<sup>(11)</sup> for Eastry Manor begins in 1268-69. This roll is dated for the feast of Blessed Peter's chains<sup>(12)</sup> to the same feast through the whole year. Because the later rolls<sup>(13)</sup> nearly always started on the feast of St. Michael (September 29th) it can be suggested that this first date for calculating the accounts of the manor may have been originally tried out and found unsatisfactory. Due to unknown reasons only five Eastry Bedels' rolls of the thirteenth century are complete and suitable for detailed study. These are:-

- a) 1268-69
- b) 1272-73
- c) 1273-74
- d) 1274-75 - from Michaelmas to feast of John the Baptist.
- e) 1275-76

For studying the agricultural data of the dorso of the 1274-75 roll the items are almost complete.

(c) The fourteenth century Bedels' rolls

Eastry manor is rich in fourteenth century Bedels' rolls, six-sevenths of which are retained in Christ Church Archives, Canterbury and the remainder stored in Lambeth Palace. Most of the rolls are complete. A few exist only in part as the lower half of certain rolls has been ripped off, the result being that it is not possible to calculate either the manorial expenses or the number of stock kept on the manor during these years. The tables which are included for this century indicate the cultivated acreage for the home farm for a number of years. Much information about Eastry Manor comes to light. As in the thirteenth century rolls, these deal specifically with the lord's estate; it is unfortunate that so little information is contained in these

documents about the tenants. But, as Titow<sup>(14)</sup> remarked, "there is no reason to assume that the findings for the demesne land could not be, subject to certain qualifications, applied validly to illuminate the problem of productivity on peasant land." As the rolls are worked through, parallels can be drawn between demesne and tenant land, as the occasion arises, for there are certain clues which, indirectly, give information about tenant land, such as the barley rent which was paid by the three tenants - Feykyn, Terra le Smelt and Ate Diche. The greatest disadvantage of the fourteenth century run of Bedels' rolls is that it has many chronological gaps. To be of real value the rolls need to be continuous; but, on the other hand, it is gratifying that there are any existing rolls for Eastry since many manors have no Bedels' rolls at all. The rolls, although they may have limitations, have samples of every decade preceding the Black Death. The run of these documents, from 1307 to 1320, is admirable, for every year is represented, the acreage of the crops that was sown each year is recorded. Out of thirty-two recorded years, the records of four are defective in that they do not contain the full annual quota of cultivated crops. Nevertheless limited acreages do exist for these four years; they have been obtained, in each case, from the document of the following year, where the clerk recorded the acreage that had been sown and the amount of corn that was harvested from the seed which was sown in the preceding year.

Two years, 1308 - 09 and 1331 - 32, are remarkable. For 1308 -09 only 91 acres of palm barley appear to have been sown while there is no record at all of any crops sown in 1331 - 32. Britton<sup>(15)</sup> mentions that in 1307 "a violent and destructive gale did much damage. Marine flooding caused damage to men and cattle, about the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary". From such information it can be argued that the bad weather which prevailed may have prevented the farmers from



doing their usual ploughing and thereby may not have allowed them to put the seed into the soil. Since only palm barley was sown that year it can be concluded that the weather may have improved at the time of sowing of that crop which seems to have been in the spring of each year. This catastrophe which appears to have happened in Eastry Manor, in 1308-09, is not the only record of such a climatic disturbance, in Kent. Bishop<sup>(16)</sup> observes that the lowest cultivated acreage of Westerham manor, in West Kent, was experienced in 1307. The fact that there is only one year in the difference between the dates of the two calamities in two distinct manors may be due to differences in the system of assessing the dates. The important point is that there is evidence that something disturbed the arable work in two far removed manors, around the years 1307 and 1308.

The lack of any record of the growth of arable crops in Eastry, in 1331, may be interpreted that either no crops were sown; it is the only year which is lacking in some recorded sown acreages or, on the other hand, the crops that had been sown may have failed. Britton<sup>(17)</sup> has revealed that in 1331 "light spring rains from the beginning of February to middle May did not penetrate much. Fifteen weeks of drought followed which was accompanied by severe rain on June 16". If this description is accepted as a possible cause for the lack of any crops having been sown, it can be argued that the failure of the crops may have been due, in the main, to the drought that seems to have been present.

Only six years of the fourteenth century records show that the home farm's arable acreage was over 300; the records of the remaining years were under 300 acres. Such evidence seems to indicate that the arable total of the home farm was diminishing in the fourteenth century. When the record of six years out of seven of the thirteenth

century, having an acreage over 300 each year is compared with six years out of thirty-two of the fourteenth century, it is possible to argue that some sort of changes must have been taking place in the arable pattern of Eastry and the causes which were responsible for such changes invite investigation. Nineteen years of the records indicate that the amount of arable lay between 200 and 300 acres. These shrunken acreages seem to confirm what has been observed above that the arable acreage appears to have been diminishing in the fourteenth century. One year shows an acreage which was only slightly over 100, a further proof of a probably falling acreage. The data which appears for the years of the thirteenth century paints a picture of the arable farming as one of economic progress while it is not possible to make such observations when examining the arable figures relating to the fourteenth century.

(d) Eastry Almonry.

Eastry had an almonry which may be likened to a 'mini-manor', at the centre of the large Eastry Manor. The almonry was completely independent of Eastry Manor; it had its own land, although limited in comparison with that of the large manor. Shaw<sup>(18)</sup> described the almonry as "a small manor called the manor of the priory or almonry, which received quit rents from the houses and land in the street, contained within Eastry Street and Church Street, reaching down almost to Little Walton. It also received quit rents from the houses built on the waste in Reaper's Row or the Fair Field, and from a trifling quantity of land at or near Brook Street." A rental of the Eastry almonry dated 1577<sup>(19)</sup> reveals that it then contained between six and seven acres. It is not known if it was the same size in 1264-65; but with all the uncertainty about the size of the acre it seems reasonable to say that the total almonry land of 1264-65 must have exceeded that of the 1577 rental. Jared Hill's map<sup>(20)</sup> shows the location of part of this land

under the name of Lady Sondes who was the lessee at the time when he made his map. It is not certain if all of the land marked in Lady Sondes' name was part of the original almonry<sup>(21)</sup>. Unlike the land of Eastry's home farm which had its acreage recorded on Jared Hill's map<sup>(22)</sup> the almonry land's acreage is not recorded. Smith<sup>(23)</sup> has added that the office of almoner seems to have been created c.1180. Very little information is known about Eastry's almonry, which seems to have been in close contact with the almonry at Christ Church Canterbury. "The almonry is so called, in the first place, because it was here that the daily alms, mainly in kind, were distributed, for the monasteries were ever faithful friends of the poor"<sup>(24)</sup>. The earliest almonry Bedels' rolls, for Eastry, are dated 1264-65<sup>(25)</sup>. An early charter<sup>(26)</sup> of the mid-twelfth century cites how the prior of Christ Church Canterbury decided to give all the tithes of corn of the Court of Eastry to the Eastry almonry. The tithes of corn of Eastry Manor were given to Eastry almonry in the year 1264-65. Since the tithes were described as 'common yield' it seems possible to interpret them as the tithes of the tenants of the estate and not those of the home farm. The Eastry almonry Bedels' roll of 1264-65 is similar in size to the rolls of the demesne but its format is different. The recto has the names of the crop headings to the left of the information about the crops. Among the crops recorded are frumentum, ordeum, avena, fabe, pise et vesce, braseum and staurum. All the money that was received for the crops and animals is listed. Then on the dorso all the items of the expenses appear, but although they occur as classified items, they have no headings like those on the recto, an omission which detracts from the easy reading of the information. The almonry roll for 1264-65 records the items which give some insight into the nature of the almonry. It had its own building, the equivalent of the manor house;

it possessed some land, grew its own crops and bought and sold crops and animals as required.

#### The lord's home farm

The Bedels' rolls of the manor of Eastry, starting in 1268-69 suggest the possible size of the home farm which was cultivated that year; it reveals that 300 acres were then cultivated. In any study of medieval agriculture it seems necessary to consider the size of the acre used. When Titow was doing his research<sup>(27)</sup> on the Winchester estates, he claimed that the Winchester accounts used two different sized acres, the measured acre and the customary acre. He recorded that up to 1232 the type of acres in the grange accounts were unqualified but he reckoned that they must have been, in fact, customary acres on practically all the manors of that estate. In 1232, all the manors of the bishopric went over to recording their acreages in the grange account, in measured acres, but a number of them reverted to the old practice, subsequently, and continued in it until 1320. On most of the Winchester manors, the customary was roughly half the measured acre but on a few manors the disproportion was much greater. There is no reference to any distinction having existed between customary and measured acres in the Eastry manorial documents. It seems highly probable therefore that since the acres of the earlier Eastry documents were almost certainly customary, this must have remained true of the documents of the later thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The acre in Eastry is believed to have been of such a size that a team of oxen could plough it in one day<sup>(28)</sup>. It was not till the time of King George IV that it was standardised, c.1828. Up till that time the old acre was never measured; it was estimated. It can be argued that considerable care must have been used in estimating land in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, if only to ensure fairness and parity in land transactions. But in some



of the leases of Eastry Court in the eighteenth century<sup>(29)</sup>, it has come to light that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners discovered that Eastry Court property may have been much larger than it had been previously estimated to have been, according to the old customary acre. In consequence, the authorities tried to raise the rent of the land; the tenant in charge, Mrs. Bargrave, refused to acknowledge the new acre; a long controversy ensued. Such an episode tends to confirm that, unlike the Winchester estate, Eastry Manor must have used only the customary acre, in the Middle Ages. It is in the reign of Edward III that the field names of the Eastry home farm appear in the documents. A few such as Walton, La Pike, Uppedown, Bramble Hill, reappear in later documents. Jared Hill's map of 1728<sup>(30)</sup> of Eastry Court shows the location of these named fields. His map enables the student to follow the boundaries of the home farm at that time. Jared Hill estimated that the home farm, or Eastry Court, contained 587 acres, a total which is greater than that contained in any of the previous documents. That of 1596<sup>(31)</sup> has a total of 522 acres. The 1677 terrier of Eastry Court<sup>(32)</sup> has a similar acreage. If it is assumed that not more than 400 acres of the home farm were cultivated, in any one year, at the end of the thirteenth century<sup>(33)</sup> it can be deduced (basing the calculations on Jared Hill's map, which suggests that the total acreage of the home farm could have been in the region of c.600 acres) that about 200 acres must have been uncultivated. From the information which is contained in the various Bedels' rolls it is evident that the possible uncultivated 200 acres must have been profitably utilised in other ways. Some of the rolls allude to certain fields which had been used either for meadow or for grazing for the lord's animals<sup>(34)</sup>. There is no mention in the documents of any fallow land which was such a characteristic feature of many of the other medieval manors, except in Register J,

which records that each plough team within the tenure of Eastry had to plough three acres during the year, one for fallow, one for vetches and one for oats, although it was stated, in the 1250 document, that each co-operative plough-team and teams from whole holdings had to plough three acres of boonworks, which must have been for the same purpose. An important aspect of the home farm is the fact that it appears to have retained its identity down the years. There is very little difference between the size of its fields when comparing Jared Hill's map with the Tithe map of Eastry<sup>(35)</sup> which was produced 100 years after that of Jared Hill's. In both maps the large fields of the home farm stand out distinctly from the small fields of the tenants of the surrounding area. The acreages and the names of the fields of Jared Hill's map are almost the same as those which occur in the Tithe map. One of the great advantages of Jared Hill's map is the accurate and detailed information which it contains concerning the land of Eastry Court. From it can be reconstructed many of the former fields. But account has to be taken of changes in the ownership of the land which must have occurred after the Black Death. Jared Hill's map shows all the cotland concentrated in one field and represented in one part of the home farm. Previously, as the early documents record, the cotland holdings were small and appear to have been dispersed. It can be assumed that some crisis such as the plague epidemic must have made the lord the possessor of the cotland. Some similar calamity may have been responsible for the field which was called Hay, (10 acres) originally a tenant's holding which fell into the lord's possession, as it appears in Jared Hill's map. Today a lynchet separates the former tenant land to the west from the home farm to the east<sup>(36)</sup>. This physical division seems to have developed along the boundary which formerly separated the two distinct tenures, that of the

lord to the east and of the tenants to the west. Its true origin is not known.

In conclusion, it is evident that Eastry had two types of Bedels' rolls those of the manor and those of the almonry. The agricultural information which is contained in these rolls is valuable for it enables a person to reconstruct certain aspects of the Eastry agriculture of the years which are recorded.

The investigation of one particular Kentish manor is not a new venture. Neilson studied Bilsington priory in 1928<sup>(37)</sup>. Muhlfield analysed the Survey of the Manor of Wye in 1933<sup>(38)</sup>. Bishop outlined the type of crop rotation that existed in Westerham in 1938<sup>(39)</sup>. Du Boulay established the characteristics of Medieval Bexley in 1961<sup>(40)</sup>. Campbell is currently researching Medieval Adisham<sup>(41)</sup>. Although other more comprehensive work has been carried out on manorial studies in recent years, such as that of Baker, the single manor approach seems to remain popular and worthwhile<sup>(42)</sup>. Each study contributes additional important knowledge about conditions in the Middle Ages. The task of deciding how typical each manor was of its area is something which will have to await further research of other manors of Kent.

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21. Since there is evidence of some of the tenant land of the 1250 document, the ten acres of Heye, appearing in Jared Hill's map as part of the lord's home farm, it is difficult to know to what degree the two tenures, i.e. the lord's and the tenants', changed hands down the years.
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The Bexley hundred and Bexley Manor. This information provides a background to the study of the medieval manor of Bexley.

The manor of Bexley was located in north-east Kent south of Sandwich. In the Middle Ages it was one of the thirty-two manors belonging to Christ Church, Canterbury (Fig. 1.3).

#### (1) Early history.

Kent is rich in pre-historic remains<sup>(1)</sup> and some important pre-historic finds have been found near Bexley Manor. Some archaeological specimens of the Palaeolithic Age have been found on the sea shore between Margate and Herne Bay<sup>(2)</sup>. The Neolithic Age yielded fossil evidence in Thanet, Langton Park, the Dover valley, the Foot of the Downs behind Folkestone and the valley of the Stour<sup>(3)</sup>.

A later folk movement from the Continent traded in bronze implements<sup>(4)</sup>; its remains were found at Tipton, in Thanet and at Birchington<sup>(5)</sup>. The Bronze Age barrows, discovered by Ashbee and Jennings, help to confirm the presence of the Bronze Age people in east Kent<sup>(6)</sup>.

Iron was introduced into Britain from the Continent c. 550 B.C.<sup>(7)</sup> Iron working was practised among the Iron Age settlements. This suggests that the corn crops and pastures were plentiful then<sup>(8)</sup>. The discovery of Roman remains, at Bexley suggests that there could have been some sort of a Roman settlement there<sup>(9)</sup> since a network of Roman roads within east Kent<sup>(10)</sup> seems to have linked the Roman settlements of

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION TO EASTRY MANOR

This chapter considers:-

- (i) The early history of Eastry manor.
- (ii) The physical geography of Eastry manor.
- (iii) The Domesday Records of Eastry lathe, Eastry hundred and Eastry manor. This information provides a background to the study of the medieval manor of Eastry.

The manor of Eastry was located in north-east Kent south of Sandwich. In the Middle Ages it was one of the thirty-two manors belonging to Christ Church, Canterbury (Fig. 1.8).

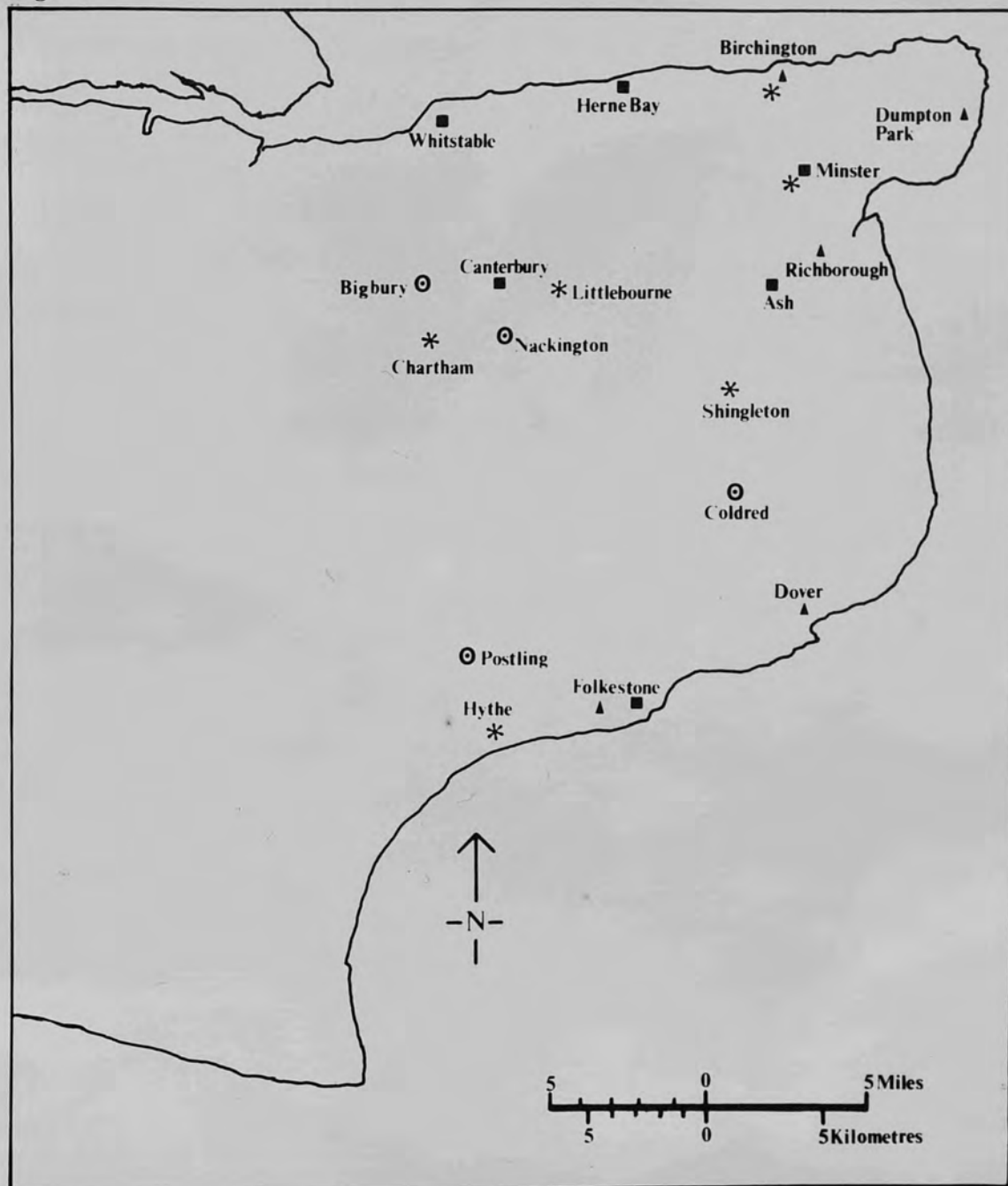
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Iron was introduced into Britain from the Continent c.650 B.C.<sup>(7)</sup>; corn growing was practised among the Iron Age settlers; this suggests that the corn crops of east Kent were plentiful then<sup>(8)</sup>. The later discovery of Roman remains, at Eastry suggests that there could have been some sort of a Roman settlement there<sup>(9)</sup> since a network of Roman roads, within East Kent<sup>(10)</sup> seems to have linked the Roman settlement of

Fig 1.1



Key:

- Palaeolithic Remains
- ▲ Neolithic "
- \* Bronze Age "
- ⊙ Iron Age Hill Forts

Pre-Historic Remains of East Kent.  
From V.C.H.Kent III p.306.

Woodnesborough to the Roman Temple at Worth<sup>(11)</sup>.

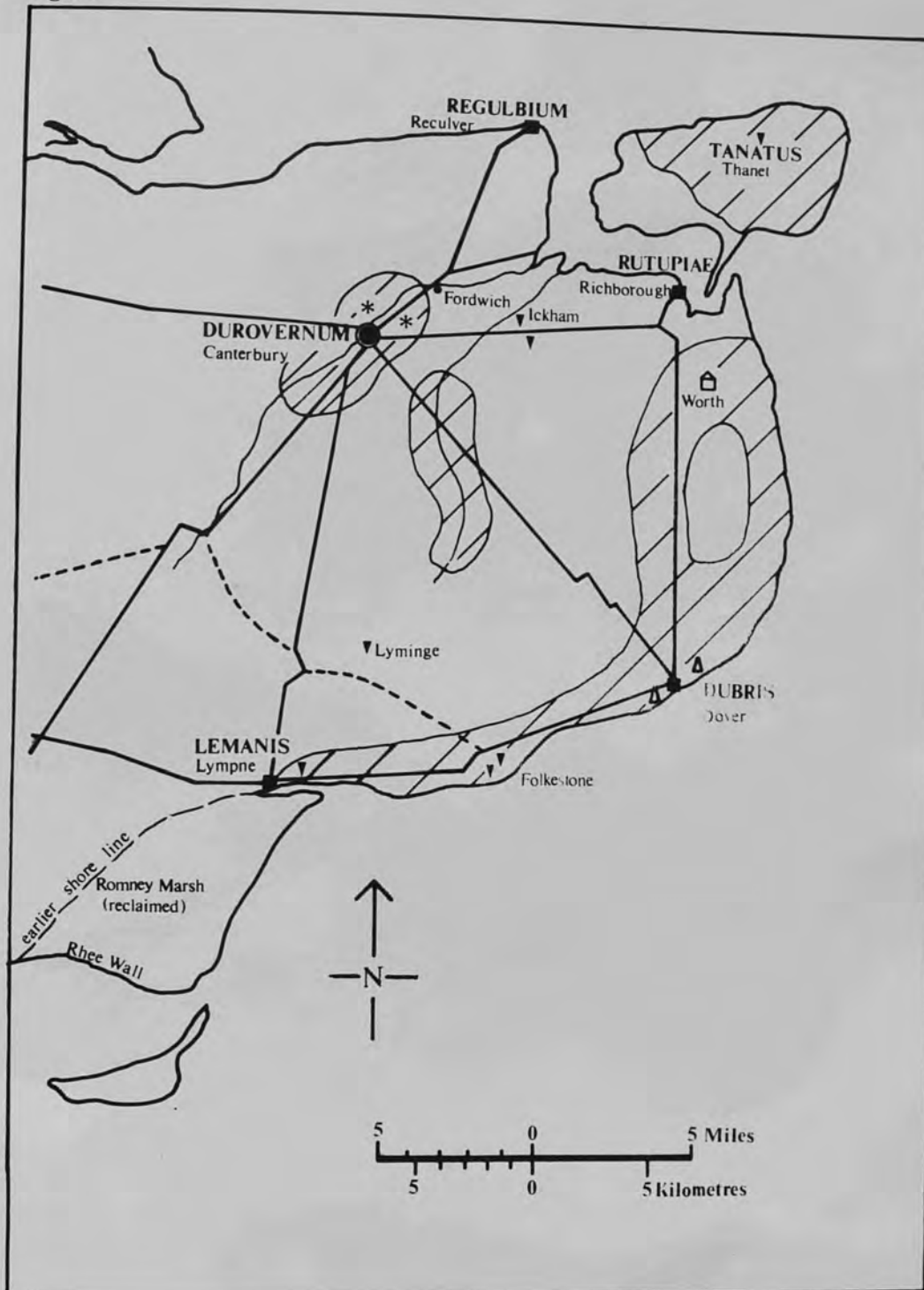
The Anglo-Saxon sites of east Kent appear to have been associated with water<sup>(12)</sup>. Their people seem to have a preference for sites near harbours along the coast of the Wantsum Channel<sup>(13)</sup>. The cemeteries and settlements, in the Kentish Kingdom, were located along the coast, rivers and Roman roads<sup>(14)</sup>.

Four Saxon cemeteries have been discovered within Eastry manor<sup>(15)</sup>. Cemetery I is situated in one of the oldest built-up areas of Eastry village and the extent of the cemetery is not accurately known<sup>(16)</sup>. Cemetery II was discovered in 1970 and it contained the bones of a child; Cemetery III was found from aerial photography which reveals numerous crop marks that helped to locate this cemetery<sup>(17)</sup>. It has been suggested that the latter might be the post-pagan burial ground of the royal vill and its date is reckoned as in the seventh century<sup>(18)</sup>. It is thought that cemeteries I and II may have belonged to the period when Eastry was pagan. Cemetery IV occurs to the west of Eastry village near Thornton Lane; four burials were discovered there ten years ago. At present there is nothing to date them<sup>(19)</sup>.

The estate of Eastry is recorded as having been donated by King Ethelred to the Christ Church monks in the year 979<sup>(20)</sup>. The extent of this manor<sup>(21)</sup> did not coincide with the parish of Eastry<sup>(22)</sup>.

It appears from the principal archaeological sites identified that the foundations of the manor of Eastry must have originated during the period of Germanic settlement. But there are a few pointers to links with older settlements. The English cemeteries<sup>(23)</sup>, I, II and III are all aligned along the Roman road; cemetery IV and the two former Bronze Age tumuli occur along the ancient trackway which is believed to have extended from the summit of the Downs to Sandwich<sup>(24)</sup>. The position of the cemeteries so close together with these older features could be seen

Fig 1·2



- Key:**
- Tribal Capital.
  - Small Settlement.
  - Fort.
  - ▼ Villa.
  - ⌚ Temple.
  - \* Pottery.
  - ⚓ Lighthouse.
  - Road.
  - Track.
  - ▨ Areas of densest settlement.

Information from Kent History — F.W. Jessup, P. 16

Roman East Kent.



as evidence for some kind of continuity.

(ii) Physical geography

Eastry manor is located to the north-east of the county<sup>(25)</sup>; the estate contained chalk, marsh and dennis. The chalk formed a part of the dip slope of the North Downs; the remainder of the manor consisted of marsh and it included rocks of more recent origin such as Thanet Beds and Alluvium<sup>(26)</sup>. The dennis of the estate were located in the eastern Weald<sup>(27)</sup>.

The land of the manor falls gradually from c.300 ft. in the south to about 28 ft. to the north of Eastry; the chalky area is dissected by a series of dry valleys which converge on Eastry village<sup>(28)</sup>.

North-east of Eastry village, low ridges and gentle slopes form the Eocene plain, from which a broad, flat belt of marsh stretches east and south-east as far as Deal.<sup>(29)</sup>

The manor's dennis in the Weald are located close to ~~the water of~~ the tributaries of the River Rother, on the higher and drier land of the valley sides<sup>(30)</sup>.

The Upper Chalk consists chiefly of white flinty chalk. Thanet Beds occur in patches on its lower slopes<sup>(31)</sup>. Clay-with-flints caps the chalk on some of the heights as round Updown House; it consists of brown to yellowish flinty clays<sup>(32)</sup>. Head Brickearth lies over the Chalk in parts; some of it covers the Thanet Beds<sup>(33)</sup>. The Head deposit consists of a mixture of chalk and flint rubble cemented by calcium carbonate. The Dry Valley and Nailbourne deposits contain a mixture of silty loams; they are found flooring all the major Downland dry valleys.

Soils of the Hamble series are found mainly on the wider plateaux and the gentler valley slopes<sup>(34)</sup>. It is the only series recorded as having humus present<sup>(35)</sup> and it is not surprising that Fordham concluded that it

was the most fertile soil in the area<sup>(36)</sup>.

Some thin buried-peat layers occur locally<sup>(37)</sup>; peat overlies the clay around Hacklinge and Worth for over six feet and it extends some distance up the stream valleys. The peat is locally calcareous as a result of chalk wash and the passage of chalky streams from the nearby Downland<sup>(38)</sup>.

The present day drainage of Eastry manor can only be understood in the light of past changes in the land. Fig. 1.10 suggests how very different its drainage must have been when there was less land present and a deep water channel extended from Deal to Reculver. In the Middle Ages the Delf (the south stream) and the Gestling (the north stream) seem to have taken the drainage water from the Brooks to the River Stour<sup>(39)</sup>.

The drainage of Eastry area today cannot be regarded as natural. The south stream is now under the jurisdiction of the Kent River Authority and has been straightened<sup>(40)</sup>. The north stream has likewise been interfered with especially by the installation of the Hacklinge Pumping Station which was built in 1936 because of some subsidence of the Bettshanger Colliery<sup>(41)</sup>.

### (iii) The Domesday Record

Some of the characteristics of the Domesday Records are investigated below.

#### (a) Domesday Records for Kent

Some of the Domesday Records for Kent are reviewed as well as problems of terms in an effort to answer questions about locations and distributions. Relevant maps and tables have been included<sup>(42)</sup>.

Besides the Exchequer Domesday account, Kent has three additional records<sup>(43)</sup>. These records sometimes yield conflicting information; Dr. Sally Harvey recorded that occasionally some of the Domesday assessments may belong to an earlier period than 1086<sup>(44)</sup>. A discrepancy in

Fig 1-3

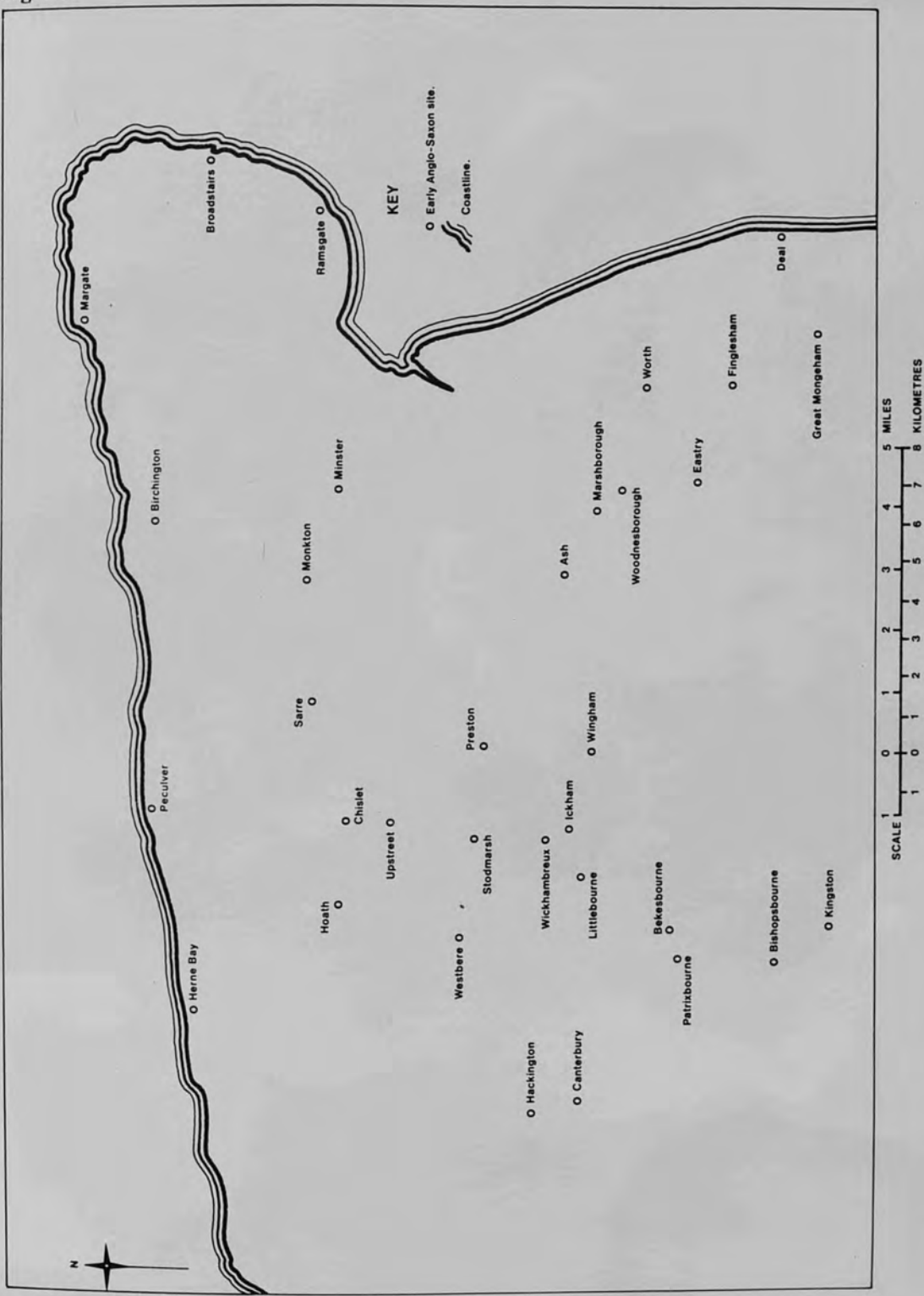






Fig. 1.4. Aerial photograph of a large, cleared, triangular-shaped field or clearing, surrounded by dense forest. The field shows signs of agricultural activity, including rows of crops and a central circular feature. A road or path runs along the right edge of the clearing.



these documents may have been caused if the information had been taken from earlier records rather than from actual observation.

(b) Eastry lathe in the Exchequer Domesday

Table 1.2 contains an analysis of the important items of the lathe of Eastry; there appears to have been five lathes in east Kent, at the end of the eleventh century<sup>(45)</sup>. Jessup held that these were seven lathes in Kent at Domesday<sup>(46)</sup>. Furley<sup>(47)</sup> and Glanville Jones believed that the lathes of east Kent could trace their antiquity to the time of the Romans<sup>(48)</sup>. Jolliffe believed that the lathes grow smaller as they go backward in time<sup>(49)</sup>. Their later larger size he argued, may have been due to mergence<sup>(50)</sup>.

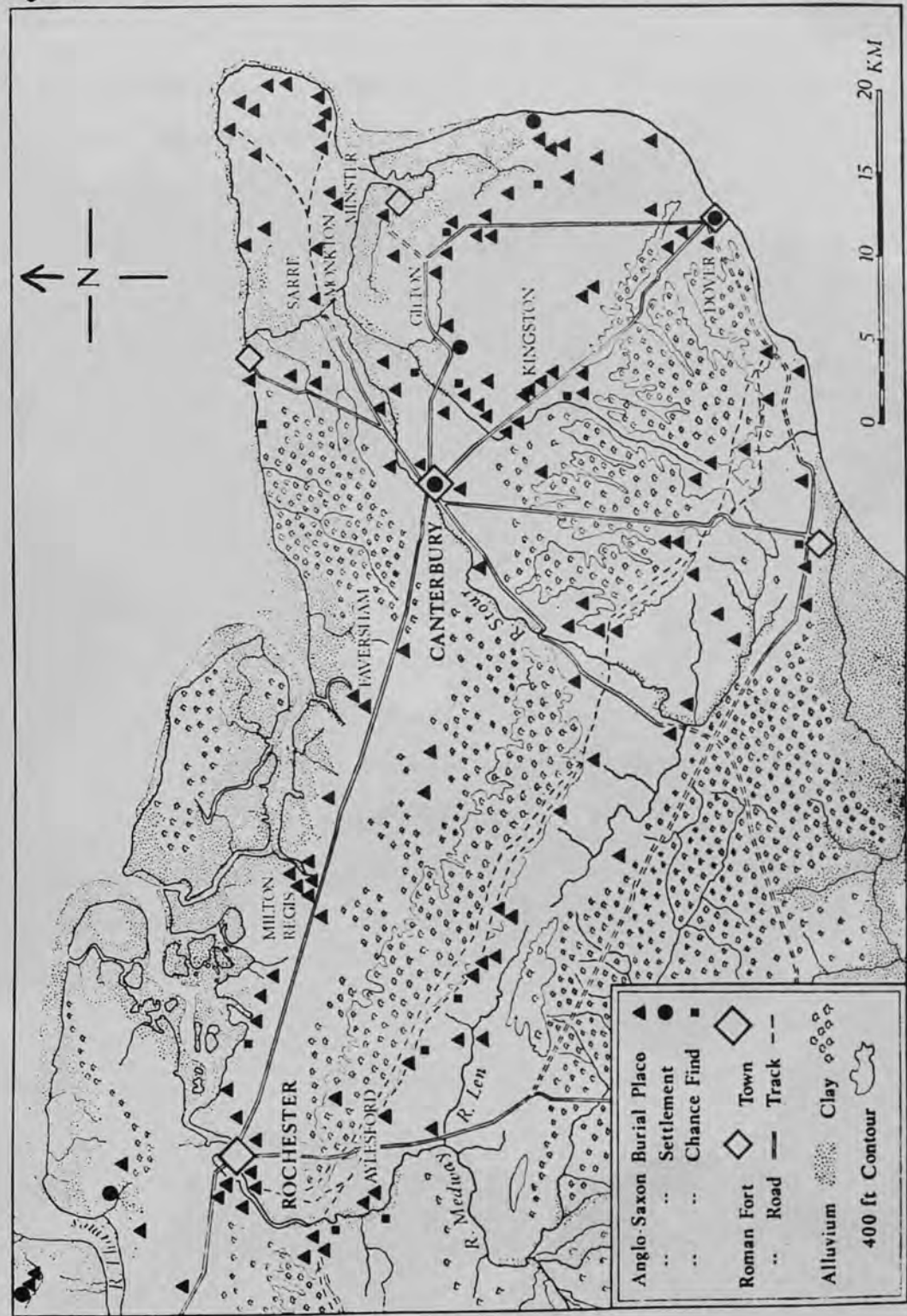
The map of the Domesday lathes of Kent follows the parish boundaries of the nineteenth century<sup>(51)</sup>. It is difficult to delimit the boundaries of the lathe of Eastry, but judging by the Domesday information it seems likely that they were related to water features<sup>(52)</sup>. To the north was the River Stour and its marshes; west toward Wingham was a tributary of the River Stour. Further to the west and south west was the Nailbourne flowing northward to join the little Stour. South of Barham, in the Nailbourne valley, a dry valley leads towards the east and can be traced as far as Geddinge. To the east of the lathe was the sea and to the north-east were the Lydden marshes. This assessment reveals how the lathe of Eastry had the characteristics of an island<sup>(53)</sup>. (Fig.1.15).

The lathe of Borowart lay to the west of Eastry lathe and the lathe of Linewart to the south-west (Fig. 1.15).

(c) Tenures of the lathe

Furley discovered, from his research, that five different forms of tenure could be traced back to the Jutish and the Saxon settlement<sup>(54)</sup>. It can be argued that the Jutes and Saxons may have introduced some new forms of tenure but it seems unlikely that they completely replaced the

Fig 1-5



CEMETERIES & SETTLEMENTS IN THE KENTISH KINGDOM,  
 FIFTH TO EARLY EIGHTH CENTURIES A.D.  
 from map of Sonia Chadwick Hawkes  
 Antiquaries Journal 1974, Vol. LIV, Part II p 244.



previous existing Celtic forms. Furley's five forms of tenure can be summed up as follows:-

(1) Crownland which was that portion of the country which was set apart by the sovereign; in each royal vill there was a villicus who superintended the management of the cultivation of the soil and he represented the king<sup>(55)</sup>. The form of tenure which prevailed in the demesne of Eastry manor in the Middle Ages bears a resemblance to that of Crownland.

(2) Allodium consisted of the land that was reserved for the sovereign's new settlers. The smallest parcel was regarded as sufficient for the support of one family<sup>(56)</sup>. An extension of this type can be recognised in medieval Eastry where the tenants held land from the lord.

(3) Folkland was the land of the people which was the property of the community<sup>(57)</sup>. It may have existed before the coming of the Jutes and Saxons; or it may have been the antecedent of gavelkind<sup>(58)</sup>.

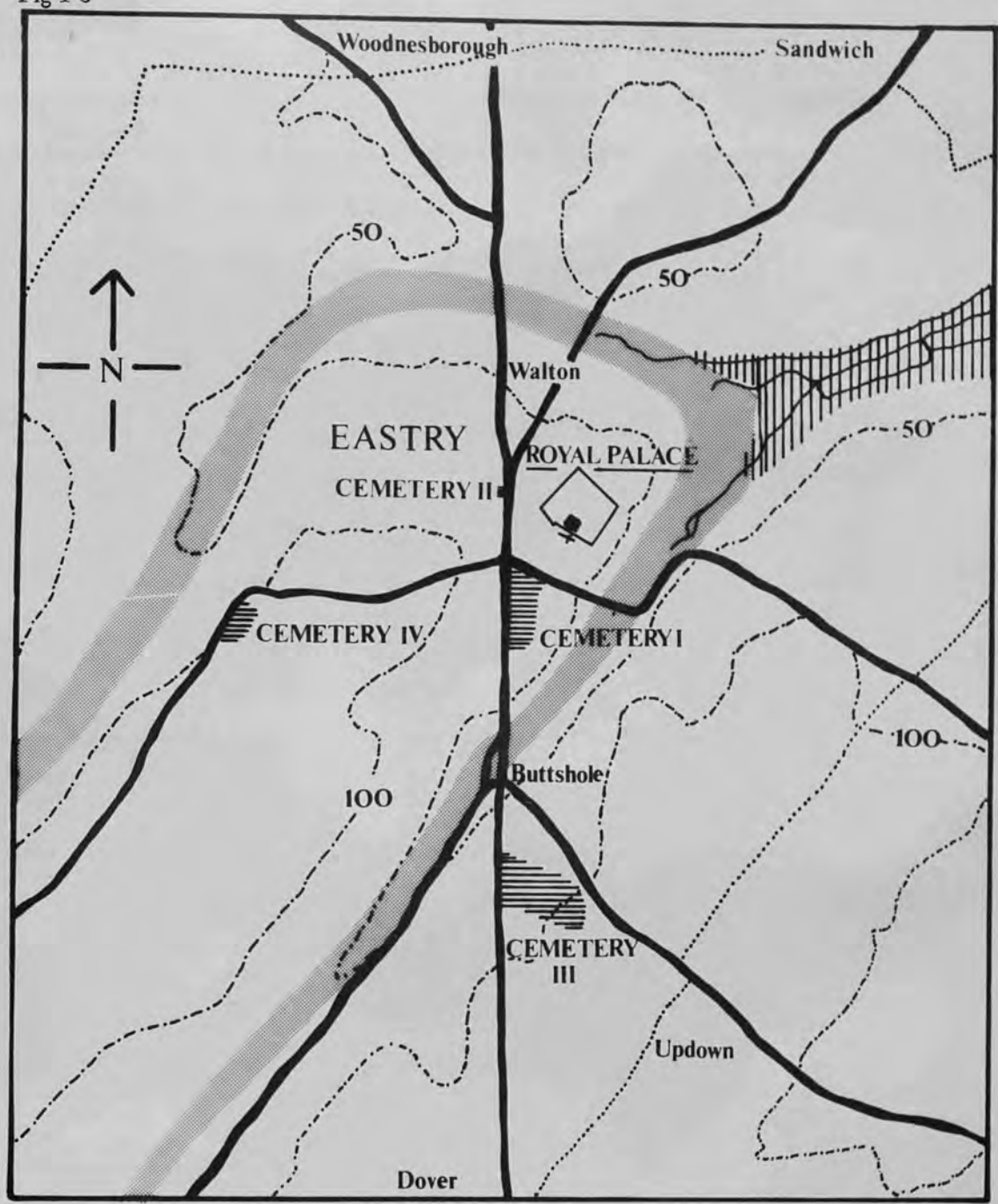
(4) Bocland was the land that was held by book or charter<sup>(59)</sup>. It had been severed by an Act of government from the folkland. This type of tenure continued into the Middle Ages.




(5) Laenland was that which belonged to the above-mentioned classes of estates but it was leased out to those who had no land, on harsh or onerous conditions<sup>(60)</sup>.

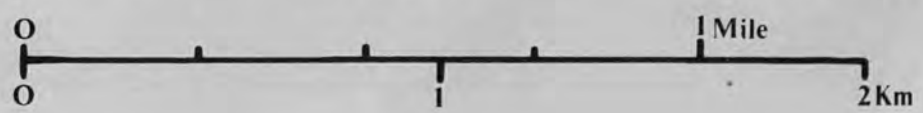
Since each of the recorded types of tenure continued to persist throughout the Middle Ages, it seems possible to suggest that their origins may be older than those of the Jutes and the Saxons.

Elton's pre-Conquest tenures<sup>(61)</sup> were very similar to those recorded by Furley and they included five categories. The only difference between the land classification of the two authors is that which Furley called laenland, Elton regarded as the land of the lord's husbandmen, who were otherwise recognised as bordars and cottars<sup>(62)</sup>.

Fig 1.6



 ALLUVIUM    
  RIVER GRAVEL    
  PARISH BOUNDARY



**EASTRY ANGLO-SAXON BURIALS**

from Sonia Chadwic Hawkes unpublished paper.

It is now clear that there were well defined land tenures in Kent in Anglo-Saxon times. From the Norman Conquest a certain modification of the ~~tenures~~ <sup>tenures</sup> ensued; demesne and gavelkind seem to have emerged as the two dominant types. The relationship between these types will be investigated in this thesis.

(d) Gavelkind

There have been several attempted definitions of gavelkind, not all of them have agreed on its characteristics. Baker held that the following features are associated with it<sup>(63)</sup>:-

(1) Alienation. A tenant who held in gavelkind could alienate the land provided that the old rents and services were properly secured by the lord. The tenant might devise his land as well as alienate it. A gavelkind tenant attained his majority at the age of fifteen for purposes of marriage and the alienation of the land.

(2) Descent. A tenement in gavelkind was partible among the male heirs and failing them among all the female heirs.

(3) Dower. A widow received during her lifetime, as dower, half of the land, instead of one-third as in a knight's fee, unless she married again or bore an illegitimate child.

(4) Escheat. There were two ways in which gavelkind land might escheat:-

(a) Intestacy of the deceased or lack of heirs.

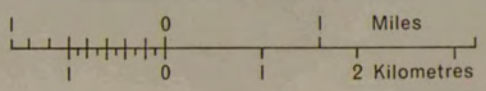
(b) Arrears of rents and services. If there were any arrears, the lord could seek a distress or pledge for the rent for a year and a day; if the tenant still made default, the lord might take the land and treat it as part of his demesne, free from the tenure of gavelkind.

All scholars do not agree with the views expressed above. Elton emphasized that gavelkind was a form of land tenure and not merely a



Fig 1-7

### GEOLOGY OF EASTRY MANOR



| KEY                                |  |                                       |  |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Alluvium                           |  | Clay with flints                      |  |
| Dry Valley and Nailbourne Deposits |  | Bullhead Bed                          |  |
| Head                               |  | Upper Chalk                           |  |
| Head Brickearth                    |  | Adapted from:<br>DOVER O.S SHEET 290. |  |

social custom of partible inheritance<sup>(64)</sup>. He stressed that partible inheritance prevailed in other parts of England and that it was not peculiar to Kent<sup>(65)</sup>.

Baker was interested in discovering if lands which were held in gavelkind tenure were partitioned or if some system of joint-holding by co-heirs was practised. He confirmed that many historians claimed that lands were partitioned more often than they were held jointly. It appears that as many writers seem to have held that they were partitioned as ~~those~~ <sup>believed</sup> that they were held jointly<sup>(66)</sup>.

Elton was convinced that partition was the universal law in Kent and that the large number of tenants and the small size of the freeholds was chiefly due to the partitioning of holdings. He claimed that partitioning occurred and produced small and sometimes uneconomic holdings<sup>(67)</sup>.

Having investigated the subject, Gray concluded that the pattern of inter-mixed parcels in Kent was the result of the sub-division of tenements, in gavelkind tenure<sup>(68)</sup>.

Jolliffe believed that he could interpret gavelkind by the services which were exacted from the land. He held that gafol, averagia, precariae, and the hedging of the lord's demesne, were the universal and ancient services of gavelkind<sup>(69)</sup>.

It is clear that a type of land tenure called gavelkind appears to have existed in Kent. From a study of the rural conditions in Eastry manor from the eleventh century onwards gavelkind seems to have been its chief land tenure.

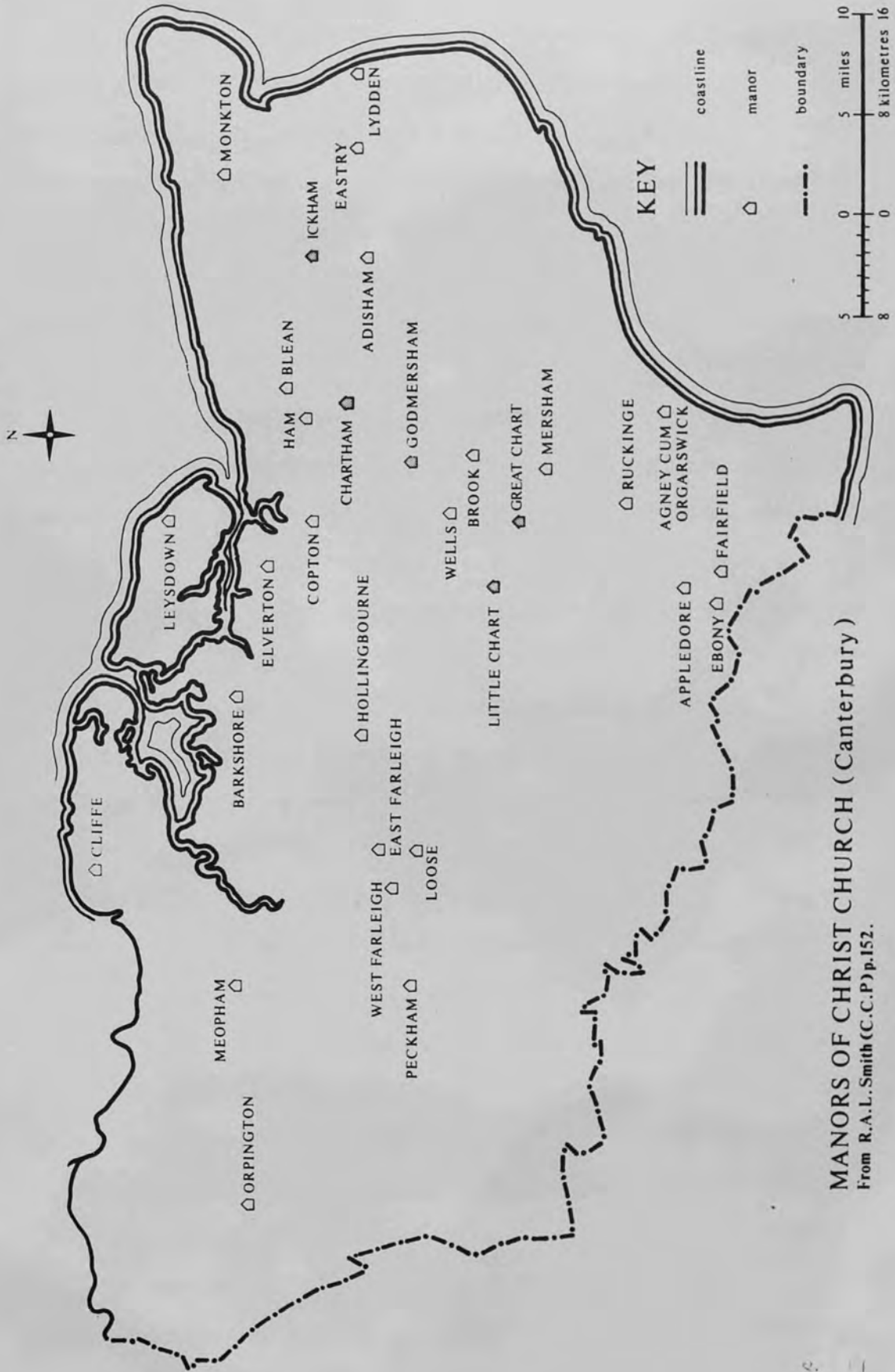
(e) Sulungs and yokes

These are the chief terms used for assessing the Kentish land at Domesday<sup>(70)</sup>; scholars have held different views about them depending on their use in the various documents.

Furley stated that Domesday throws little light on its measurement of the land<sup>(71)</sup>. He concluded that the terms hide and sulung were supposed to represent the same quantity<sup>(72)</sup> and held that the Kentish sulung contained



Fig 1.8



160 acres<sup>(73)</sup>. Maitland concluded that it was difficult to discover the area of the Domesday fiscal sulung<sup>(74)</sup>. He upheld the view that it was divided into four yokes<sup>(75)</sup>.

Vinogradoff believed that the Domesday sulung contained about 120 fiscal acres<sup>(76)</sup>. Ballard suggested that it may have had 200 acres<sup>(77)</sup>. Elton regarded the Domesday sulung as having had 160 acres<sup>(78)</sup>. He also stated that in the manors of Rochester it had 180 acres while in the Isle of Thanet it had 200 or 210 acres. He confirmed that the yoke was one quarter of the sulung and stated that there were many examples which proved that the size of the yoke varied, according to the quality of the soil<sup>(79)</sup>.

Despite the differences attributed to the size of the sulung, it has to be remembered that at this early period English measures were very variable<sup>(80)</sup>. Each part of the country had its own system of measurement; therefore uniformity of findings need not be expected.

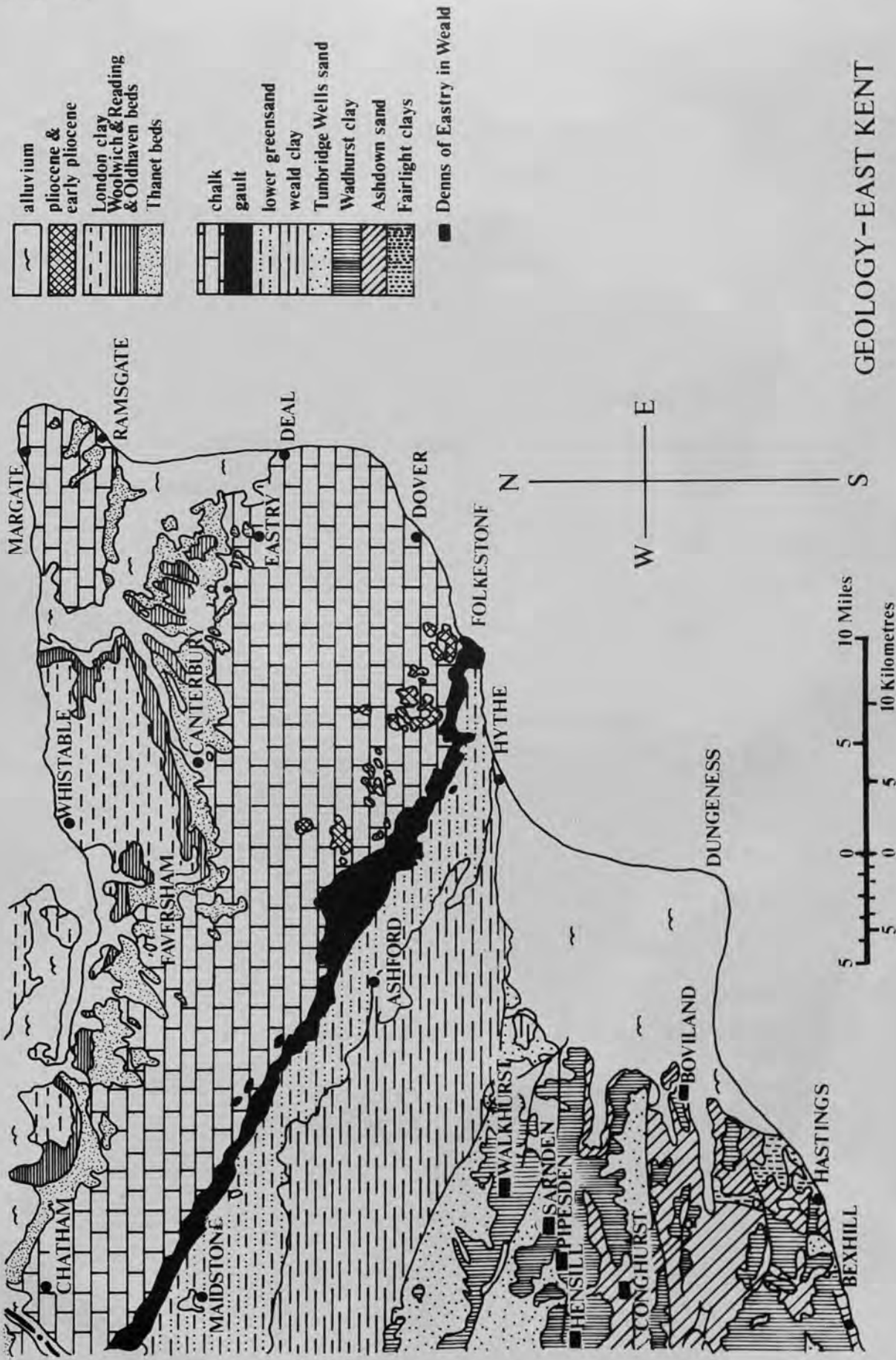
Baker connected the sulung and the yoke with ancient measures of land in Kent; he suggested that the sulung was related to the ploughland, an area of land that a ploughteam could cultivate in a year<sup>(81)</sup>. Seebohm held that the yoke was introduced by the Romans and that a system of taxation based on the yoke was introduced into the country by the Emperor Diocletian<sup>(82)</sup>.

Du Boulay, in discussing the characteristics of the sulungs and the yokes, confirmed that the sulung fluctuated in size. He refrained from equating the yoke with the real holding of a family<sup>(83)</sup>.

Many writers have worked out the range in size of the sulungs, expressed in acres<sup>(84)</sup>. Baker reconfirmed Gray's observation that the yokes were 'clearly rectangular' in shape<sup>(85)</sup>. Whether the sulungs and yokes were compact or fragmented, regular or irregular, are questions which are considered in this thesis.

Two examples of virgates occur in the lathe of Eastry<sup>(86)</sup>. The usual size of the Kentish virgate is one quarter of an acre<sup>(87)</sup>; there is one

Fig 1.9



GEOLOGY-EAST KENT

example in Eastry where Vinogradoff suggested that the virgate was a fourth part of the yoke<sup>(88)</sup>.

(f) Introduction to the holdings of Eastry lathe (Table 1.2)

The holdings<sup>(89)</sup> of Eastry lathe have been investigated, in addition to the holdings of Eastry manor, so that a wider view of conditions in east Kent, at Domesday, can be obtained. Having viewed these, it is hoped that the evolution of later holdings will be more easily understood.

The Domesday information of Eastry lathe has been acquired from the Victoria County History of Kent<sup>(90)</sup>. The size of each holding is recorded. Sometimes the assessment appears in a detailed fashion<sup>(91)</sup>. Detailed land assessments for 1066 and 1086 are often included.

In Kent, at Domesday, only the tenants' land was assessed in sulungs; the area of the demesne was not<sup>(92)</sup>. Eastry manor provides a good example of where the number of sulungs, which were recorded at Domesday, are identical with those recorded in the thirteenth and the fourteenth centuries.

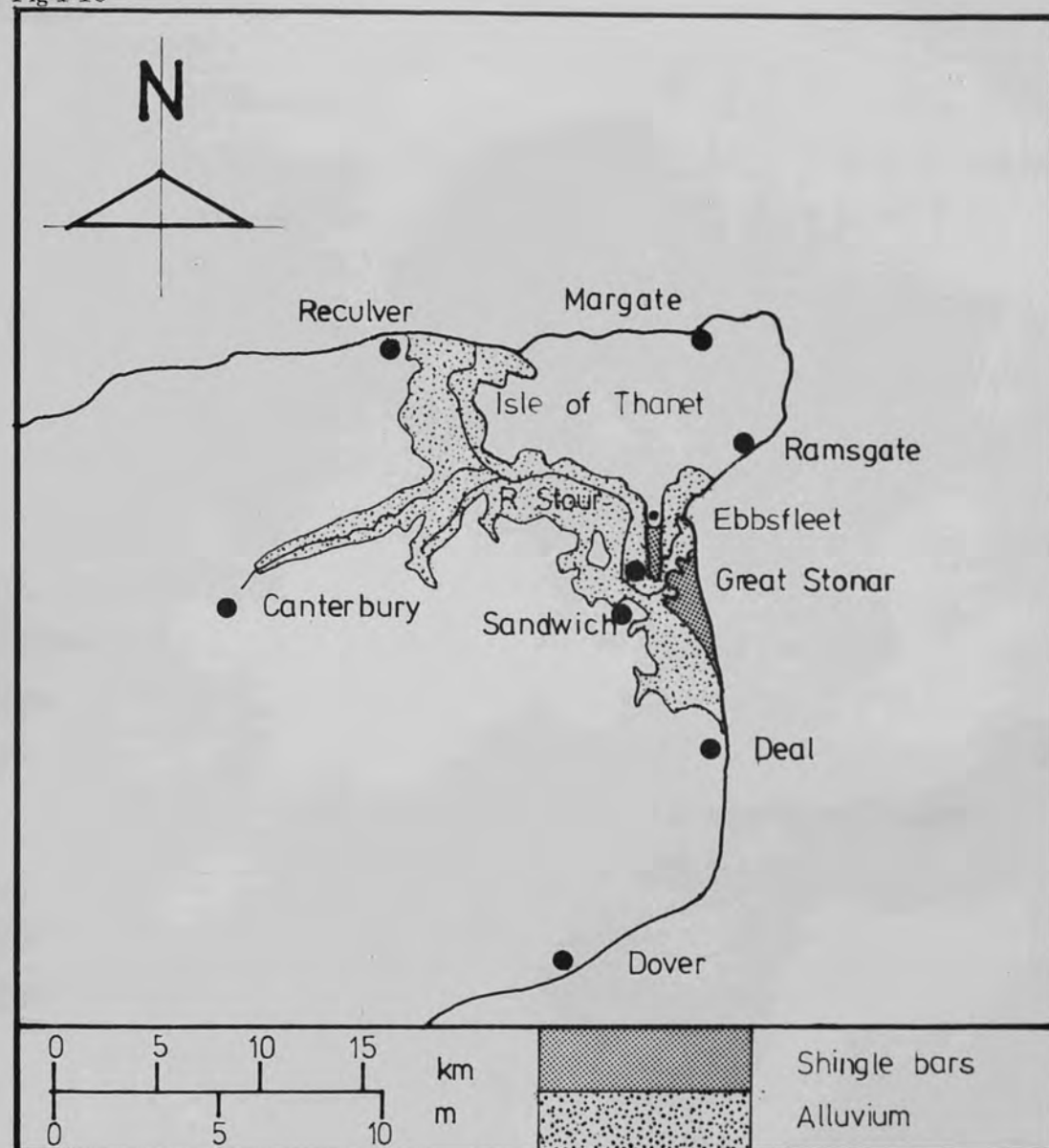
Beneficial hidation is introduced in the Domesday period; without being entirely freed from tax, a manor was rated at a smaller number of sulungs than it contained. If the manor had, say five sulungs, only three would have been marked down for geld in the survey. The geld for the other two would have been waived. There are many instances where this practice seems to have been at work although it is not expressly mentioned<sup>(93)</sup>.

It is now evident that any interpretation of the Domesday sulung figures illustrating either the extent or the relative importance of the holdings, must be hedged by doubt.

(g) Holdings in Eastry lathe at Domesday

Table 1.2 records the names of the tenants in chief and their holdings in 1086. An examination of the table reveals that the lathe was in the hands of seven tenants in chief.

Fig. 1.10



### Development of the Wantsum Channel to the present day

(From Fordham and Green, *Soils in Kent II*, p 6)



|                           | <u>S.</u> | <u>Y.</u> | <u>A.</u> |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Dover Canons           | 21        |           |           | in C. and B.                |
| 2. Archbishop             | 35        |           |           | " W.                        |
| 3. Christ Church monks    | 7½        | 1         | 5         | " E. and K.                 |
| 4. Bishop of Bayeux       | 42½       | 21½       | 100       | " B., C., E. and Sd.        |
| 5. Abbot of St. Augustine | 41½       | ½         |           | " B. and C.                 |
| 6. Hugh de Montford       | 3         | 5         |           | " B.                        |
| 7. Knights                | 2         | 1         |           | " E.                        |
|                           | <hr/>     |           |           |                             |
|                           | 152½      | 29        | 105       |                             |
|                           |           |           | 75        | = 6 virgates <sup>(i)</sup> |
|                           | <hr/>     |           |           |                             |
|                           | 152½      | 29        | 180       |                             |

Hundreds of Eastry lathe

B. Bewsborough

C. Cornilo

E. Eastry

K. Kinghamford

P. Preston

Sd. Summerdene

W. Wingham

Key

S. Sulungs

Y. yokes

A. acres

(i) for the acreage equivalent  
of virgate vide supra.

Table 1.2 contains 124 holdings;-

60 are assessed in sulungs and half sulungs

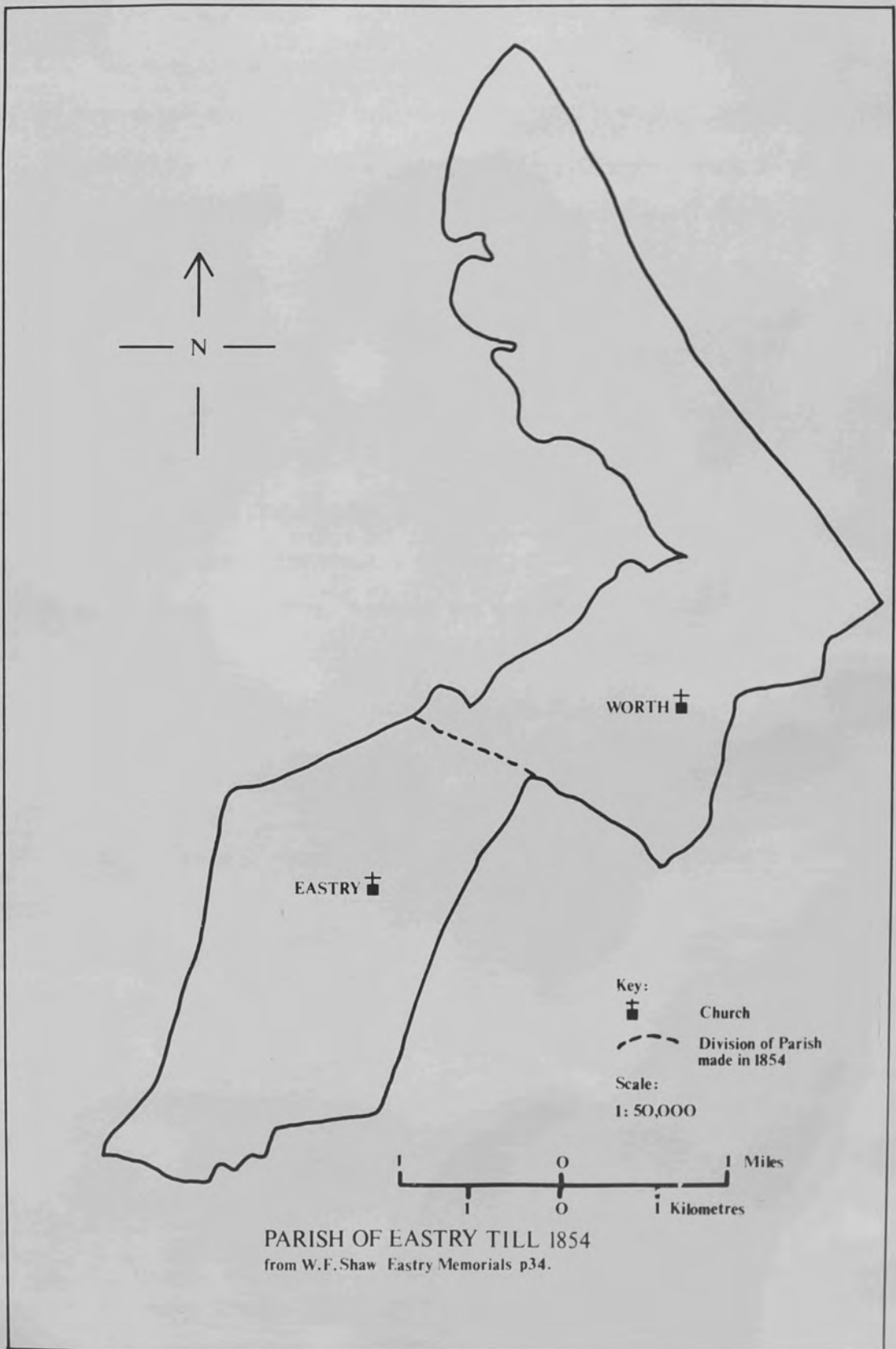
31 " " " yokes

19 " " " acres

2 " " " virgates

12 " not assessed.

Fig 1.11



Approximately half of the holdings are assessed in sulungs and one quarter in yokes. Wingham and Northbourne are the only holdings which have over thirty sulungs. Eastry, the next largest, has seven sulungs. The Bishop of Bayeux has the highest number of holdings but none of them is large. The holdings of the knights are small in comparison with those of the other tenants in chief. Two examples of beneficial hidation occur:-

No. 37 Wingham

No. 68 un unnamed holding.

Land belonging to the Bishop of Bayeux, the Abbot of St. Augustine and Hugh de Montford was leased out.

A study of numbers 39, 47, 74, 77, 83, 96 and 99 reveals the presence of partibility; the reverse process may also be seen in number 84 where it is recorded, "Osbern put all the lands into one manor". These examples, it is evident, reveal that partibility was present in <sup>1086</sup>1986; there seems to have been a growing movement to put the lands into one holding at the same time.

(h) Rural Society

The rural population recorded in the lathe of Eastry consisted of <sup>(94)</sup>:-

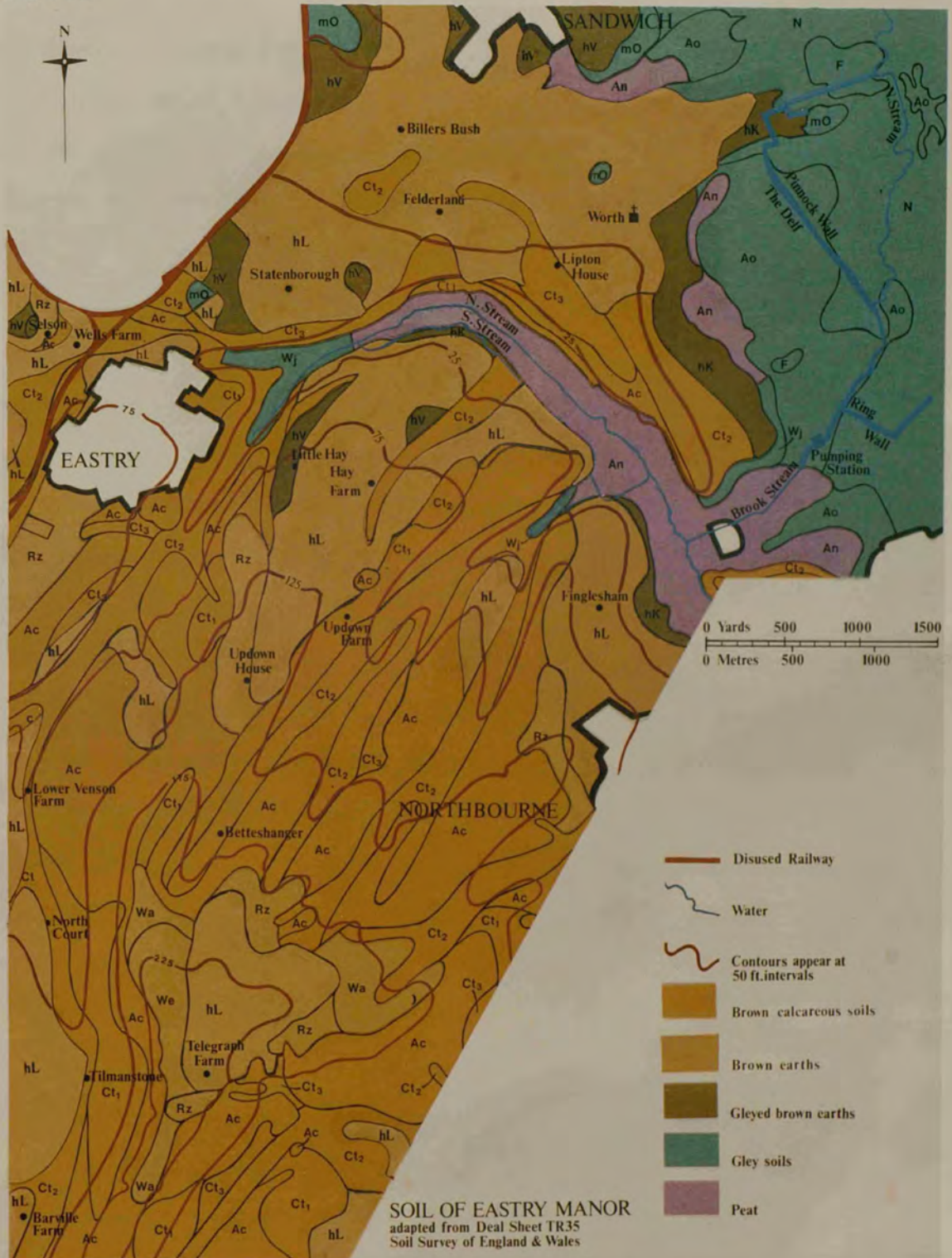
|          |     |
|----------|-----|
| Villeins | 572 |
| Bordars  | 425 |
| Bondmen  | 2   |
| Serfs    | 31  |

Darby and Campbell recorded the rural population, in Kent, in 1086 as <sup>(95)</sup>:-

|          |       |
|----------|-------|
| Villeins | 6,829 |
| Bordars  | 3,372 |

In both of the above Tables the villeins constitute the largest group. Scholars hold different views on the status of the villeins. Stenton

Fig 1:12





held that many of the Domesday villeins were rendering labour services which were beginning to assume a customary nature in return for holdings which their lords gave them instead of paying public tax<sup>(96)</sup>. This seems to be a feasible explanation and the movement of giving more freedom to the villeins can be traced in some of the later Eastry documents. Vinogradoff emphasised that bordars had fewer services to perform than the villeins and that their holdings were usually plots of five acres. They were, he believed, domanial labourers who performed odd jobs on the demesne at certain times<sup>(97)</sup>. This view is confirmed by the later documents of Eastry.

Cottars are absent in the lathe of Eastry, at Domesday. The medieval documents of Eastry manor represent them as not having differed greatly in status from the bordars in other parts of Kent. That there were so few entered at Domesday may reflect that they were indistinguishable from the bordars.

There were thirty-one serfs in the lathe of Eastry at Domesday; they are believed to have had no holdings. This is suggested by their connection with the demesne, where some have been known to have been ploughmen<sup>(98)</sup>. Eastry lathe had two bondmen; in the absence of any further information it is difficult to know how this group differed from the serfs.

The recorded miscellaneous population of Kent consisted of the following:-<sup>(99)</sup>

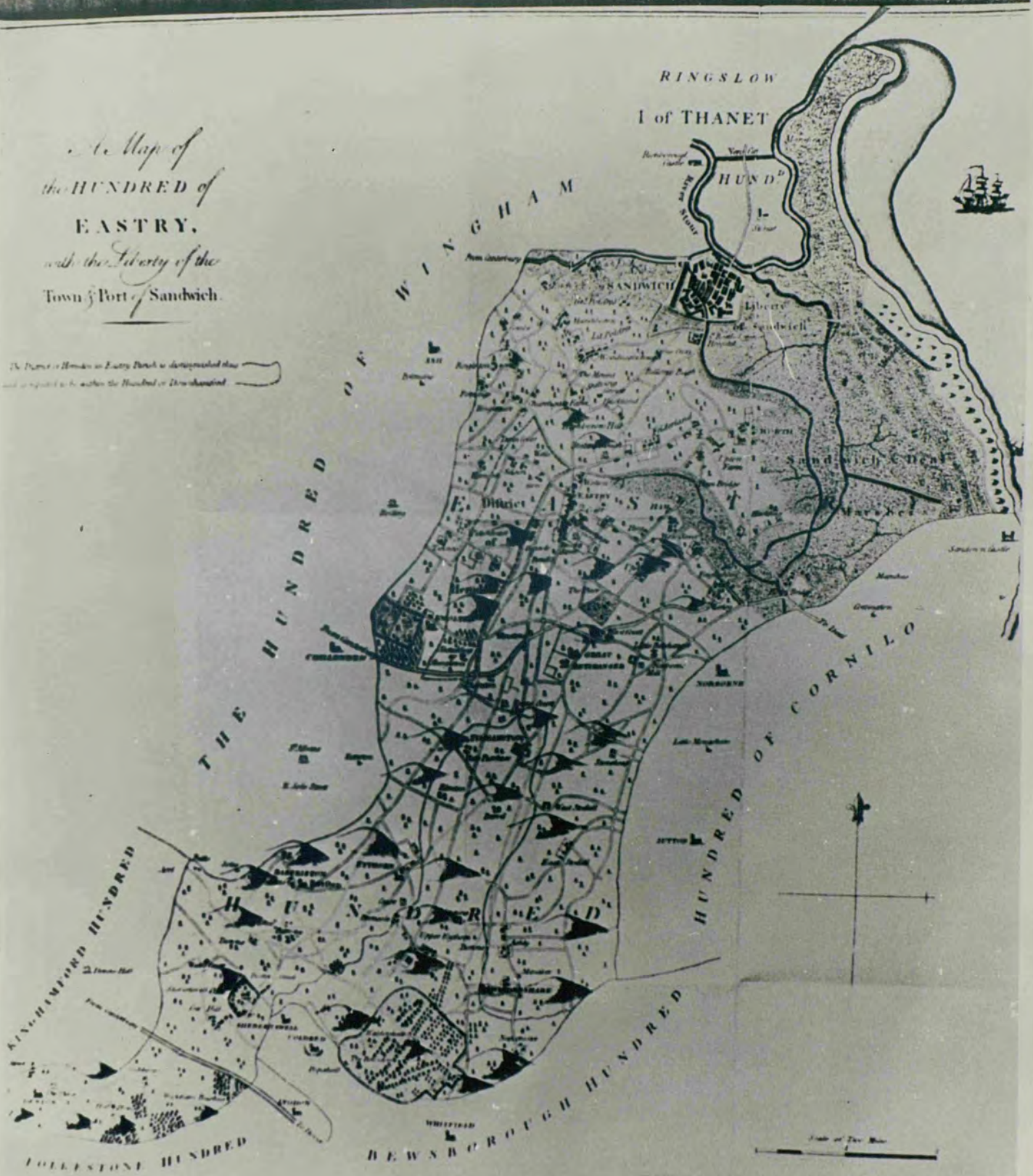
|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| sokemen            | knights         |
| men                | reeves          |
| priests            | freemen         |
| <u>francigenae</u> | <u>rusticus</u> |

Since no further information is added about the latter group it is very difficult to assess their social status. To what extent this description represents the true rural population of Eastry lathe, at Domesday is



*A Map of  
the HUNDRED of  
EASTRY,  
with the Liberty of the  
Town & Port of Sandwich.*

*The District of Hundreds in Eastry Parish is distinguished thus  
and is supposed to be within the Hundred of Dorchamsted.*



impossible to gauge.

## 1.2 AN ESTIMATE OF THE POPULATION OF EASTRY LATHE

The aim of this assessment is to estimate the total number of people living in Eastry lathe in 1086. This includes everyone who is recorded in the Domesday Survey (see 'h' above). The rural population was the most numerous; it is not certain how many of the tenants in chief were present in Eastry or were represented there by resident stewards. Nothing more can be found about the population who have escaped mention in the Domesday Survey. Without being extravagant, it is possible to arrive at two figures; the first includes the sum of individuals who were probably the heads of households and the second individuals who were not so. To the first the multiplying factors of Russell and ~~Krause~~ <sup>Krause</sup> are applied.

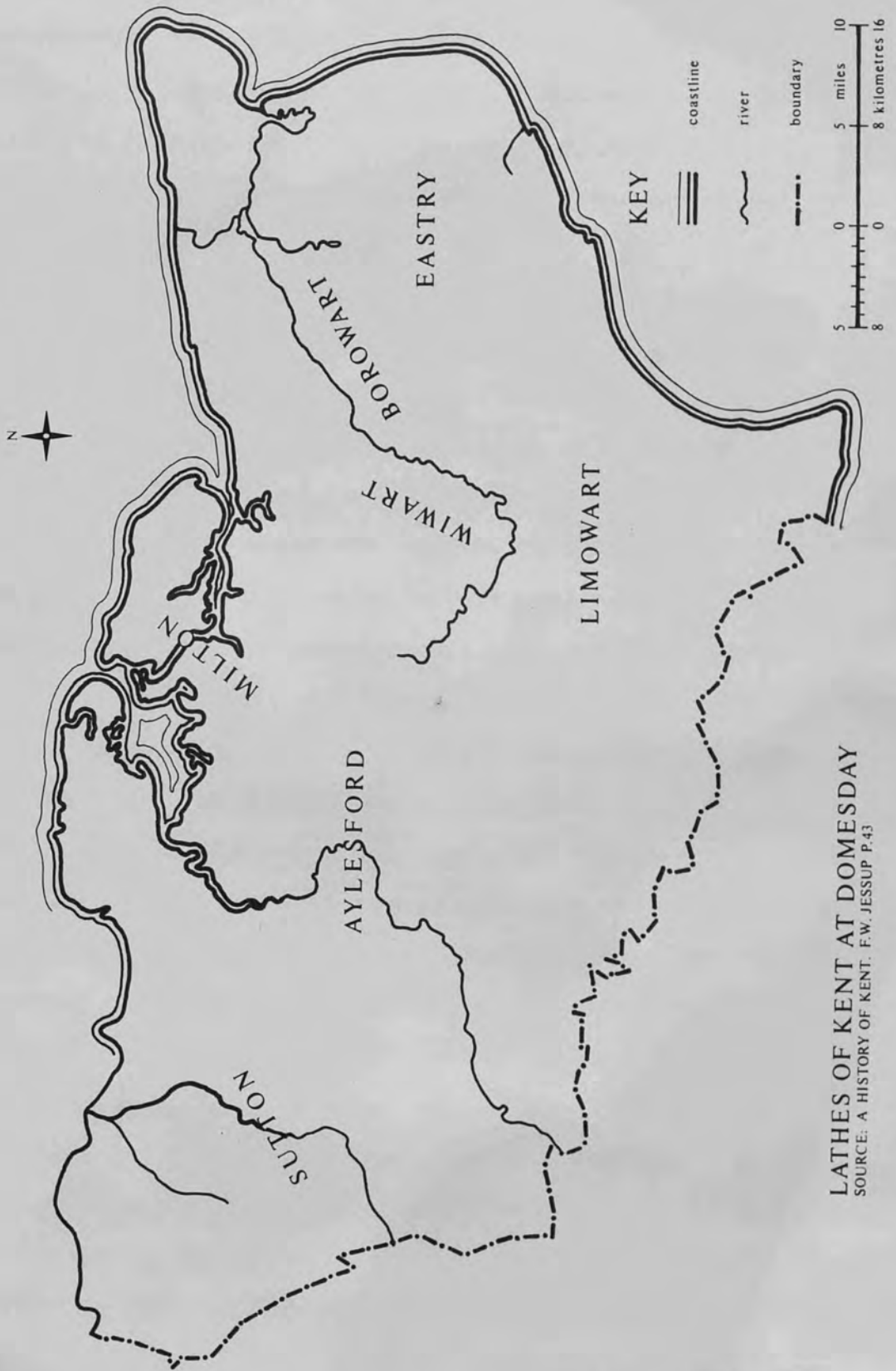
Table 1.4 shows that the villeins and bordars outnumbered all the other sections of the population; both villeins and bordars were heads of households. By far the most important variable in estimating the population totals is the multiplying factor, which assumes a given ratio between the family and the head of the household.

This thesis also compares the final result with that worked out by Darby and Campbell<sup>(100)</sup>. But in doing so it has to be remembered that in this reckoning, the land contained within the lathe of Eastry has been calculated as 90 square miles<sup>(101)</sup>. In comparing Table 1.4 with the Domesday densities of Darby and Campbell, it is clear that the latter did not calculate their results on the unit of the lathe: ~~but~~ <sup>they only indicated the</sup> ~~on some other~~ <sup>order of the magnitude involved.</sup> ~~wider basis which is not stated~~ <sup>(102)</sup>.

Darby and Campbell's Domesday population was restricted to recorded numbers only<sup>(103)</sup>. This present study begins with recorded Domesday



Fig 1.14



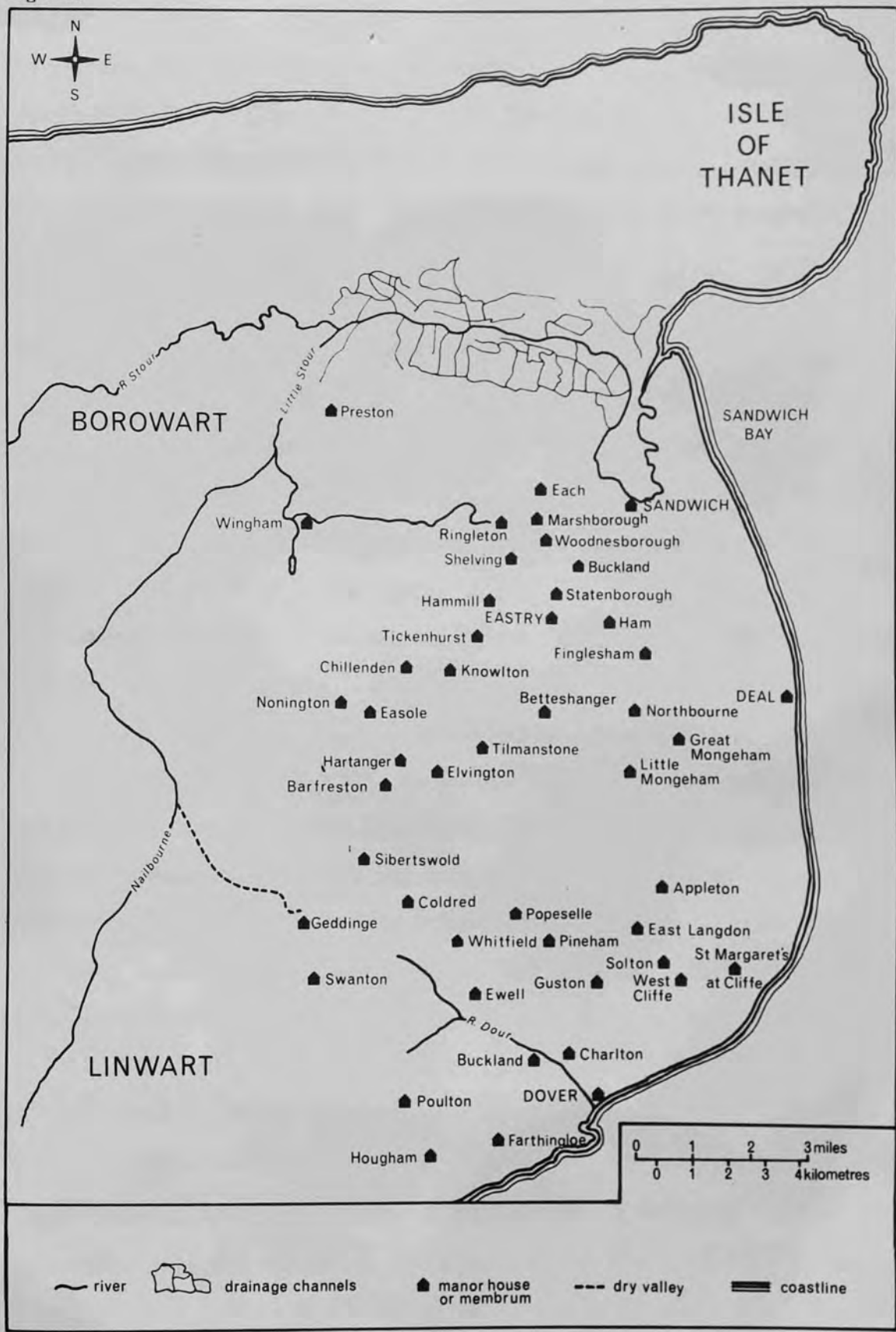
LATHES OF KENT AT DOMESDAY  
 SOURCE: A HISTORY OF KENT. F.W. JESSUP P.43

figures but it finally uses a multiplying factor to estimate numbers. Darby and Campbell included two additional population types<sup>(104)</sup> (cottars and miscellaneous) which are not used for the final reckoning in Table 1.4. It has to be remembered that there were no cottars recorded in Eastry lathe at Domesday, and the fourteen men of St. Martin's at Dover have been excluded from the final number because it was suspected that they may not have been heads of households.

The burgesses of Dover and Sandwich have been omitted because they were considered irrelevant to a study of population working and living on the land, although they have been included in Darby and Campbell's count<sup>(105)</sup>.

Column I (Table 1.4) includes the ~~composition~~<sup>composition</sup> of the recorded population. Column II contains their numbers as they appear in the Exchequer Domesday<sup>(106)</sup>. Column III comprises the original numbers which are here multiplied by 3.5, the method which Russell advocated for computing the population of single households when he had acquired the numbers of the heads of households<sup>(107)</sup>. The approximate density of population per square mile, corresponding to Russell's method, can be seen on Column Y. The final grand total per square mile, according to his reckoning, is forty. This figure is approximately three times and a half times greater than the population per square mile for the area as calculated by Darby and Campbell<sup>(108)</sup>. Column IV shows the result where Krause's method of multiplication by 5 is employed in contrast to the multiplication of 3.5 by Russell. Krause found that Russell's method was not reliable<sup>(109)</sup>. So he continued to multiply the number of heads of households by five, in the conviction that this method was more advantageous and accurate. The density per square mile of Krause's method is seen in Column Z. This method of estimating the population of Eastry lathe, per square mile, yields a result between three and four times greater than Darby and Campbell's estimate<sup>(110)</sup>. It has to be remembered that Darby and Campbell's

Fig 1-15



EASTRY LATHE  
From V.C.H. Kent III p.203-252.



population figures were recorded<sup>(111)</sup> while the above estimated figures are almost the same as Darby and Campbell's when they are relieved of their multiples (3.5 and 5.0). It has to be realised that, whatever method is used for assessing the population at Domesday, there is no infallible way of doing so and consequently there can be no conclusive answer.

### 1.3 THE HUNDRED OF EASTRY (Figs. 1.16 and 1.17)

The hundred was a division of the lathe; Eastry hundred extended in a north-east and south-west direction<sup>(112)</sup>. Ragg's map introduced an additional hundred, Summerden, which lay close to Wingham<sup>(113)</sup>; its presence introduces an element of controversy. It may or may not have once been a hundred of Eastry lathe.

Hasted's map<sup>(114)</sup> shows the land which is believed to have constituted the hundred of Eastry (Fig. 1.13). It is known that this hundred was not one continuous stretch of land. Wooton parish which contained Geddinge<sup>(115)</sup> is recorded, in Wallenberg<sup>(116)</sup> as having belonged to the hundred of Kinghamford; but Wallenberg also stated that a part of this parish was in the hundred of Eastry. If this was true, Geddinge can be seen as part of Eastry hundred which was separated from the main mass of the hundred. Pollock and Maitland remarked that detached parts of hundreds were a common occurrence<sup>(117)</sup>. These examples reveal some of the conflicting material which is recorded in Domesday.

The bulk of Eastry manor included land of the hundred. The Domesday entry is as follows:

Ipse archiepiscopus tenet Estrei. Pro VII solins se defendit. Terra est .....  
In dominio sunt III carucae et LXXII villani cum XXII bordarus habent  
XXIIII carucas. Ibi I molendinum et dimidium de XXX solidis et III salinae  
de IIIII solidis et XVIII prati. Silva de X porcis. Et in Getinge tenent

Fig 1-16



### HUNDREDS OF EASTRY LATHE

from V.C.H. KENT III p177

monachi cantuarienses dimidium solin et unum iugum et V acras et ibi habent VI villanos cum II carucis et dimidio. Inter totum T.R.E. et post valebat XXVI libras et X solidos et IIII denarios et I ferding. Modo XXVI libras et X solidos et IIII denarios et I ferding<sup>(118)</sup>. This was the land of Eastry manor; upon it developed the holdings which became so important in the post Conquest period.

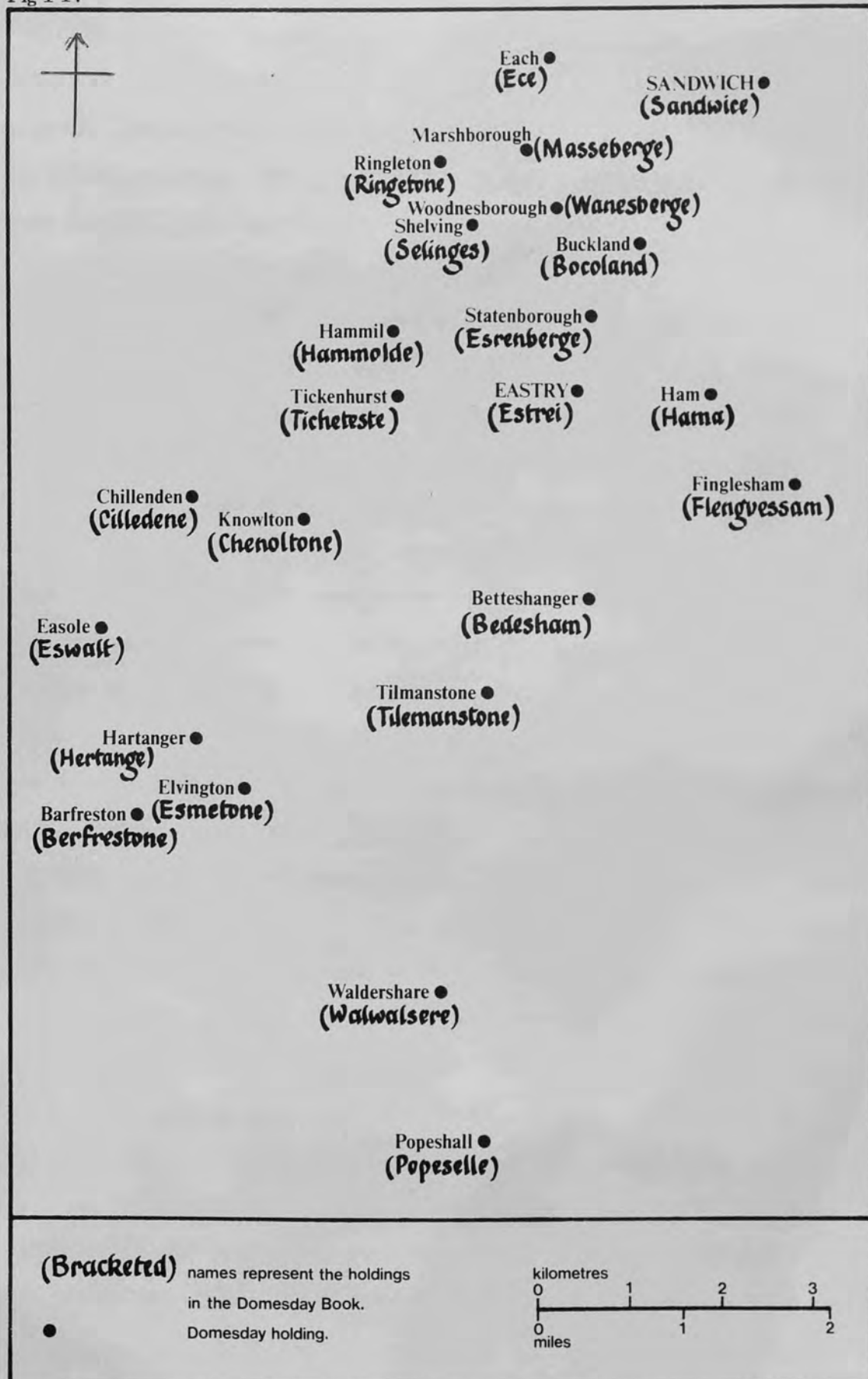
(i) The population of Eastry hundred. (Table 1.5)

The villeins, ~~boars~~<sup>bordars</sup> and serfs were unevenly dispersed throughout the Eastry hundred. Fourteen holdings have no recorded population<sup>(119)</sup>. Five holdings that have no tenants appear to be new for they only pay the 'new' tax which suggests that they may be new creations of the Normans. Conversely, Eastry manor had 43% of the population of the hundred. The following table illustrates the uniqueness of Eastry among the manors of east Kent in its relatively high ratio of recorded population per sulung.

|    | <u>MANOR</u> | <u>SULUNGS</u> | <u>POPULATION</u> | <u>POPULATION PER SULUNG</u> |
|----|--------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | EASTRY       | 7              | 94                | 13.4                         |
| 2. | WINGHAM      | 35             | 113               | 3.2                          |
| 3. | NORTHBOURNE  | 50             | 121               | 2.4                          |
| 4. | EWELL        | 3              | 27                | 9.0                          |
| 5. | PRESTON      | 5              | 37                | 7.4                          |
| 6. | EASOLE       | 3              | 28                | 9.3                          |

Eastry manor had no recorded ploughland entry; the ploughland was the land potentially available for ploughing. Table 1.7 reveals that there were sixteen holdings which had ploughland but its amount has not been recorded. The largest holdings had generally the largest number of demesne ploughs. Eastry with seven sulungs had three demesne ploughs and Easole with three sulungs had likewise three demesne ploughs. But in analysing these figures it has to be remembered that the fiscal areas that appear in the holdings consist of the tenants' sulungated land<sup>(120)</sup>. From

Fig 1:17



a comparison of the demesne ploughs and the tenant ploughs, little information emerges because in six holdings out of sixteen no tenant ploughs are present. In most of the other holdings the tenant ploughs are fewer than the demesne ploughs. The one exception is Eastry where there are twenty-four tenant ploughs and three demesne ploughs.

(ii) Money values (Table 1.8)

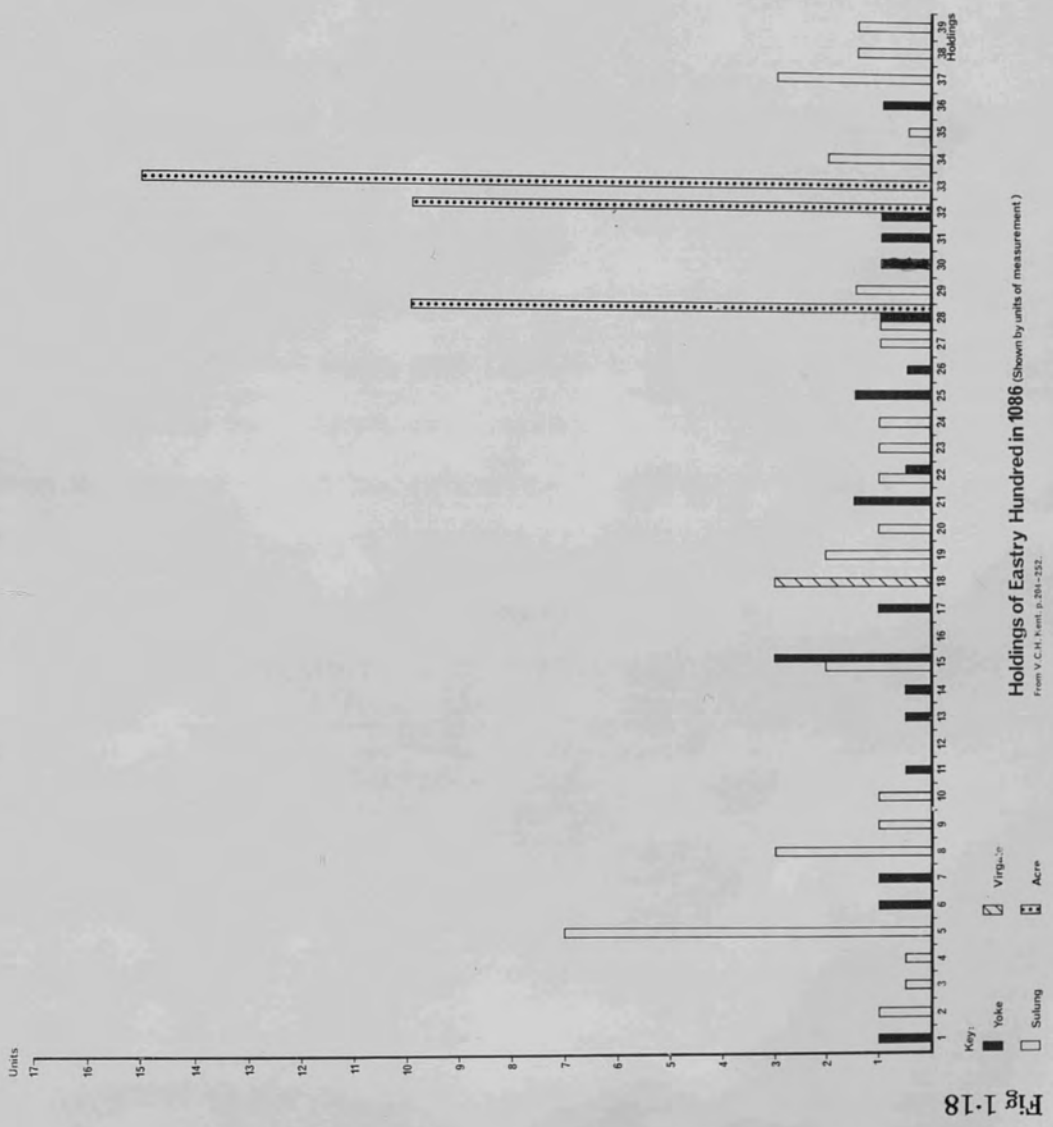
The money values of the sixteen holdings varied at the different dates<sup>(121)</sup>. The first value refers to 1066 or to tempus regis Edwardi. The later value refers to the money extracted from the holding in the interval between 1066 and 1086. ~~Out~~<sup>Out</sup> of the sixteen holdings recorded, all the second values except two had decreased in that period. Baring believed that the devaluation of the holdings was due to the devastation which was caused by the Normans as they passed through the area<sup>(122)</sup>. Darby and Campbell recorded that the Domesday entry for Dover has revealed that the borough had been pillaged<sup>(123)</sup>. They likewise noted that the values of the villages around Dover and in Eastern Kent fell at the same time but, by 1086, most of the depreciated holdings, in Kent, had recovered fully or at least in part.

Table 1.8 shows that seven out of sixteen holdings had paid a higher land tax in 1086 than in 1066. This information could indicate that certain improvements must have been made in these seven holdings since they could pay higher rents. Three holdings paid the same amount at the two dates and three paid less in 1086 than in 1066. But the three latter had paid a ~~much~~<sup>much</sup> lower amount at the intermediate date; by 1086 their amount was apparently increasing. Two holdings paid a fourth amount which is not explained in the document; possibly some of the holdings were 'farmed out' and therefore the land holder received extra money for this transaction<sup>(124)</sup>.

Two of the above sixteen holdings reveal that no money was paid; Eastry manor was one of the holdings. From the Domesday account it is



Fig 1.18



evident that Eastry's amount was included with that of its outlier at Geddinge. From a study of the holdings in Eastry lathe it appears that when two holdings belonging to the same tenant in chief appear together, the rent for both is included with the second holding.

Alone of the sixteen holdings, Eastry manor had three salt pans. These must have formed a part of the coastal pans which existed from Lincolnshire to Cornwall, as Lennard records<sup>(125)</sup>.

In the same way, Eastry manor was unique in regard to meadow. It had eighteen acres unlike any other holding. This may have been connected with its position near the marshes.

At Domesday, Eastry manor recorded a rent of ten swine from the silva. The place where the swine came from is not recorded but one can assume that <sup>they</sup> ~~there~~ may have been a rent received <sup>possibly</sup> ~~possible~~ from the 'weald'. There is no mention of any of Eastry's ~~deens~~ <sup>denns</sup> in the weald but it is believed that, at 1086, Eastry had eight denns<sup>(126)</sup>.

Table 1.8 reveals that there were two mills and a half in Eastry hundred. Eastry manor had one and a half mills while Ringlestone had one.

It is evident that the location of Eastry manor in east Kent was largely responsible for its later importance. East Kent was early colonised by invaders from the Continent who evaluated and developed Eastry's site, close to the Continent, to the sea, to the rich downland, to the denns and the marshes. Eastry was not far from the entrance to Kent from the Continent and was within easy reach of London.

With the Norman invasion Eastry's lathe, hundred and manor assumed significance. Although not much is known about the origin of these units, it is clear that their boundaries were not static but changed fairly often.

This study of Easry examines the characteristics of the land tenure system including the boundary changes over a significant time period.

Although some information has come to light about Domesday Easry, there is still much that remains a mystery for example the size of its demesne and the presence or not of cottars there at Domesday. One of the advantages of this study of Domesday is the light that it throws on certain problems of Easry in the post Domesday period<sup>(127)</sup>.

1. to the south-west of the River Great Ouse.
2. B. Pears, *Excavations at Easry, East Angles*, 1971, 19.
3. *Ibid.*, 27-28.
4. J.B. Hinton, *Excavations at Easry, East Angles*, 1971, 19-20. A wooden pit at Easry cut through what appeared to be a large funeral pile.
5. Fig. 1.3
6. W.G. Klein, *Roman Temples at Easry*, *Antiquaries Journal*, Vol. VIII, 1928, 75-86. - This Roman Temple is within the boundary of the Manor of Easry, Fig. 1.3.
7. S. Chadwick Hawkes, *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Finglins, Kent, a Reconsideration*, *Medieval Archaeology*, Vol. II, 1958, 1-92. Vide also Fig. 1.3.
8. Fig. 1.5
9. S. Chadwick Hawkes, *Antiquaries Journal*, Vol. LIX, Part II, *Cemeteries and Settlements in the Kentish Region, Fifth to early eighth centuries, A.D. 470-650*, 199-256. Vide also Fig. 1.5
10. Fig. 1.6
11. S. Chadwick Hawkes, *Unpublished paper awaiting publication in 1980, An Anglo-Saxon burial at Easry House, Easry, East Angles*.
12. J.K. St. Joseph, *Antiquity* (1974) *Air Reconnaissance*, 1974, 213-217. Vide also Fig. 1.4, with the crop marks. Vide Fig. 1.3.

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1. G. Clinch, V.C.H. Kent, I, Early Man, London, 1908, 307.
2. Fig. 1.1
3. G. Clinch, op.cit., <sup>306</sup>311; Fig. 1.1.
4. F.W. Jessup, A History of Kent, Phillimore, 1974, 16-17.
5. Ibid., 17
6. P. Ashbee and G.C. Dunning, The Round Barrows in east Kent, A.C. LXXIV, 1960, 49. Most of these barrows were situated to the south-east of the River Stour.
7. S. Frere, Britannia, Cardinal, 1974, 19.
8. Ibid., 17-18.
9. J.B. Gibben, Roman Burial, A.C. XXV, 1902, LXVI. A workman at Walton cut through what appeared to be a large funeral pile.
10. Fig. 1.3
11. W.G. Klein, Roman Temple at Worth, Antiquaries Journal, Vol. VIII, 1928, 76-86. This Roman Temple is within the boundary of the manor of Eastry, Fig. 1.2.
12. S. Chadwick Hawkes, The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Finglesham, Kent, A Reconsideration. Medieval Archaeology, Vol. II, 1958, 1-72. Vide also Fig. 1.3.
13. Fig. 1.5.
14. S. Chadwick Hawkes, Antiquaries Journal, Vol. LIV, Part II. Cemeteries and Settlements in the Kentish Kingdom, fifth to early eighth centuries, A.D. 1974, 244-256. Vide also Fig. 1.5.
15. Fig. 1.6
16. S. Chadwick Hawkes, Unpublished paper awaiting publication in 1980, An Anglo-Saxon Burial at Eastry House, Eastry, Kent.
17. J.K. St. Joseph, Antiquity (48) <sup>BMUB4.</sup> Air Reconnaissance, 1974, 213-215. Vide also Fig. 1.4, with the crop marks. Vide Fig. 1.3.

18. S. Chadwick Hawkes, Unpublished paper, op.cit.,
19. Ibid., Vide also M.M. O'Grady, Hedgerows and Tracks, A.C.  
1978, 111-26.
20. W.F. Shaw, ~~Eastey Memorials~~ <sup>*Memorials of Eastey*</sup>, London, 1870, 8.
21. Fig. 2.2.
22. Fig. 1.11.
23. Fig. 1.6.
24. M.M. O'Grady, Hedgerows, op.cit., 111-126.
25. Fig. 1.8 of Christ Church manors.
26. Figs. 1.9 and 1.10.
27. Fig. 1.9.
28. Figs. 1.6 and 1.7.
29. S.J. Fordham and R.D. Green, Soils in Kent, II. Sheet TR 35  
Deal, Harpenden, 1973, 5. This belt is part of the infilled  
Wantsum Channel which has been blocked in the south by storm  
beaches. Vide Fig. 1.10.
30. Figs. 1.9. *and 2.5.*
31. Fig. 1.7.
32. Fordham and Green, op. cit., 8.
33. Ibid., 9.
34. Fig. 1.12: *Table 1.1.*
35. Fordham and Green, op. cit., 25.
36. From a discussion of the soils with Mr. S. Fordham.
37. Fordham and Green, op. cit., 10.
38. Ibid., 10.
39. Figs. 1.12 *and 1.13.*
40. Fordham and Green, op.cit., 100.
41. Ibid., 100.



42. The tables have been compiled from an analysis of F.W. Ragg's translation ~~translation~~ of the text of the Kent Domesday, V.C.H., Kent III, London, 1926-32, 203-52. Their purpose is to elucidate the Domesday information and to render it more meaningful.
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45. R. Furley, <sup>History of</sup> The Weald of Kent. I, Ashford, 1874, 115.
46. Fig. 1.14.
47. Furley, op. cit., 116.
48. P.H. Sawyer, Medieval Settlement, <sup>London</sup> ~~Arnold~~, 1976, 15-40.
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50. Ibid.

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52. A Study of the 1:63, 360 map helps to define their nature.  
Vide Sheet 173/O.S. of Great Britain 1959 or Sheet 179/O.S.  
1:50,000, 1974.
53. Fig. 1.15.
54. Furley, op.cit., 174-5.
55. 'Wye, Eastry and Milton were distinguished as royal vills',  
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56. Ibid.,
57. Ibid., 175
58. Vide infra.
59. Furley, op.cit., 176.
60. Ibid., 177.
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62. Elton, Tenures, op.cit., ~~189~~<sup>III</sup>. He held that in Kent two types  
of socage prevailed. Gavelkind land answered to free socage  
while the bordars held by inferior socage. After the time of  
Edward III (1327-77), all the cottars and bordars were included  
as gavelkinders.
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London thesis, 1963, 29-32.
64. Elton, Tenures, op.cit., 39-44.
65. Ibid., 53.
66. Baker, Thesis, op.cit., 31
67. Elton, Tenures, op.cit., 390-1; 369 and 384.  
*Cambridge, Massachusetts.*
68. H.L. Gray, English Field Systems, ~~London~~, 1915, 292-303.
69. Jolliffe, op.cit. 32
70. Table 2.1. *(This Thesis 66.)*

71. Furley, op.cit., 255.  
P.Vinogradoff, The growth of the manor, London 1904, 157; Here Vinogradoff confirms that it would be difficult to argue from the Domesday estimates regarding the actual size and aggregate number of the rural holdings contained in it.
72. Ibid., 256. A footnote adds that in the Register of Battle Abbey where there is an allusion to the gift of the manor of Wye, by the Conqueror, the following statement appears, cum omnibus appendiciis suis septem swulingarum, id est hidarum.
73. Furley, op.cit., <sup>256-</sup>258. On the other hand Vinogradoff in English Society in the eleventh century, 1908, <sup>146.</sup>~~145~~, stated that the Kentish sulung had 200 acres or more.
74. F.W. Maitland, Domesday Book and Beyond, Cambridge, 1897, 484.  
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78. Elton, Tenures, op.cit., 132.
79. Ibid., 130. Here Elton agrees with Maitland on the size of the yoke.

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82. F. Seebohm, The English Village Community, London, 1915, 288-93.
83. F.R.H. Du Boulay, Lordship of Canterbury, <sup>London</sup> ~~Nelson~~, 1966, 118.
84. Baker, Thesis, op.cit., 45. He states that the area of a sulung has been variously regarded as being between 120-300 acres.
85. A.H.R. Baker, Studies of Field Systems in the British Isles, C.U.P. 1973, 395, Baker was able to reconstruct the relative positions and sizes of the yokes from the 1447 rental at Gillingham.
86. Table ~~1.5~~ **1.5; 228**.
87. The 1250 document of Eastry manor in C.C.A.C. states that the virgate contained one quarter of an acre. Darby and Campbell, op.cit., <sup>502</sup> emphasize that the Kentish virgates are not those of the hidated counties.
88. Vinogradoff, English Society, op.cit. 146.
89. The holdings that have been selected for consideration include:
- (a) The lands that were given to and were farmed by the king's men, at Domesday, as one farming unit, usually held by one owner.
- (b) The sub-divisions of the sulungs in the thirteenth century, which although they are not called holdings in the documents, can be interpreted as having been individual holdings belonging to certain people. These holdings had names, not necessarily those of the owners, which stuck to the land for generations.
90. V.C.H. Kent III. Ragg, op.cit., 203-252.
91. At. Geddinge which was an outlier of Eastry manor, it was 'half a sulung and one yoke and five acres'. *D.C. Douglas, Domesday Monachorum of C.C.C. London. 1944. 88.*
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93. F.W. Maitland, Domesday Book and Beyond, Cambridge, 1897, 448.
94. F.W. Fagg, V.C.H. Kent, op.cit., 203-52.
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96. F. Stenton, Anglo Saxon England, Oxford, 1947, 470-1.
97. P. Vinogradoff, English Society in the eleventh century, Oxford, 1908, 456-63.
98. Ibid., ~~514~~ 464.
99. Darby and Campbell, op.cit. 513.
100. Ibid., 514.
101. This figure has been arrived at by calculating the approximate area of the lathe of Eastry, from the 1:10,560 map of the area; vide Fig. 1.15.
102. Darby and Campbell, op.cit., ~~514~~. 512.
103. Ibid.,
104. Ibid., 514.
105. Ibid., 514.
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109. J. Krause, Ec.Hist.Rev., IX, The Medieval Household: Large or Small? 1957, 420. He invoked G.C. Homans, English villagers of the thirteenth century, Cambridge, Massachussets, 1942, 209-212, Vide A.E. Levett, Studies in Manorial History, 1948, 249.
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111. Ibid., <sup>512-</sup> 514.
112. Fig. 1.16.
113. Fagg, V.C.H. Kent III, op.cit., 203-52.
114. Fig. 1.13.
115. Geddinge was an outlier of Eastry manor. Vide Domesday account below.

116. J.K. Wallenberg, The Place -Names of Kent, Uppsala, 1934, 558.
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118. Domesday Book, i.f.5; D.C. Douglas, Domesday Monachorum of C.C.C., London, 1944, 88.
119. Table 1.5.
120. Jolliffe, op.cit., 52. The area of the demesne was not recorded in Kent.
121. Table 1.8.
122. F.H. Baring, The Conqueror's **f**ootprints in Domesday. Eng. Hist. Rev., XIII, 1898, 17-25.
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124. Ibid., 523.
125. R. Lennard, Rural England, Oxford, 1959, ~~224~~ 243.
126. Furley, op.cit., 224. He quoted the names of the demns in the Weald and regarded them as belonging to Eastry.
127. P.H. Brandon, The Common Lands and Wastes of Sussex, Unpublished <sup>1963</sup> P.h.D. Thesis, /14. He stated that for most of England the Domesday Survey of 1086 serves as a valuable starting point for later studies.

CHAPTER TWO

The nature of the documents<sup>(1)</sup> relating to the tenants' land of Eastry manor has dictated their method of investigation and presentation in this chapter. The most important of the documents include:-

- (i) 184<sup>a</sup> concerns the land c.1250.
- (ii) Register J<sup>(2)</sup> describes the land c.1298.
- (iii) E188 considers the land c.1310.
- (iv) Two charters of the thirteenth century, one of 1213-22 and the second of 1228 and one charter of the fourteenth century of 1310 deal specifically with the lord's demesne land that was donated to the tenants.

This chapter examines:-

- (a) The tenants' holdings in medieval Eastry.
- (b) Customary dues from these holdings.
- (c) The growth of commutation in the manor.
- (d) Eastry's Wealden demns.
- (e) The cottars of Eastry manor.
- (f) Land donated to the Eastry tenants by the lord.

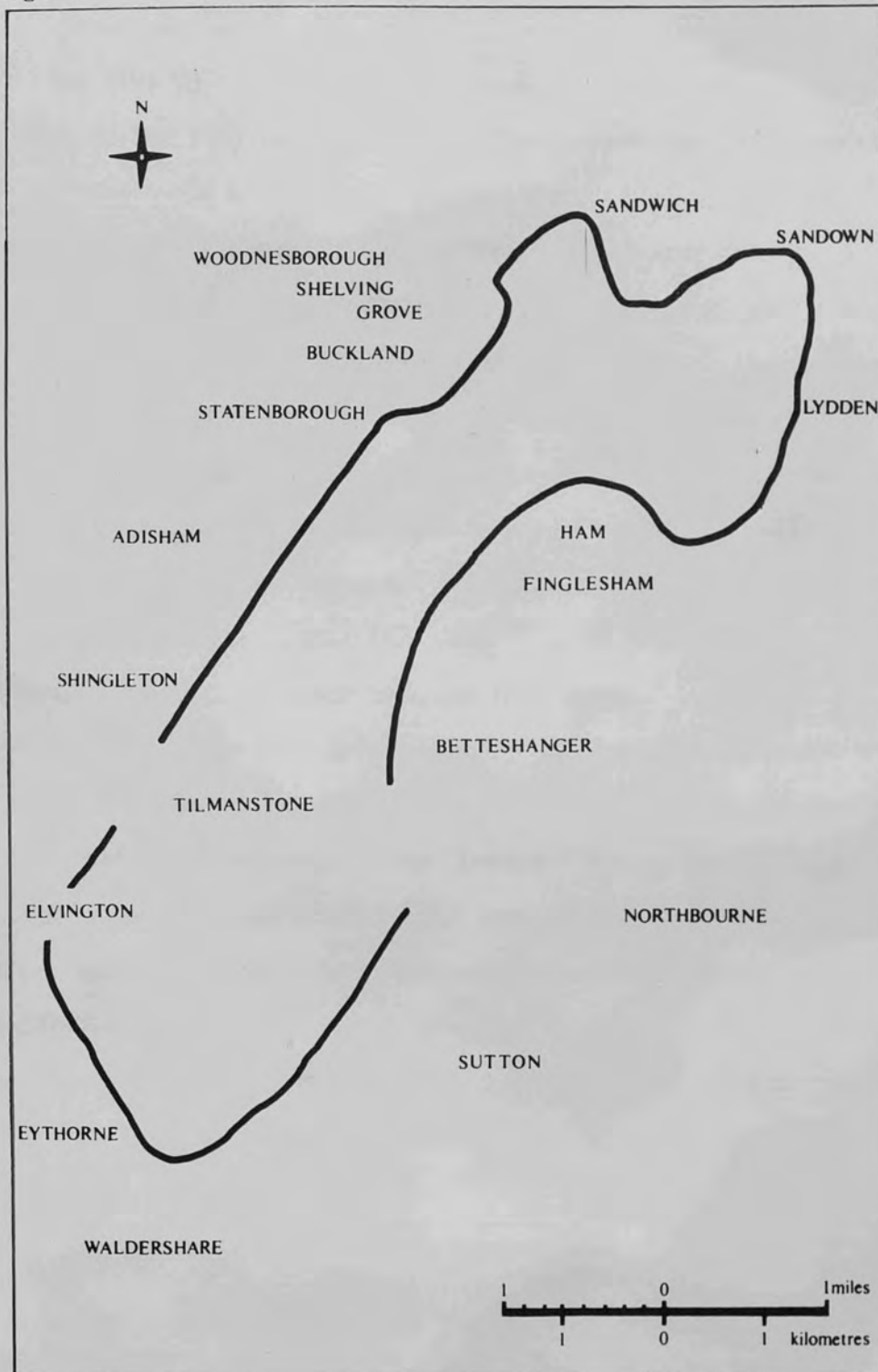
2.1 EASTRY TENANTS' HOLDINGS c.1250.

In 1250 the tenants' land of Eastry was arranged mainly in three groups of sulungs (Fig.2.2).

- (i) There were four sulungs north of the Brooks.
- (ii) One sulung surrounded the lord's demesne (Fig. 2.3).
- (iii) Two sulungs lay south of the knight's land at Tilmanstone.

The presence of the knight's land (Fig. 2.1) between the two sulungs, to the south and the lord's demesne to the north suggests that the whole stretch of land from Sandwich, in the north to Waldershare, in the south, might once have formed one estate. Elton held that the portion of land that

Fig 2-1



**EASTRY MANOR**  
and neighbouring manors or membra  
From E.Hasted (V.X)

was given to the knights, in Kent, was part of the demesne land of each manor<sup>(3)</sup>. From this information, it can be concluded that the Tilmanstone sulung<sup>(4)</sup> may once have formed part of the demesne of Eastry. Originally, all the land of the area from north to south may have been one continuous stretch.

The regulations for the working of the four northern sulungs appear to have been the same for each<sup>(5)</sup>; they seem to have acted as guidelines for the assessment of the rents and services in the other three sulungs<sup>(6)</sup>. Physically, the northern land was among the lowest in the manor<sup>(7)</sup>.

To the south of the four sulungs was the lord's demesne<sup>(8)</sup> which appears to have been surrounded by waste-land. There is no early record of the original size of the demesne; Jared Hill reckoned that the lord's home farm was slightly less than 600 acres<sup>(9)</sup>; but the demesne is known to have been considerably larger than the home farm.

Sulung five a fragmented sulung, appears to have been different from the other sulungs; its separated character may have evolved from the clearing of the waste-land which surrounded the demesne<sup>(10)</sup>.

The two sulungs in the south of the manor differed from one another in size and characteristics; they only slightly resembled the other five sulungs. *(Table 2.6)*.

Two areas of freeland are included in the estate as well as the land of the Craythorne rent at Sandwich<sup>(11)</sup>; neither of these two categories of land was recorded at Domesday<sup>(12)</sup>.

## 2.2 CUSTOMARY DUES

The various tenants' holdings of Eastry manor were required to perform particular dues<sup>(13)</sup>; although the nature of these dues differed in certain holdings, all their categories can be recognised in each sulung. The six chief dues which had to be performed included:-



- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <u>gafol</u>  | 4. hens and eggs    |
| 2. dues in money | 5. <u>averagia</u>  |
| 3. services      | 6. <u>precariae</u> |

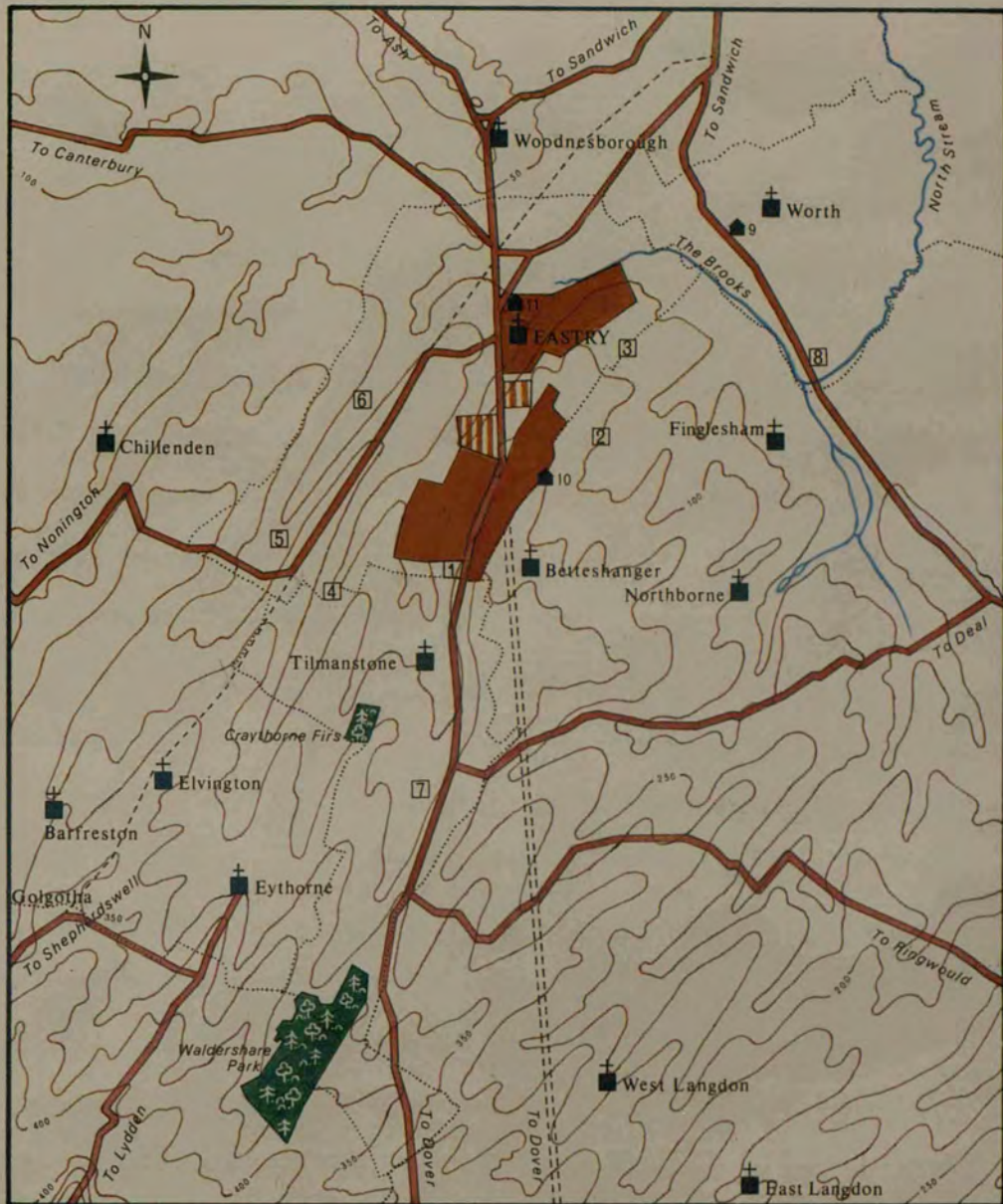
1. Gafol was a rent which was received from ancient holdings; it was paid on certain Eastry holdings at the rate of ld. per acre, per annum to the lord in Canterbury. Vinogradoff held it was a tax which was coeval with the establishment of English rule in this island<sup>(14)</sup>. Neilson regarded it as part of the old tribute on the land<sup>(15)</sup>. Its payment in Eastry manor is associated with the older land.

2. There were six money dues and they were paid to Eastry Court. They included:-

- (a) mala which was paid four times annually on certain Eastry holdings. Its origin is unknown; Smith regards it as a commutation payment of ancient services and dues<sup>(16)</sup>.
- (b) Maltishoc was usually paid four times annually; it was a commutation for an annual food rent to the lord rather than ~~teill~~ <sup>toll</sup> for brewing. Sometimes it was called maltynsilver<sup>(17)</sup>.
- (c1) Oxegune ) Originally these two gifts were paid on certain  
(c2) Oteyue ) dates. They were commuted to money payments c.1250.
- (d) Lambselver appears as a commutation payment of a rent in kind, of one lamb from a sulung, commuted for 6d.<sup>(18)</sup>.
- (e) Gadercorn was a payment which was associated with the manors of Christ Church. It was paid for gleaning<sup>(19)</sup>.
- (f) Bernbote was, likewise, a payment made by certain tenants for permission to take wood to mend their barns<sup>(20)</sup>.

From an analysis of these dues, it is evident that they were all paid mainly by the land in the north; only a few holdings in the remainder of the estate paid any of these dues. Since the northern sulungs were held to be the oldest, it seems as if these dues must have been associated with the

Fig 2·2



SOURCE:

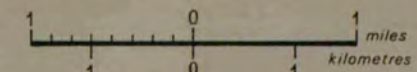
O.S. One Inch Map. Sheet 173

FARMS

- 1 Venson
- 2 Updown
- 3 Hay
- 4 Thornton
- 5 Shingleton
- 6 Herónden
- 7 Barville
- 8 Hacklinge

HOUSES

- 9 Upton
- 10 Updown
- 11 Walton
- Church



- ..... Parish Boundary
- River
- Demesne<sup>1</sup>
- ▨ Almonry<sup>2</sup>
- Road
- ==== Roman Road
- Trackway
- Parkland

<sup>1</sup> inferred from Tithe map ..... <sup>2</sup> Jared Hill's map

Contour lines

EASTRY MANOR

older land.<sup>(21)</sup>

3. Services. Certain agricultural services were exacted from the three distinct categories of sulungs. Units of 100 and 50 acres appear to have been the original guidelines for assessing the services in the first four sulungs; by 1250 the services based on the 100 acres' units had been commuted to money payments.

In the southern sulungs, only two units of 50 acres can be identified for services; one example occurs in each sulung. There is no evidence of any unit of a 100 acres in the south as was present in the northern sulungs. Special services are exacted from particular holdings in the south; such a practice is absent in the northern sulungs.

The fifth sulung differs from the other two groups of sulungs<sup>(22)</sup>. The basis of its services is difficult to discover; there are no units of 50 or 100 acres and the services seem to be linked directly with each holding and not with groups of acres as encountered in the four sulungs.

4. Hens and eggs. The significance of these rents is not evident, in the Eastry holdings, for the ratio of eggs, per acre, varied in the different groups of sulungs. Neilson recorded that in most manors the 'hens and eggs were due from tenements that show signs of antiquity<sup>(23)</sup>.

5. Averagia. Vinogradoff believed that this obligation was connected with the carriage of the manor's produce to the market<sup>(24)</sup>.

6. Precariae. These were, according to Vinogradoff, the different dues which all the people of the village performed to help the lord's labourers in time of stress<sup>(25)</sup>.

Jolliffe held that the presence of the three dues, gafol, precariae and averagia, were the three ingredients of gavelkind<sup>(26)</sup>. It can be accepted that the land that contributed these dues must have been the oldest in the estate.

A study of the Tables 2.1 to 2.7 reveals that commutation of services



was in progress in each group of sulungs, c.1250. It appears to have advanced the furthest in the four northern sulungs, where it is especially obvious in the dues and the services of the 100 acres which were commuted to money payments by 1250<sup>(27)</sup>. Commutation was in progress in sulung five and in the southern sulungs, as revealed by the commuted dues<sup>(28)</sup>. But it was obviously more advanced in the northern sulungs.

Tables 2.1 and 2.7 record the payments and the agricultural services which the holdings of each group of sulungs contributed. In the four northern sulungs the payments and the services were related to units of 1, 50 and 100 acres; in sulung five they were related only to the holding in question. In the two southern sulungs, the payments and services were related to the size of the holdings as well as to two instances of 50 acres.

It can be anticipated that the differences noted, in dues paid, in services performed and in units of land grouping, may throw some light on the nature of the holdings in question, either in age, or in the quality of the land or in the resources of their holdings.

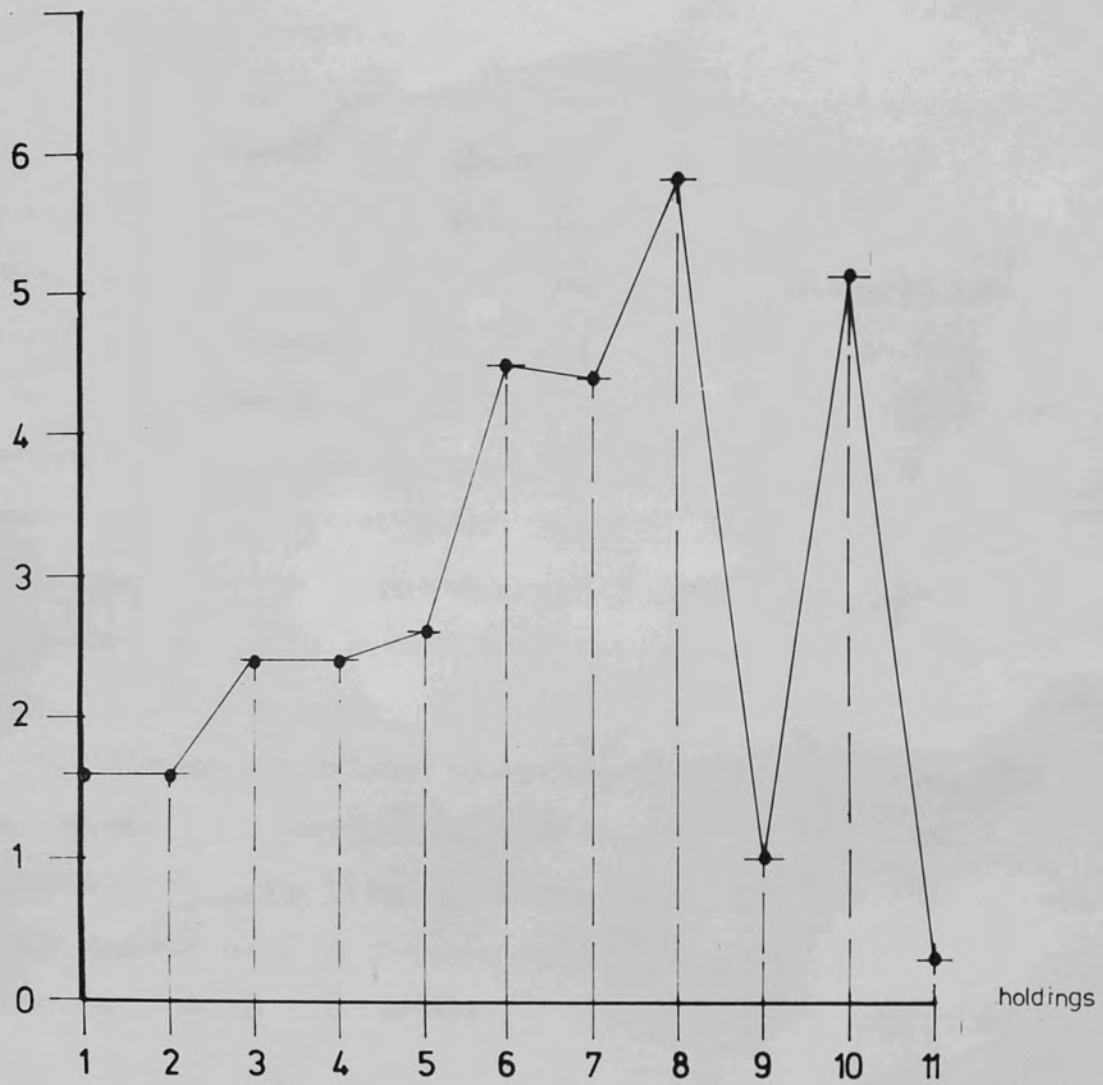
The four northern sulungs; payments and services.

(i) The money dues that were exacted from the holdings of the four northern sulungs are recorded in Table 2.2; the gafol payment went to Canterbury; the money derived from the commuted rents and services went to Eastry Court<sup>(29)</sup>. All the holdings of the four sulungs, except one<sup>(30)</sup> donated hens and eggs to the lord<sup>(31)</sup>. The number of eggs donated corresponded exactly with the number of acres in each holding. In this case the numbers of acres and eggs coincide exactly; this correlation may be regarded as a confirmation of some link between the eggs and acres in this part of the estate.

The holding of the  $16\frac{1}{2}$  acres (of Henry Gyk) differed slightly from the other holdings of the first four sulungs. The 4s.0d. which it

Fig 2:3

pence per acre



RENTS OF THE FIFTH SULUNG (1250)



contributed to Eastry Court was paid in two instalments of 2s.0d. which worked out to be a standard payment of 3d. per acre, per annum; this holding differed from the others in paying its rent at a different time of the year. It was the only holding among the four sulungs which did not contribute either hens or eggs.

The holdings which donated hens and eggs were also obliged to perform carriage services of barley and oats to C<sup>a</sup>nterbury. It can be argued from this exaction that there must have been a connection between hens and eggs and the holdings that donated them. These services were based on units of 50 acres which had to provide one horse for this purpose. In addition any holding which had a horse owed three carriage services of oats or barley to C<sup>a</sup>nterbury. An alternative payment for the latter existed; "if the lord willed, they could perform this service in money". There was also compulsory ploughing which required co-operative plough-teams and teams from whole holdings to plough three acres of benerthe for the lord.

The holdings which carried the rent to C<sup>a</sup>nterbury, therefore, must have been relatively prosperous; some possessed their own horses. The performance of benerthe is further evidence of the opulence of the tenants, some of whom had their own plough-team.

The only service which is recorded as having received food from the lord is the boon ploughing; the reason for this exception is not clear.

(ii) The holding of 25 acres of the Heye.

This holding is different from the other holdings of the four sulungs; they pay their gafol to Canterbury while this holding contributes its gafol to Eastry Court. This distinction meant that the 25 acres' holding could not be of equal age to the other holdings of the four sulungs<sup>(32)</sup>. It is important to note that the dues and services which were performed by the

25 acres' holding are represented as one quarter of the 100 acres' units of the four sulungs<sup>(33)</sup>. The 25 acres' holding performed four services which are absent in the holdings of the four sulungs:-

1. It had to find one man to harvest the corn of the Court, in autumn, with food provided.
2. It had to find one horse to harrow benerthe for three days, with food provided.
3. It had to seek the seed at the lord's granary.
4. It had to carry the rent of wheat, 'six seams and one quarter, to Canterbury!<sup>(34)</sup>.

Conversely, there are five services which the holdings of the four sulungs had to perform but which were not exacted from the 25 acres' holding:

1. They had to provide carts to carry the corn of the Court in Autumn.
2. They had to carry woodlode from Sandwich to Eastry.
3. They had to provide horses to carry the barley and oats to Canterbury.
4. They had to pay 1d. per acre gafol to Canterbury.
5. Each holding contributed one egg per acre to the lord at Christmas.

The above investigation reveals that any extra dues or services which were performed by all the holdings (or by the 25 acres' holding) of the four sulungs seem to have been ~~balanced~~ <sup>balanced</sup> by a corresponding absence of other dues or services.

<sup>or</sup>  
The fifth of Eastry sulung: payments and services.

The payments and services from the holdings of this sulung are different from those in the four northern sulungs. These payments come directly from each holding and not from units of 100 or 50 acres. Table 2.4 records the various payments contributed by the holdings of Eastry sulung:-

Three holdings pay seven (all) dues

Two " " five "

Four " " two "

Two " " one "

A few payments from certain holdings of this sulung present a contrast to the conditions in the four sulungs where three holdings contributed all the payments, as seen above. The various payments may have been connected with the stage of development of the holding. Only three holdings did not contribute hens and eggs<sup>(35)</sup>. The same three holdings were those that paid the fewest dues. If the payment of hens is taken as an indication of houses, then it can be suggested that the absence of such a payment may indicate the absence of houses or of a permanent population.

The rents per acre, per annum, which the eleven holdings of sulung five paid to Eastry Court ranged from 0.3d. to 5.8d. This variation presents a contrast to the standard payment of 3d. from the holdings of the four sulungs. But the latter rent included the commuted payments of the services which were formerly exacted from the units of 100 acres. The high rents of certain of the holdings of sulung five attract attention<sup>(36)</sup>. It could be argued that it may have been connected with the tenure of the land.

The agricultural services for each holding of sulung five are recorded in Table 2.5. Only holding No. 1 pays its gafol to Canterbury; it also performs its averagia and precariae. These characteristics suggest that the holding may claim gavelkind tenure<sup>(37)</sup>.

Holding No. V performs all the services as the preceding holding but it does not pay gafol to Canterbury; instead it pays a corresponding sum of money to Eastry court. For that reason it cannot be classified as having had true gavelkind tenure.

Table 2.4 records that some of the smaller holdings performed light

services such as stacking the vetches and shearing the sheep. It appears that, perhaps, the resources which a holding possessed may have conditioned the obligations which its holders had to perform.

In the subject of tenure, Elton held that free and base socage existed in Kent<sup>(38)</sup>. He regarded the gavelkinders as holding in free socage and the bordars by inferior socage. The rents, services, etc. of sulung five raise the question whether or not this sulung had two distinct types of tenure. Holding No. 1 (Table 2.5) belonged to the tenure of gavelkind; the remaining holdings seem to have had a tenure which was different from gavelkind<sup>(39)</sup>.

The great variety of payments and services encountered in sulung five suggests that it may not have been thought out, uniformly, in terms of 100 or 50 acres. The fact that the payments were made to Eastry Court rather than to Canterbury helps to confirm that their beginnings may have been later in time.

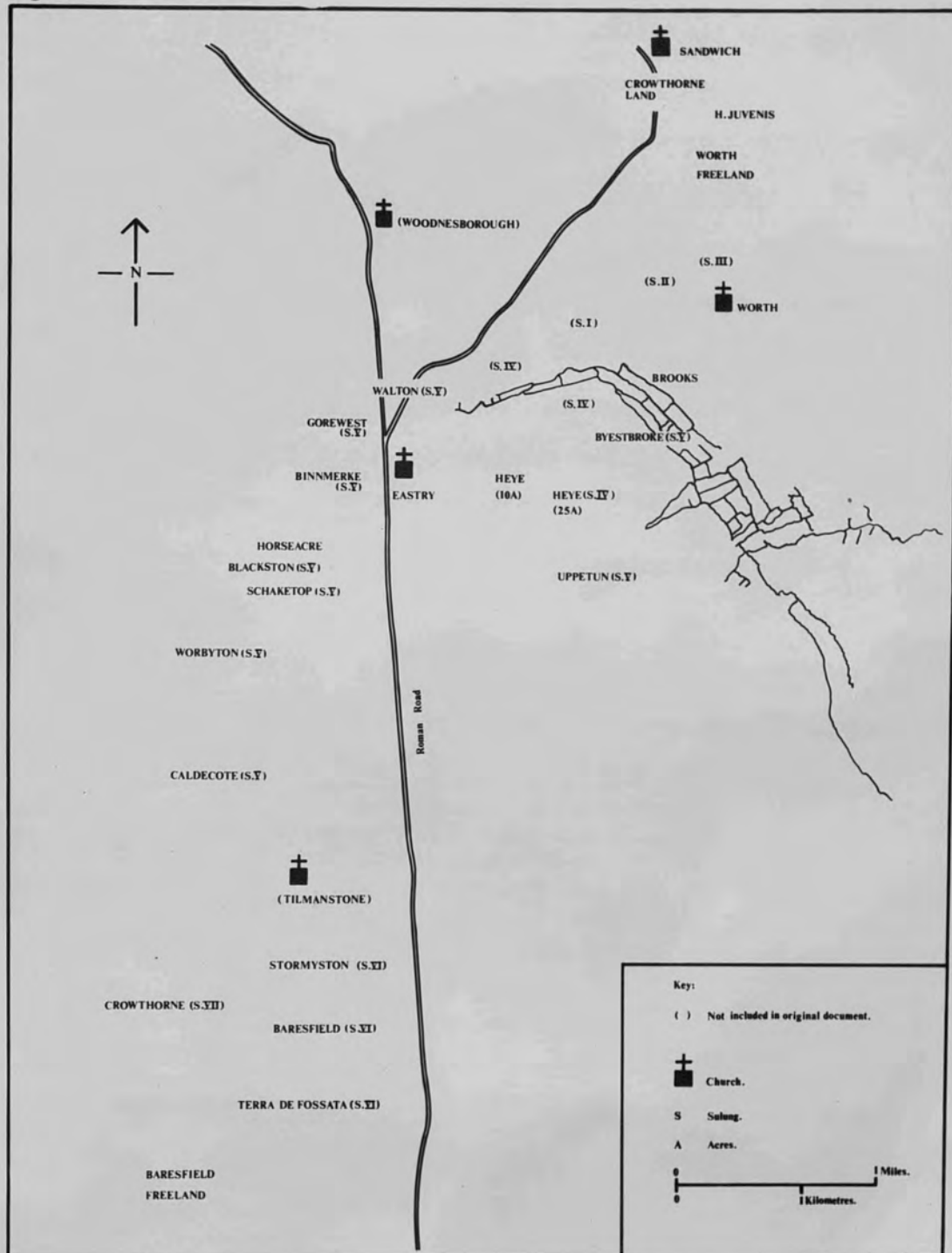
The sixth and seventh sulungs: payments and services.

The payments of the dues and services of sulungs six and seven<sup>(40)</sup> are set out individually, for each holding.

The payments from the holdings of sulung six are varied; holdings No. 1 and No. 111 paid gafol to Canterbury and thereby resemble the northern sulungated land. Holding no. 11 paid its gafol equivalent to Eastry Court and in this respect it resembles the holdings of sulung five. Holding No. 1 paid all of its six dues to Eastry Court as did the holdings of the four northern sulungs; the remaining two holdings paid only two dues and so they resemble the characteristics of sulung five.

The services of holding No. 1 of sulung six (Table 2.7) are similar to those of the 100 acres' unit of the four northern sulungs but this holding performs only half their number. The rent which each holding of sulung six paid per acre, annually to Eastry Court resembles the rent which the holdings of sulung five paid. Holding No. 1 paid its gafol to Canterbury

Fig 2.4



LOCATION OF EASTRY HOLDINGS IN 1310.



and performed its averagia and precariae; consequently it can be viewed as possessing gavelkind tenure<sup>(41)</sup>. The few services which it performed may have been due to its sparse population or to its remote location from the Court. The two remaining holdings did not perform any averagia. In consequence they cannot be regarded as possessing gavelkind tenure.

Like some of the holdings of sulung five, all the holdings of sulung seven paid four money dues. This practice presents a contrast to the holdings of the four sulungs where each holding contributed six payments. The holdings of sulung seven contributed fewer hens and eggs than any of the holdings of the estate which contributed this rent.

The services which sulung seven's holdings performed are fewer in number than those of the four northern sulungs but they are similar in kind. The payment of the gaf6l and the performance of averagia and precariae establishes that the land of this sulung appears to have belonged to gavelkind tenure<sup>(42)</sup>.

Like the holdings of sulung six, it is not known why the services of sulung seven are reduced in amount. It may have been due to similar reasons as in sulung six.

### 2.3 OTHER LAND IN EASTRY MANOR

#### (a) Freeland

It is recorded that Eastry manor possessed two holdings of freeland:-

- i) 122½ acres at Worth.
- ii) 100 acres at Barfeld.

The rent per acre, per annum, of the Worth land was 2d. and that of the Barfeld land was .72d. Both these rents are very different from those of the other holdings.

#### (b) Craythorne land

Eastry manor had land at Sandwich called Craythorne land. Its origin can be traced to 1174<sup>(43)</sup>. The rent paid per acre, per annum, was 8d.;

it appears to have contained all the commuted services.

It is clear from the above discussion that the customary dues in Eastry's sulungated land varied according to the grouping of the sulungs. All the dues paid were the same in the first four sulungs, except in the 25 acres' holding where they were different. Each of the eleven holdings of the fifth sulung had distinct dues. In the two southern sulungs, each holding had its particular dues; most of these dues resembled those of either the land of the four sulungs or that of the fifth sulung. The dues from the non-sulungated land of the manor are also recorded. The differences noted in the dues may be regarded as an indication of the differences in the character of the land.

#### 2.4 EASTRY HOLDINGS AT THE END OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

(c. 1298)

The information contained in Register J<sup>(c. 1298)</sup> presents a contrast to that of the 1250 document. It enables one to visualise conditions in Eastry manor as they appear to have evolved since 1250 whilst at the same time accompanying problems become evident.

One topic which assumes major importance is that of commutation. The information which emerges, on this subject, is valuable for it enables one to assess the progress of the change at this stage. Postan, who was concerned with this subject, revealed how little was known about its history<sup>(44)</sup>. Kosminsky explained that it was connected with the development of a money economy, through which the 'natural economy' basis of the manor was undermined<sup>(45)</sup>. He stressed its importance to both peasant and lord and suggested that commutation was a step towards the emancipation of the peasant, which in many cases apparently led to this result<sup>(46)</sup>.

Against this background, the presence of commutation in Eastry manor

at the end of the thirteenth century is examined.

Receipts and outgoings of Eastry manor.

A comparison of a few items of the assessed rents, at the following dates, poses questions which require answers.

| <u>1210 Rental</u> <sup>(47)</sup>  | <u>Register J (1298)</u>         |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) 14 ploughshares <u>per annum</u> | 14 ploughshares <u>per annum</u> |
| b) 200 hens for Xmas                | 208 hens for Xmas.               |
| c) 1,500 eggs for Xmas              | 1,700 eggs for Xmas.             |

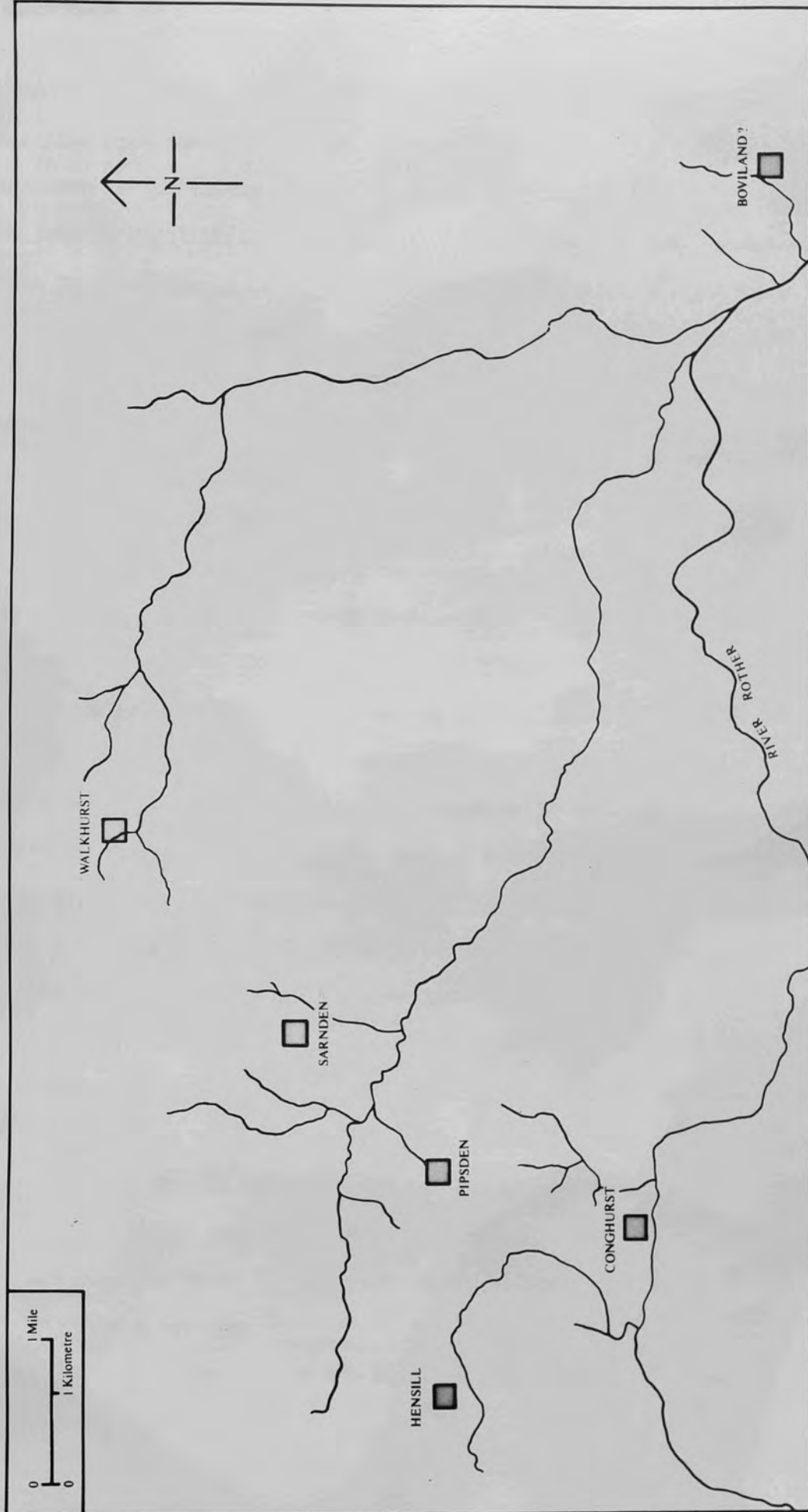
(i) Ploughshares

This is the first record of a payment of ploughshares. The number paid remains constant at both dates. Since fourteen ploughshares were contributed, it can be suggested that each of the seven sulungs of the manor may have given two ploughshares. There was no allusion to the payment of ploughshares in 1250; the question of this omission arises. Since the rent of ploughshares was already a fixed due in 1210, it cannot be argued that it was a new rent in 1298. It can be suggested, since the rent was not paid in 1250, that it may have been a rent that was not paid every year<sup>(48)</sup>, or it may have been commuted, in 1250.

(ii) Hens and eggs.

The number of hens recorded on the manor had increased by eight between 1210 and 1298; by linking the number of hens with houses, this number would indicate a very small increase in the population in the interval under discussion. Neilson made it clear that this calculation was only possible when the hens were contributed from tenements showing signs of 'antiquity'<sup>(49)</sup>. It can be suggested that if Neilson's theory is correct, then no new houses could be indicated by the extra number of hens. If her theory does not prevail, then the eight hens could be regarded as representing eight additional houses. ~~Since~~ <sup>Since</sup> there is an

Fig 2.5



Key: Denn.

? Boviland is not marked on the map. Rental 1511 records that it was in the parish of Wittersham.

THE DENNS OF EASTRY — CIRCA 1298

increase of 200 eggs paid in the same period, it can be argued that it could have been possible for 200 acres of new land to have been added to the estate in the interval. But the problem about assuming that there was more land in cultivation is that there are examples in sulung five, and also later, in the Communis Carta of 1310, of larger numbers of eggs being paid per unit (acre) and of hens per unit (holding) than the ancient ratio which Neilson quoted. Thus it would appear that an additional 200 acres would be the maximum possible figure in the present situation.

(iii) Summary of receipts and outgoings (Table 2.8)

All the assessed rents of the manor were paid by the tenants, as recorded in 1298. By calculating the commuted dues of the holdings which were paid in 1250, it is possible to establish where most of the items of the assessed rents of 1298 originated. It appears that the lord must have wished to know what was his due from the rents at each period throughout the year. These rents revealed the amount of money that flowed into the manor at each term of the year. It needs to be understood that there were obvious reasons for staggering the flow of payments just as there was a reason for looking at the times specified for the payment of the principal dues. A holding that was out of line in times of payment may be distinctive in other ways, e.g., in location and in type of tenure<sup>(50)</sup>. It must have been better for the manor's economy to have had a small amount of money 'coming in' at certain intervals during the year than receiving one large sum once a year. The following five items have named the source which made the payment and they give an idea of the holdings that paid rent:-

1. For Easter from St. Bart's hospital.
2. From the Weald for the term of St. Michael
3. From a new item.
4. From the Hospital of St. Bart. at Sandwich.



5. From Terra le Gyk (the 16½ acres' holding)

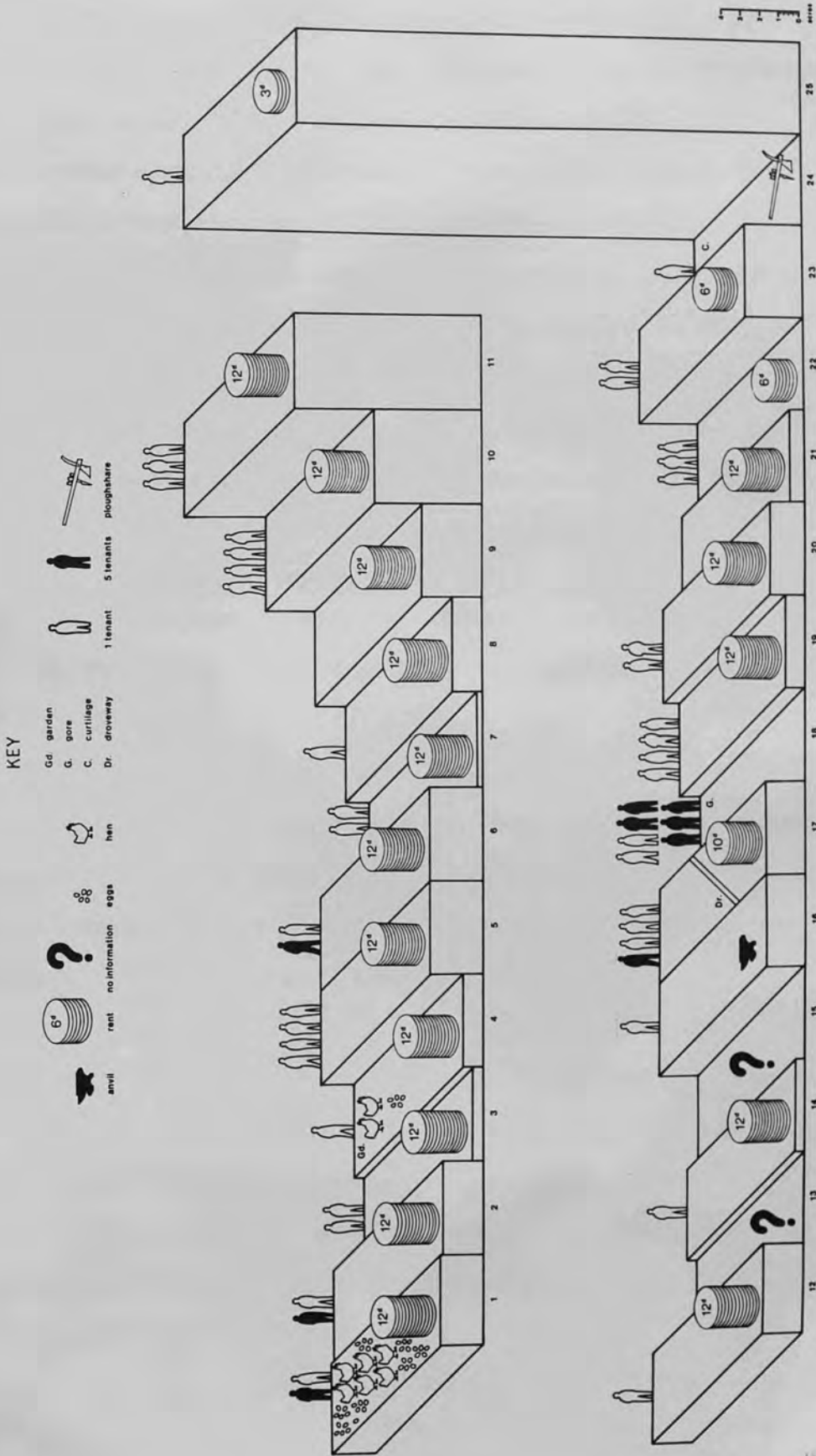
St. Bart's Hospital owned much land which was spread throughout Eastry manor. Whenever this land is mentioned, it is very difficult to know which area is being discussed, especially if its location is not included. The item which is called the Weald presents a problem. It could refer to the Wealden dennis; Eastry had six dennis there at the end of the thirteenth century. Or it could have alluded to another wood, such as Blean wood which is mentioned in the 1268-69 Bedels' rolls of Eastry. The presence of 'the new item' is vague. It could mean new land, or money that was received from any un-named source. The second reference which mentions the Hospital of St. Bart is specific and it adds a definite location and thus avoids obscure speculation. The money received from Terra le Gyk is an allusion to the rent which that holding paid twice a year; the payment received from the latter holding confirms what was recorded about it in 1250<sup>(51)</sup>.

In 1250 the mala rent was paid four times a year whilst, in 1298, it was paid only three times a year. It can be argued that the change in the mala payment may indicate an alteration in the payments at the end of the thirteenth century<sup>(52)</sup>.

(iv) Customs and commutation payments (Table 2.9)

The customs record two important features; they reveal the opera as they were once performed and they record the commuted value of each required work, if the lord so wished. Benerthe was the boon ploughing required by the demesne during the year<sup>(53)</sup>. In 1298, the service of benerthe is included with the item Fordwichaver; in consequence it is impossible to differentiate between the exact amounts paid by each. Why Fordwichaver, a carrying service of oats from <sup>Fordwich</sup>~~Fordwich~~ to Canterbury, should be linked with a ploughing service in Eastry, seems an enigma and it is difficult to understand.

Fig 2.6



COMMUNIS CARTA

Of all the customs which were performed, the averagia receive the most prominence. Wheat, barley and oats were carried to Canterbury from Eastry in 1298 as they were in 1250. The amount that was dispatched is clearly documented; four bushels of wheat were carried at a time, likewise with oats, but it was possible to carry six bushels of barley. The number of times that the tenants had to travel to Canterbury is recorded. The averagia are outlined differently from what they were in 1250. There is an obligation on each sulung, in 1298, to carry barley and oats to Canterbury. This duty was not so clearly expressed in 1250, where it was stated that one horse was required per 50 acres until all the corn had been carried. There is also an obligation on the tenants who had horses to make three averagia for the same purpose.

Since all the above services were placed ad denarios, i.e. they had to perform the services or give the equivalent, in money, if it suited the lord, it is difficult to know which ones were performed or which ones were commuted.

(v) Rents of Langdon with hens.

Eastry also had outland at Langdon; this outlier paid hen rents. The payment of the one-third portion of one hen could be an indication that one hen was paid every third year. Whether this example can be regarded as a joint holding is open to argument<sup>(54)</sup>.

(vi) Rent from Palm Barley

Unlike all the rents discussed above, no commuted amount appears for the palm barley rents. These rents came from three different sources but the location of their holdings has not been revealed. The reason why the rent was paid in kind and not in money is not recorded; it may have been due to an arrangement made between the lord and the tenants.

(vii) The denns

Table 2.9 records the names of six denns which Eastry held in the

Weald (Fig.2.5). They were of benefit especially for feeding the manor's swine; their suit of Court payment and their distraints also brought profit to the manor.

(viii) Outgoings

These include gifts to the archbishop and payment for certain land in the demesne.

2.5 INVENTORY: <sup>(Register J)</sup> CUSTOMS OF EASTRY MANOR WITH <sup>M</sup> EMPHASIS ON THE COTTARS' SERVICES.

The Inventory establishes the importance of the cottars' function in the manor.

The cottars and other tenants.

Table 2.10 records that ten Eastry cottars with eleven horses carried wheat to Canterbury. It appears that each cottar must have owned one horse and there was probably one extra horse. With the ten cottars are mentioned the tenants of three other holdings of Eastry. It can be argued that there must have been some social liaison between the cottars and these other tenants who worked with them. There was no food recorded for this work. The cottars alone carried extra wheat and other items to Canterbury. For this work they received food; the ten cottars had also to perform other works which are included in Table 2.10<sup>(55)</sup>.

The cottars accompanied with some other tenants had to perform certain harrowing services; for this work they received food and they were given vetches for their horses<sup>(56)</sup>.

Tenants from each of the seven sulungs carried rent of barley and oats to Canterbury; but the cottars did not join them in this service<sup>(57)</sup>.

All the tenants from the Eastry holdings, except those who performed the harrowing service, (i.e. the cottars and the tenants of Item III<sup>(58)</sup>) had to perform three carriages of oats from Fordwich to Canterbury; there

is no allusion to a food allowance for performing this service.

Each ploughteam within the manor, excepting the cottars, had to plough three acres, per annum, one for fallow, one for vetches and one for oats. Food was allowed for this service<sup>(59)</sup>.

The tenants from the two southern sulungs and from the Eastry sulung had to perform special telwerk services for which there is no record of any food provision<sup>(60)</sup>. The tenants of the latter group had likewise to fence the Court's wall; food is not mentioned for its performance<sup>(61)</sup> (Fig. 2.4.)

The grouping of the tenants, for all the works of the lord, is difficult to understand. It is clear that the cottars had their individual work to perform which included the carriage of wheat to Canterbury. The tenants of the four northern sulungs joined with the tenants of the other sulungated land to carry barley and oats to Canterbury and to perform boon ploughing. But the tenants of the two southern sulungs worked with the tenants of sulung five in performing additional works for the lord. <sup>It</sup> emerges that the tenants of the four northern sulungs only performed averagia and precariae; the tenants of the other three sulungs not only performed averagia and precariae; they also did other works for the lord. This investigation suggests that there appears to have been three distinct categories of tenants, in Eastry;-

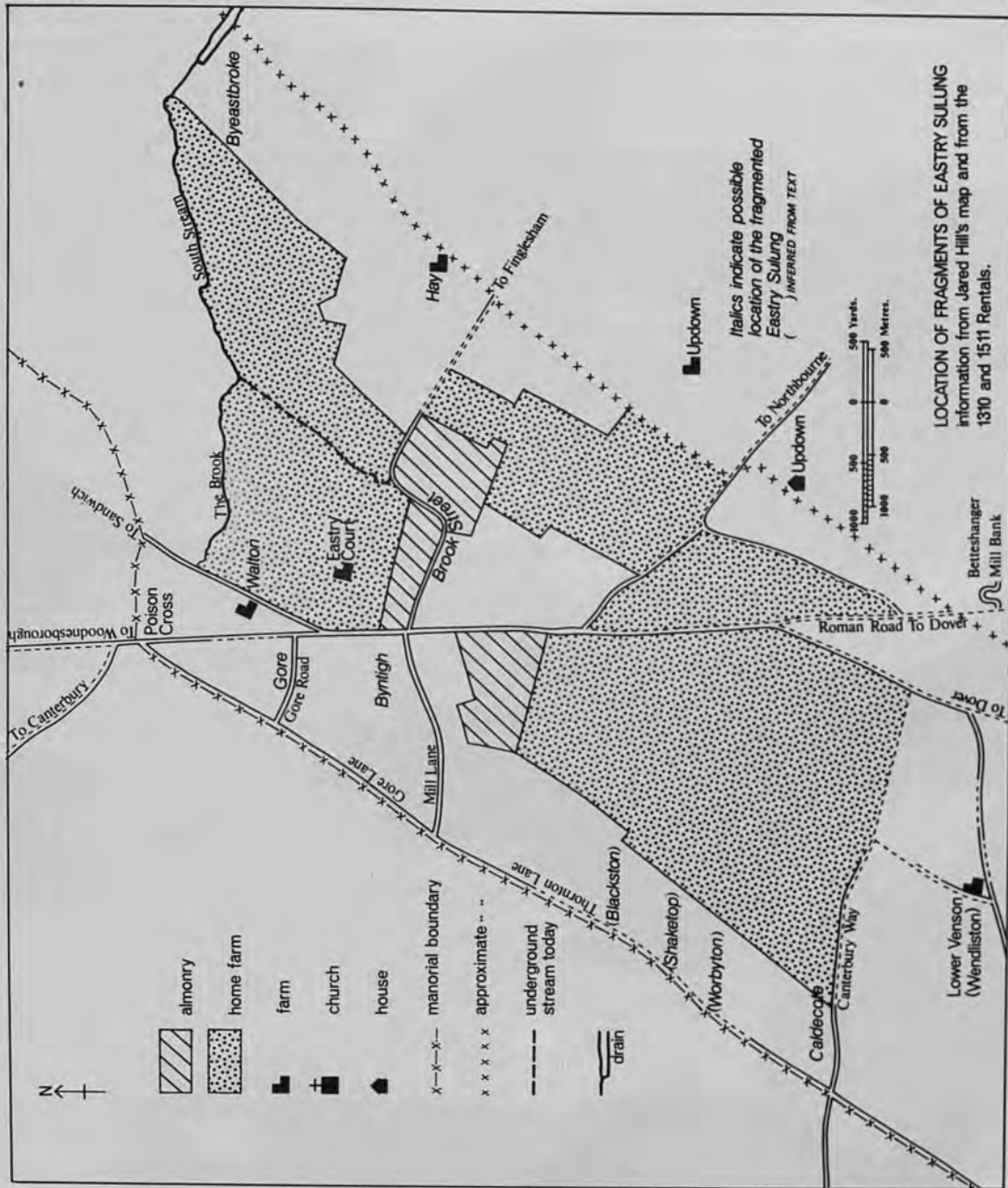
- a) Those of the four northern sulungs (Fig. 2.4.)
- b) " " " three "
- c) The cottars.

## 2.6 THE COTTARS AND THEIR HOLDINGS (Table 2.11)

(i) The cottars of Eastry held twenty-six acres of land; each cottar appears to have had two acres and a half, for which rent of ld. per acre, per annum, was paid<sup>(62)</sup>. In addition to that land, each cottar had a horse and an acre of land where the horse could be grazed<sup>(63)</sup>.



Fig 2-7



LOCATION OF FRAGMENTS OF EASTRY SULLING  
 information from Jared Hill's map and from the  
 1310 and 1511 Rentals.

Besides the wheat, the cottars also carried cheese to Canterbury; they likewise carried certain parts of ploughs between Canterbury and Eastry. They collected gifts throughout the village of Eastry which they carried to Canterbury. In addition to their own work, the cottars performed boon harrowing with food provided; they likewise had to stack the harvest. At Xmas and Easter, each cottar gave two hens and nine eggs to the lord. Table 2.4 reveals that the tenants of sulung five donated more eggs, per acre, than did the gavelkinders. It looks as if the payment of a relatively large number of eggs, per acre, was a characteristic of small holdings and of low status tenants.

The cottars also watched the growing corn at night; this was to prevent rabbits from stealing and eating it<sup>(64)</sup>. They provided one hurdle from each acre which they possessed; these hurdles were used for fencing and for constructing sheepfolds. Another of their compulsory works was to take the lord's swine to the Weald. Du Boulay while discussing the cottars on the archbishop's manors, in the thirteenth century, records that they were 'jacks of all trades' and sometimes specialists and full-time workers for the lord<sup>(65)</sup>.

It is now evident that there was great variety among the cottars in Eastry in the thirteenth century.

(ii) Eight cottars in gavelkind tenure (Table 2.12)

It is recorded that in the same 'joint manor' there were eight cottars, in gavelkind tenure. It can be assumed that the eight cottars of the joint manor refer to the cottars of the manor who were outlanders as distinct from the ten cottars who were inlanders. Du Boulay, in discussing the age which was hungry for land, explained how land was eagerly sought after and how many cotlands were developed as a result<sup>(66)</sup>.

The cotlands in the outland were different from those in the inland;

they were an expression of the expanding population. They could have been situated anywhere in the manor, either in the denns or in the marshes where land was being brought into use<sup>(67)</sup>. If the tenants built themselves 'cots' in the newly assarted land, then, it appears, they could be described as cottars in gavelkind.

Eastry appears to have had eight such cottars and they possessed between them seventeen acres and a quarter including one messuage. Their holdings varied in size; the largest was five acres and a quarter and the smallest was one acre. The rent per acre, per annum, varied from 6d. to 12d. There is no allusion to any performance of services. One tenant, Folcarius Bedellus, is described as 'one who gives presents'. He was the tenant who possessed the largest holding; it looks as if he may have been the man who was responsible for organising the donations collectively which were due from this group of people.

These eight cottars possessed eight horseacres for their horses, but Oswaldus de la Mare had leased the land for 4s.0d. This lease may have been only a short-term lease like those recorded in Table 2.14. Since these cottars had leased their horseacres, it can be suggested that either they may have grazed their horses on their own holdings or else they may not have had need of horses.

## 2.7 THE WEALDEN DENNS

(i) The first denn mentioned is referred to as having been in the 'Oxenale half-sulung'. The 1511 rental records that Oxenale was located in the parish of Wittersham, in the Isle of Oxney<sup>(68)</sup>. Table 2.13 shows that this denn paid three rents. Cabulum and mala paid by this denn have already been discussed. Romescot was an extra manorial due<sup>(69)</sup>. Its presence lends an element of antiquity to the land that paid it. The inhabitants of the Oxenale half-sulung owed the farmers of Eastry two food allowances, annually, for five men and four horses. These men

appear to have been the swine drovers who travelled from Eastry to the Weald. The name 'half-sulung' poses the question of why a sulung should be present in Oxenale. Could it be that the denn was old or was it something associated with the size of a half-sulung? The question seems to be difficult to answer and it raises the subject of the possibility of sulungated land in the denns.

(ii) Sulung of Pipesden and Walkhurst.

These two denns appear to have been much smaller than the previous recorded denn. They pay the same number and type of rents, as did Oxenale, but their rents are more reduced; the lower amounts may be an indication of fewer people living in these denns. The customs of these two denns are also different; here the tenants laid claim to half the wood of the denn. If the lord claimed one tree they claimed another. The inhabitants of these two denns appear to have been more independent than the inhabitants of the other denns.

(iii) Serynden and Henshelle.

The gabulum rent for these two denns (Table 2.13) is higher than that paid by the two previous denns; in this present group it is only paid three times annually. The difference in the number of times the mala was paid may be an indication of the age of the denns. But this point has not been clarified. A disappointing aspect of all the denns is that they have no definite areas recorded. For this reason it is difficult to compare their holdings with one another and with the home manor.

## 2.8 EARLY LEASES (Table 2.14)

The ten leases which are recorded for Eastry manor look like leases which were very popular in the previous century but which seem to have been gradually disappearing.

Out of ten leases, only two items record the actual amount of land

that was leased, in acres; these allude to parcels of two acres which is a very small amount in comparison with the large estates which were leased in the twelfth and the fourteenth centuries<sup>(70)</sup>. The rent received from one of the above leases was 12d. and that of the second lease was 6d. per acre, per annum. No acreages are recorded for the other eight leases. The amount of rent paid for the leased land never exceeded 5s.0d; it can be concluded from these examples that the areas in question may have been very small. Normanus de Frogelmed paid 18d. for one lease; for that rent he was allowed to put twenty-five sheep, one horse and one ox in the pasture of the Court. This example confirms that the pasture of the Court was distinct from that of the tenants and that it was not common land.

2.9 EASTRY MANOR: SULUNGATED LAND AND FREELAND: SUMMARY OF RENTS, DUES AND TENURE (TABLE 2.15)

It is difficult to identify certain sulungs in Register J; while the names of the fifth, sixth and seventh sulungs are the same as they were in 1250, the recognition of the first four sulungs presents considerable difficulty. Three out of four of the northern sulungs can be recognised only from certain clues in their names.

The two holdings of freeland and the Craythorne land at Sandwich are represented as they were in 1250.<sup>(71)</sup>

(i) The gabulum

This rent was called gafol in 1250, and the same holdings pay it in 1298 as in 1250.

(ii) Money dues

Table 2.15 shows the dues that were paid by the various holdings. It records that there are six instances of money paid in a lump sum; this can be accepted as examples of commutation. The practice of re-



placing money for dues was evidently making progress.

(iii) Hens and eggs

An examination of the hens and eggs and the houses and acres shows little relevance at this stage. The correspondence between the eggs and acres which earlier prevailed in the first four sulungs can no longer be observed.

(iv) Rent per acre per annum.

The rent that was paid per acre, per annum, can be studied in Table 2.15. The rents of the sulungated land are not very different from those of 1250. Not all of the land of the manor is included in the table. For unknown reasons some of the land has been omitted; one cannot but notice the growing amount of newland that is present. Its rent is higher than the older land, chiefly because the services have been commuted to money payments.

(v) The tenure of the land.

An examination of Table 2.15 reveals the presence of the following types of tenure in Eastry manor c.1298:-

1. Gavelkind land prevailed where ld. gafol per acre, per annum was paid.
2. Non gavelkind land occurred<sup>r</sup> in the holdings of sulung five excepting the holding of Terra Robert de Gore.
3. Freeland was present where it is stated as such.
4. Newland was added where the land had been reclaimed.
5. A little leased land was recorded.
6. Copyhold land was present in the Craythorne holding near Sandwich as c.1250.

(vi) Craythorne or sulung seven

The services which were required of this sulung are recorded in Table 2.16. Each service is less than the corresponding requirement of the 100

acres of the four northern sulungs in 1250.

(vii) Bisemer or sulung four

Bisemer appears to be the same land as sulung four of 1250. The task of having to mow two acres in Longmead is a new service. For performing the said service the tenants were allowed to have the pasture of that area from August till February. The knowledge that the tenants had to enclose and clean nine virgates of the ditches around the Court could suggest that the sulung must have bordered the Brooks<sup>(72)</sup>. The materials for the required enclosure were found in Hazelwood, which is located near Hambridge<sup>(73)</sup>.

An unusual amount of straw had to be carted to the Court; this is understandable when it is remembered that one of the chief uses of straw was for converting it into manure, in the byres; later it was used as a fertiliser for the soil. There was also a heavy carriage of goods from Sandwich to Eastry. It appears that woodlode, which had been commuted to a money payment in 1250, was re-introduced by 1298. This example of the cancellation of a commuted service reveals how the movement seems to have fluctuated. It looks as if there were spates when commutation was enforced and when conditions altered, it seems that the services were again resumed.

The services of the remaining three sulungs appear to have been similar to those described above. A new service which had to be performed was that of reaping the forland of sulungs two and three. This seems to suggest that the forland was probably land which had been recently reclaimed from the Brooks, possibly land close to sulungs two and three.

(viii) Stormestone or sulung six

An examination of the services of sulung six suggests that they are a repetition of those that were performed in 1250.

(ix) Eastry or sulung five

Most of the services of this sulung are the same as they were in 1250. Emma de Updunne's holding contains a new service, that of gerserthe. Du Boulay explained this service as the ploughing of one acre of the demesne from every full ploughteam<sup>(74)</sup>.

The holding of Richard de Walton of two acres and a half seems to consist of half the former five acres' holding of Richard de Walton of 1250. The tenants of the new holding plough for two days and perform boon harrowing. The other half of the holding, now belonging to Godwynus Tixtor, performs no services. It is not known why there is a difference between the services of the two holdings unless the second holding may not have had any population.

Two holdings, Rad de Gore's and that of Folchorus and Richard de Hey, seem to have worked out a system of commutation; they perform no services but they contribute a sum of money instead.

(x) Other land

The two holdings of freeland remain as they were in 1250. There are three leases, Oswaldus de Mara has one and the two mills are leased to outsiders.

The information contained in Register J is invaluable; it records some of the conditions that prevailed in the holdings of Eastry manor, toward the end of the thirteenth century. It outlines certain changed customs in some of the sulungs which urge the reader to seek reasons for the differences observed.

It introduces new material about the cottars, their holdings and their customs, topics about which little was known previously. It records information about six of Eastry's denns in the Weald and it introduces the subject of Eastry's leases. It includes a summary of the different rents, dues and land tenure of Eastry c.1298 which

enables the reader to compare and to contrast conditions then as well as c.1250.

## 2.10 EASTRY TENANTS' LAND C.1310

The document E188<sup>(75)</sup> provides material for the beginning of the fourteenth century. It includes

- (i) The Communis Carta which can be linked with earlier donated land.
- (ii) Information about the tenants and the disintegrating sulungs.
- (iii) Origins of holdings in charters 1213-23 and 1228<sup>(76)</sup>.
- (iv) Eastry's cotland c.1310
- (v) The rents of the land in 1310.

### The Communis Carta compared with the two thirteenth century charters.

The small acreage of the parcels of the Communis Carta<sup>(77)</sup> tends to suggest that each parcel is complete in itself and is not a part of a larger unit; this helps to confirm that the land is either assart or new. There is no allusion to the ld. per acre gafol land of the sulungs of 1250. Table 2.17 shows that twenty-five pieces of land had been acquired by sixty tenants. This donation included seventy-six acres and two virgates and a half. Between 1213-22<sup>(78)</sup>, thirty acres and a half and two roods and a half of land had been given to eighteen tenants. In 1228<sup>(79)</sup> forty-three tenants had received 118 acres<sup>(80)</sup>. This trend of disposing of parts of the demesne<sup>(81)</sup> by giving it to the tenants, had been observed since the Conquest<sup>(82)</sup>.

It can be argued that the thirty acres and a half (alluded to above) must have been assart land<sup>(83)</sup>. A Study of Table 2.18 shows the size of seventeen small parcels of land that had been recently acquired by the tenants whose names are recorded. The parcels ranged in size from half a gore to seven acres. Two tenants each possessed two parcels.

Whether the seventeen parcels were located close together or separated is not indicated or known. Of the seventeen parcels of land listed, only three were granted to joint tenants and two of these were brothers. It is clear that fifty per cent of the owners paid rent of 12d. per acre, per annum, for their parcels. Such a rent could suggest the high quality of the land. Four parcels were assessed at 6d. per acre; this lower rent could indicate that the land was either of poorer quality or was less developed. There are no services attached to these parcels.

Table 2.19 contains details from a charter of 1228; it had forty-three tenants and 118 acres. It included a larger amount of land than that of the previous charter and it does not appear to repeat any of the grants made earlier. The occurrence of two such charters emphasises the importance of what must have been the reclaiming movement of that time. The area of the parcels of this charter ranges from an area of two curtilages to one piece of thirty-two acres and a half. Most of the rents per acre, per annum were 12d; the lowest rent was 2.75d. per acre, per annum and the rents of a few parcels cannot be resolved. Two parcels have a droveway running through their territory for the use of the Court and for the inconvenience the owners of that land seem to have been compensated by a reduced rent. There was one gore which the men of Caldecote used; the nature of this common use of the gore and its origin cannot be ascertained. \*

#### The tenants and their parcels of land

A study of Tables 2.17 and 2.19 reveals that certain processes of change seem to have acted on the land in diverse ways between 1228 and 1310; not all of them are entirely explicable. Twenty-nine parcels of land appear in 1228 without any identifiable parcel names. The selfsame parcels of 1228 which reappear in 1310 bear the names of the tenants who held them in 1228, although some of the tenants' names have undergone slight changes in the interval. The name of each parcel in 1310



is preceded by Terra which creates the impression that each former parcel must have acquired a recognisable identity on the ground.

A comparison of Tables 2.17 and 2.19 reveals that four of the parcels of 1228 can no longer be recognised; that could mean that the four parcels and their occupiers may have disappeared. Out of the twenty-five holdings of 1310 which existed in 1228, thirteen of them have been sub-divided in the interval by partible inheritance<sup>(84)</sup>. One parcel has been engrossed<sup>(85)</sup> while four parcels, although listed with their rents, seem not <sup>to</sup> have tenants.

From a survey of the names of Tables 2.18 and 2.19, it is clear that several of the parcels can be linked with place names which are dispersed around the margin of what was the former demesne<sup>(86)</sup>. It is due to the presence of these old names that the dispersed parcels in the Eastry landscape of the thirteenth century can be reconstructed. Names like Broch (Brooks), Walton, Wendleston (Venson), Estree (Eastry), Heye, Sole (Buttsole), Mara (Marsh or mere), Uppedunne (Updown) and de Gore are names of places which appear on maps today<sup>(87)</sup>.

#### Origins of holdings in charters 1213-23 and 1228.

The original text from which Tables 2.18 and 2.19 were compiled states that all their land had been culled out of the demesne; it is not known if this was the first land donation of the lord to his tenants. It may have been a repetition of an earlier land grant which has not survived. In the history of the demesne lands in Sussex, which Brandon described<sup>(88)</sup>, it is shown that the manorial lord was increasing the size of his demesne by adding to it some of the surrounding manorial waste land which the tenants subsequently assarted between 1250 and 1350. If the same principle is applied to Kent, it can be deduced that it may have been possible for the present Eastry land grants to have been the original gifts from the lord which could have been rescued from the waste (Fig.2.7).

Reclaimed land was usually described as existing in 'acres'. Neilson

(89) stated that 'acre' holdings were a characteristic of assart land in contrast to the long settled lands of Kent, the terra <sup>sulingata</sup> ~~sulingata~~. The inference is that 'acre' holdings were fairly recent in origin. The long settled land probably differed in rules and rents from the nova terra (90). The former land had customary payments and services while the land mentioned in the present charters had a high rent, most of which was 12d. per acre, and there were no services attached as in the terra antiqua of Kent. The parcels of assart land which were granted to the tenants were usually small (91).

#### The Communis Carta

Table 2.17 records twenty-five examples of land donations made to sixty tenants. The parcels range from one curtilage whose size is not marked to a large holding of twenty-five acres and a half. The average amount of land per tenant was one acre and one virgate; the tenants per parcel, ranged from none on four pieces to six on some others. The rent was paid in three forms, in money, in kind and in services.

16 holding(s) paid 12d. per acre

|   |   |   |      |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|------|---|---|--|
| 1 | " | " | 10d. | " | " | plus a driveway for the use of<br>the Court. |
| 2 | " | " | 6d.  | " | " |  |
| 1 | " | " | 3d.  | " | " |  |
| 1 | " | " |      |   |   | in smithy services                           |
| 1 | " | " |      |   |   | one ploughshare                              |
| 3 | " | " |      |   |   | nothing                                      |

Number 18 (Terra de Hasako called Gore) had no rent marked for 1228 or for 1310. It seems to have been used for common grazing; there is no record of its size.

The twenty-five items of the Communis Carta of 1310 can be recognised in the 1228 charter. Four items of the latter have disappeared in the

eighty intervening years:-

|       |                              |                              |
|-------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| No.20 | <u>Ricardus de Heye</u>      | one curtilage                |
| " 25  | <u>Mealefridus</u>           | one drove                    |
| " 26  | <u>Henricus de Uppedunne</u> | five acres                   |
| " 29  | Ten named people             | thirty-two acres and a half. |

It is unusual to find that the parcel of Ricardus de Heye of 1228 occurs among the holdings of the sulungad land of 1310 and not with the assarted land, as above. None of the other three missing items recorded above reappear. It is difficult to account for their absence. One suggestion could be that perhaps the three parcels may have been incorporated into other holdings.

The parcel of Terra de Blackstone of two acres and a half in 1228 has only two acres in 1310. This may be an example of sub-division of the parcel in the interval<sup>(92)</sup>. The parcel of Terra Edwardi Calod et Cuthbert Oswald had one acre in 1228 and it has increased slightly in size to one acre and a half by 1310. Roden<sup>(93)</sup> encountered examples similar to this one in the Chilterns, where, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, separate pieces of land were reconsolidated into new closes after a few years.

Comparing the population of Tables 2.19 and 2.17 of the parcels common to both, it is discovered that the population of the twenty-five parcels in 1228 was thirty-five and by 1310 it had increased to sixty. That gives an increase of 71.4% in the eighty years between the compilation of the two charters. It is evident that these figures cannot be relied upon as being completely correct. In the 1310 charter, *in the same document* No.18 had one tenant recorded for the gore. Later on ~~it~~ it is discovered that twenty-seven tenants of Caldecote were allowed to use the gore. If these extra tenants were included in the count, the population increase between the two mentioned dates would be much higher than the 71.4%

which has already been calculated.

On the subject of assart land, Moore<sup>(94)</sup> held that it 'represents land which was colonised after 1086'. This evidence could be regarded as supporting the age of the assarts in Eastry.

It appears that the names contained in the Communis Carta can be traced back to the names of the people who first cleared these particular parcels of land about eighty years earlier. Many of the names seem to have been corrupted with the passage of time. The changes can be attributed to:-

(a) Sub-division of No. 1 in Table 2.19 where the land may have been sub-divided because of partible inheritance.

(b) Engrossment of No. 8 in Table 2.17 where one of two alternatives may have happened. Either part of a parcel may have been sold or a part of the original parcel may have been divided because of gavelkind.

(c) Disappearance of former acreages, tenants and rents in numbers 13 and 15 of Table 2.17. This may be due to factors for which no solution can be envisaged.

(d) Absent tenancies but the records show that the rents are paid in numbers 9 and 21 in Table 2.17. Perhaps these tenants may have been absent only temporarily.

(e) Four holdings of 1228 are missing in 1310. One of several alternatives may have caused this change but the most likely one seems to have been that the prior of Christ Church may have taken back the thirty-two acres and a half of Table 2.19. Smith<sup>(95)</sup> discussed the different methods by which the monks did their utmost to increase their rent and the acquisition of land was one of their methods.

All of these processes underline the changes which were taking place in the manor while it can be suggested that they must have been much more



widespread in the country as a whole. The emphasis which has come to be placed on money payments is clear, although there still remain a few examples in Eastry, of payment in kind.

The impression which is gathered from the overall study of the land is that the cleared parcels must have been located somewhere on the edge of the demesne.

#### 2.11 EASTRY'S COTLAND IN 1310

In 1298 Eastry manor had ten cottars; Table 2.21 records how the number had increased to forty by 1310. Later in this section there is a transcription of part of the document E188. This has been included so that the reader can see for himself the differences which existed in the original text between the cotlands, the cottars and the various duties which they had to perform. The area of their holdings had grown from twenty-six acres in 1298 to thirty-six and nine gardens in 1310. It appears that the original ten holdings had survived; in 1310 the cottars' holdings ranged from three to five acres (Table 2.21).

While the cottars' land had increased by ten acres in fourteen years, its population had grown fourfold (Table 2.21). John Feykyn, who had the largest cottars' holding in 1310, was a unique landholder (Table 2.20). He held twelve parcels of land in 1310<sup>(96)</sup>. Thomas Prykke was the only other person who held an undivided cotland (Table 2.21). The remainder of the cottars were joint landholders.

Table 2.20 records the size, rent and customs of John Feykyn's cotland. It includes how the cottars were commuting their services in 1310. Instead of stacking the corn for the lord, as they formerly did, they paid a lump sum of money for the service in 1310, and they did likewise for the brewing service. In 1298 the cottars had more services to perform than in 1310 (Tables 2.11 and 2.21). A comparison of the tables



of the above two dates, (Tables 2.11 and 2.21) indicates that the number of compulsory services was growing less; for example, there was no mention in 1310 of taking swine to the demns as in 1298.

The record of the eight cottars in gavelkind tenure of 1298 is not mentioned in 1310; it is not known if the eight cottars were counted amongst the forty cottars of 1310 or if their land had been added to that of the ten original cottars. It is clear that the cottars had to perform less work in 1310 than in 1298 and their work was mainly connected with the demesne.

Table 2.11 reveals the existence of cotland which was called Horseacre; Table 2.20 does not mention the Horseacre. It was stated in 1298<sup>(97)</sup> that the gavelkind Horseacre was leased. This change in the use of the Horseacre could be interpreted as a sign that the land set aside for cottars' horses was soon to be abolished; or, it could be an indication that the cottars, as a group, were beginning to disappear.

#### 2.12 THE RENTS OF THE LAND IN 1310

When compared with the rent per acre of the tenants' land in Eastry in 1250 it is discovered that the rent, per acre, of most of the same land in 1310 has remained stable throughout the interval.

Table 2.2 shows that the rent of the four northern sulungs was 4d. per acre, in 1250, exactly the same amount as it was in 1310 (Table 2.22).

When examining the rents of sulung five for 1250 and 1310, it becomes evident that there was a slight change in some of the rents. In 1250, the rent of its twenty-five acres' holding (Table 2.4) (Byestbroke) was 2.4d. per acre, while in 1310 (Table 2.22) it had risen to 2.75d. But the rechyng service of that holding had been commuted for a money payment by 1310; this slight change might have been responsible for the observed rise in the rent.

## Transcription of part of E188

- ~~tenet~~  
*tenet*
- v acre j ortus Johannes Feykyn ~~tenet~~ v acras et j ortum de Cotland unde debet ad festum sancti Michaelis xviiij Tassyngselvyr ad Purificacionem beate Marie iiiij Brewyngselvyr. Et debet inde metere et ligare in autumpno jx acras frumenti. Item debet herciare terram Domini seminare de avena cum j equo per iij dies et debet herciator habere prandium suum pro iij vices in die et qualibet nocte ad hospicium suum ij garbas vescarum. Et debet ad Natale Domini j gallum et j gallinam et ad Pascham x oua. Et debet averare vj summas ij bus frumenti de granario Curie de Eastry usque Granare infra monasterium ecclesie Christi Cantuariensis inter festum sancti Michaelis et gulam Augusti. Et si plus averare debet ~~presento~~ <sup>percepto</sup> domini habebit prandium suum scilicet in die valorem iij qa. Et debet querere prandium donimi Prioris apud Sandwicum vel alibi et querere Swolegheritowen apud Cantuariam et lavare oues et distribuere fenum in pratis et holowyare Clays scilicet ij et semper pro quolibet servicio *habebit* ~~Habebit~~ prandium pro iij vices in die.
- iiij acre j ortus Item Elias Holkebon, Johannes Holkebon, Henricus Guodwyn, Gilbertus Guodwyn, Reginaldus tixtor, Willelmus filius Ade, Johannes filius Stac', Rogerus Belard', Willelmus de Selveston, Johannes Joce, Elias de Wendleston'. Isti omnes predicti tenent j Cotland videlicet iiij acras terre et j ortum et debent omnia sicut Johannes Feykyn except' quod debent de Brewyngselvyr nisi ijd. Et de blado metendo scilicet frumento nisi iiiij acras et di.
- iiij acre j ortus Laurentius de Puteo, Johannes Ham, Henricus Westantun tenent j Cotland scilicet iiij acras et j ortum per predictum servicium in omnibus sicut Elias Holkebon et socii sui.
- iiiij acre j ortus Item Henricus et Willelmus heredes Henrici Kyng tenent j Cotland videlicet iiiij acras et j ortum et debent omnia sicut Johannes Feykyn except' quod debent de Brewyngselvyr nisi iij et de blado metendo scilicet frumenti vj acras.
- iiij acre j ortus Thomas Antony et Johannes frater eius tenent j Cotland scilicet iiij acras et j ortum et debent inde omnia servicia sicut Elias Holkebon et socii sui.
- iiij acre di j ortus Thomas Prykke tenet j Cotland scilicet iiij acras et dimidiam et j ortum per predictum servicium in omnibus sicut Johannes Feykyn except' quod debet de Brewyngselvyr ijd ob et debet metere in autumpno iiiij acras di de frumento Domini.

iij acre di Item Willelmus Wyse heredes Thome Jory, Cote  
Walebrun, Bartholomeus de Heye, Reynote et Christina  
filie Walteri Dobere. Isti omnes predicti tenent j  
Cotland scilicet iij acras di. Et debent inde omnia  
seruicia sicut Elyas Holkebon et socii sui.

v acre j ortus Christina et Alicia filie Wresteler', Godelena  
Clater, Herlewyn' et Bartholomeus de Heye et  
Willelmus frater eius; omnes isti tenent j Cotland  
scilicet v acras et j ortum sicut Johannes Feykyn  
et debent inde omnia sicut Johannes Feykyn.

iij acre j ortus Item Gilbertus et Henricus filii Henrici Guodwyn,  
Johannes filius Anselmi, Henricus filius Ricardi.  
Isti omnes predicti tenent j Cotland scilicet iij  
acras et j ortum et debent inde omnia sicut Thomas  
Prykke.

iij acre j ortus Willelmus Antonet, Alicia at Sole, Lecia at Sole,  
Johannes Soketop tenent j Cotland scilicet iij  
acras et j ortum et debent inde omnia seruicia  
sicut Elyas Holkebon et socii sui.

Item omnes predicti tenentes de Cotland debent  
ducere C gallinas et iiiij freschyng' in vigilia  
natalis domini de Curia de Estry ad  
Cantuariam.

Summa acrarum de Cotland XXXVj acre jX orti

Table 2.22 shows that the rent of the land of Stormistone and Baresfeld remained the same in 1310 as in 1250; Terra de Fossata, which was not valued in 1250, appears with a rent of 3d. per acre, in 1310. This change in its rent could suggest an example of land that had been developed. The rent of the land of Bartholomew de Craythorne had risen slightly between 1250 and 1310 probably due to the same factors as those operating in the holding mentioned above. The rents of the holdings of Walter de Craythorne, the Sandwich Craythorne land and the freeland at Worth and Baresfeld remained unchanged.

Of the new land that was added to the estate in the interval it is not always easy to calculate its rent, especially since its acreage is not always recorded. The abbot of Boxley held one marsh in Eastry for which he paid 12d. per annum. Neither its acreage nor its location are mentioned and these omissions prevent one from acquiring further information on the subject.

The rents of the new land (Table 2.23) are important because of their variety. Table 2.22 records that some rents are as high as 12d. per acre and others are as low as 3.5d. per acre. The conclusion that can be drawn from these differences in rent is that the highly rented land may have been better developed. The two different rents for the land in Walton<sup>(98)</sup> present an enigma. Both were high and there is no way of discovering why they were different.

Not all of the land recorded in 1250 reappears in 1310. Twenty-five acres of Uppetun, which formed a division of sulung five in 1250, were not mentioned in 1310. It could be suggested that the tenure of this land may have been changed in the interval and it may have reappeared under another unknown name.

Certain changes were taking place in Eastry manor c.1310. The three charters which have been discussed above record how the lord donated some of his demesne to his tenants. Unlike the other tenant land of the estate, the rent per acre of the donated land was high; it was paid for in money and there were no customs attached to the land.

New information is introduced about the cottars and their land; in 1298 Eastry manor had ten cottars. By 1310 their number had increased to forty and the area of their land had grown from twenty-six acres to thirty-six. In 1298 the cottars had more services to perform than in 1310; this was due to the growth of commutation.

Much new land had been added to the manor by 1310<sup>(99)</sup>; it is not always possible to assess the location or the rent of this land because of omissions in the documents. Of the new land that includes rent, it can be concluded that the highly rented land may have been better developed than the lower rented land. The 1310 document<sup>(100)</sup> records that the population of the manor had increased greatly by that date. Such an increase in population may have been one of the chief reasons which forced the Eastry tenants to develop new land.



2.13 REFERENCES

1. These are rentals which are kept in the Archives of Canterbury Cathedral; their substance is discussed in this chapter.
2. J.B. Sheppard, Index to the Registers of C.C.C., 1879.  
records that Register J was probably written, in 1298, by one of the monks of the priory who had a knowledge of law and agriculture and was called Johannes de Gore.
3. C.I. Elton, Tenures of Kent, London, 1864, 144.
4. F.R.H. Du Boulay. The Lordship of Canterbury, London, 1966, 378.
5. Vide, Table 2.1. *and Plate 1.4.*
6. J.E.A. Jolliffe, Pre Feudal England: The Jutes, O.U.P. 1933, 42.  
Jolliffe stated that in Eastry, the sulungs for gavelkind service to the manor of the thirteenth century were the sulungs for geld of Domesday. He associated the gavelkind land with the 'outland'. The 'inland' he compared to the tenant land of the Midlands, vide Pre Feudal England, op.cit., 17. Inland and demesne, he believed, made up a manor of the Midlands; but the lord had no right in the 'outland' of the Kentish peasants.
7. Vide Fig. ~~2.2~~<sup>2.4</sup>. The sulungs of Eastry are discussed in Chapter five.
8. Vide Fig. 2.4.
9. Jared Hill's map in C.C.A.C., 1728.
10. Fig. 2.4.
11. Register I, f.161, in C.C.A.C. This land had been given by the lord of the manor to the Craythorne family at the end of the twelfth century.
12. Fig 2.4.
13. Those of the first four sulungs are contained in Table 2.1.
14. P. Vinogradoff, English Society in the eleventh century. Oxford. 1908, 143.

15. N. Neilson, Customary Rents in Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History, 1910, 42.
16. R.A.L. Smith, Canterbury Cathedral Priory, C.U.P. 1943, 116.
17. Neilson, Customary Rents, op.cit., 36.
18. Ibid., 82.
19. Ibid., 24-28.
20. Ibid., 84.
21. In Tables 2.1, 2.4, 2.6.
22. Table 2.4: **Fig. 2.4.**
23. Neilson, Customary Rents, op.cit., 24. Here Neilson recorded that 'in most cases one hen was rendered from each house at Christmas but occasionally on some manors two hens'. It may be taken as a general rule that "...every acre of land, not newly assarted, paid an egg at Easter". Register J in C.C.A.C. records that in an Eastry holding, every old message paid a rent of two hens. Table 2.2 reveals the number of hens that each holding of the four sulungs (excepting the holding of 16½ acres) donated. No significance can be placed on these numbers in the absence of definite guidelines but it appears that the payment of hens is indicative of the presence of some houses.
24. Vinogradoff, The Growth of the Manor, Oxford. 1904, 327-28.
25. Ibid., 327. These works were called precariae because they were not supposed to be a 'due' but had to be asked for.
26. Jolliffe, op.cit., 32.
27. Vide Table 2.1.
28. Tables 2.4 and 2.6.
29. It can be argued that the payment of the gafol to Canterbury is an indication of the time when taxes were paid directly to Canterbury before the days of a local administrative centre

at Eastry Court.

30. The 16½ acres of Henry Gyk.
31. Table 2.2.
32. Jolliffe, op.cit. 66.  
He emphasised that the gafol of the sulungs went out of the manor to Canterbury. The holdings which paid this due were regarded as having been old.
33. Table 2.3.
34. These services are recorded in Table 2.3.
35. Table 2.4.
36. Ibid.,
37. Jolliffe, op.cit. 32.  
According to Jolliffe these three features constitute the essentials of gavelkind.
38. Elton, Tenures, op.cit. 111.
39. Ibid., The tenure of the remaining ten holdings of sulung five appear to coincide with the tenure which Elton called base socage.
40. Table 2.6.
41. Jolliffe, op.cit., 32.
42. Ibid.,
43. Register I in C.C.A.C., f.161. It is recorded that the prior and convent of C.C.C. granted 100 acres at Sandwich to a certain Radulfus de Craythorne and to his heirs in 1174.
44. M.M. Postan, The Chronology of Labour Services, Reprinted from T.R.H.S. fourth series XX, 1937, **ES. 169-93.**
45. E.A. Kosminsky, Studies in Agrarian History of England in the thirteenth century, Oxford, 1956, 172.

46. Ibid., 203.
47. P.R.O., 12 John, Rental of C.C. Manors Canterbury. E142/46.
48. Some rents in the Bedels' rolls of Eastry manor were only paid once in two or three years.
49. Neilson, Customary Rents, op.cit. 24.
50. The example of the 16½ acres' holding of the first four sulungs.
51. Terra Henry Gyk, a holding of sulung two, did not pay its rent like the other holdings but it contributed two money payments twice a year. The amount paid per acre was the same as in the other holdings.
52. The thirteenth century Bedels' rolls of Eastry record that mala was paid three times yearly. J.A. Raftis, Tenure and Mobility, Toronto, 1964, 167<sup>-182</sup> records that changes in rents would have followed the mobility of people in and out of the manor.
53. Du Boulay, Lordship, op.cit. 171.
54. G.G. Homans, English Villagers of the thirteenth century.  
Cambridge, ~~Massachusetts~~<sup>Massachusetts</sup>, 1942, 111-13.  
Here Homans dwells on the aspect of gavelkind which was connected with heirs holdings lands, undivided, for years. He drew parallels between this practice in thirteenth century Kent and the same practice that still prevailed in Nivernais, Auvergne, and other parts of France in the nineteenth century.
55. Table 2.10, Item 11.
56. Ibid., Item 111.
57. Ibid., Item IV.
58. Vide Table 2.10.
59. Table 2.10, Item VI.

60. Ibid., Item VII
61. Ibid., Item VIII.
62. Vide Table 2.11.
63. Neilson, Customary Rents, op.cit., 66. Neilson alluded to the practice of cottars on Kentish manors having a 'horseacre' where they kept a horse to carry grain, etc., to Canterbury.
64. Du Boulay, Lordship, op.cit., 172. Here Du Boulay has recorded that the cottars of the archbishop, in some of the manors had also to watch the lord's corn by night.
65. Ibid., 172.
66. Ibid., 136-7.
67. Neilson, Cartulary and Terrier of the Priory of Bilsington, Kent, London, 1928, 24. Here she made it clear that land, in the dennis and also newly inned land from the sea, could have been held in gavelkind.
68. Eastry manor 1511 rental in C.C.A.C.
69. Neilson, Customary Rents, op.cit., ~~42~~ 197.
70. Cant. MS. D.E. 6 records that in 1374-75 the demesnes of Moncton, Eastry, Lyden, Godmersham and Brook were leased.
71. Vide Table 2.1.
72. Vide Fig. 2.4: *Plate 1-5*.
73. W. Dugdale, History of Imbanking and Drainage, London, 1622, 39.
74. Du Boulay, Lordship, op.cit., 170.
75. E188 rental of Eastry manor in C.C.A.C.
76. (i) Charter 1213-22 and (ii) Charter 1228 in Register C in C.C.A.C.
77. Table 2.17 and Fig. 2.6.
78. op.cit., 76 (i) supra.
79. op.cit., 76 (ii) supra.



80. Table 2.19
81. Several examples of the donation of parts of the demesne exist in charters in C.C.A.C., for the Thirteenth century.  
Vide E134.
82. Vide the charter in Register I, where 150 acres of land were given to Rad de Craythorne in 1174; 100 acres were located at Sandwich and 50 at Wendlestone. Vide T.H. Ashton, *The Origin of the Manor*, T.R.H.S. 1958, ~~3~~ 59-83.  
  
"The development of a manor as an economic unit cannot be pushed into the twelfth century, for there was a decline in its demesne and labour services then. The legal definition of the manor and its tenurial relationships in the twelfth and the thirteenth centuries came after the manor as a functioning economic unit had suffered notable reduction".
83. Table 2.18. Also vide A.H.R. Baker and R.A. Butlin, Studies of Field Systems in the British Isles, C.U.P. 1973, 639.  
  
"The people who cleared the land appear to have given their names to the parcels they cleared ... there are many examples ... of assarts bearing the names of individuals".
84. Table 2.19, item one.
85. Table 2.17, item eight.
86. Figures 2.4. and 2.6.
87. Ibid., *Venson in Plate 1.1.*
88. P.F. Brandon, The Common Lands and Wastes of Sussex, Unpublished Ph.D. London Thesis, 1963, 60.
89. Neilson, *Cartulary and Terrier of the priory of Bilsington*, op.cit., 10.
90. Ibid., op.cit., 24.

- 91. Tables 2.18 and 2.19.
  - 92. E.C. Vollans, 'The Evolution of Farmlands in the Central Chilterns in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries, T. I. B.G., ~~1958~~, XXVI, 1959, 220.
  - 93. D. Roden, 'Fragmentation of Farms and Fields in the Chiltern Hills in the Thirteenth Century and Later, Medieval Studies, ~~1968~~, 13, 1969, 225-38.
  - 94. J.S. Moore, Laughton, Leicester, 1965, 28.
  - 95. Smith, C.C.P., op.cit., 116.
  - 96. El88 in C.C.A.C. John Feykyn held more parcels of land than any other tenant in Eastry manor as recorded by the document in question.
  - 97. Register J in C.C.A.C.
  - 98. Table 2.22 (Numbers 37 and 39).
  - 99. El88 in C.C.A.C.
  - 100. Ibid.
- \* Vide Table 2.17.

Figure 3.2 shows what were the total corn acreages and range of crops grown by the land, in Eastry, in the thirteenth century. It reveals that the amounts of the crops grown fluctuated considerably from year to year. The totals, given below, can be read in Figure 3.2 and in Table 3.1.

|         |   |                 |
|---------|---|-----------------|
| 1268-69 | - | 1000 acres more |
| 1272-73 | - | 150             |
| 1273-74 | - | 202             |
| 1274-75 | - | 254             |
| 1275-76 | - | 307             |
| 1284-85 | - | 345             |
| 1291-92 | - | 312             |

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 EASTRY DEMESNE IN THE LATER THIRTEENTH CENTURY

The demesne of Eastry is believed to have consisted of the lord's land which included his home farm<sup>(1)</sup>. While the location of the home farm has been traced,<sup>(2)</sup> it has not been possible to establish the full extent of the demesne. The allusions to the demesne<sup>(3)</sup> represent it as having been situated mainly to the south of the Brooks, to the west of Hay Lane and Updown, to the north of Tilmanstone parish boundary and to the east of Thornton Lane.<sup>(4)</sup> It also included additional land outside this area in Langdon, Mongeham, Lydden and Geddinge<sup>(5)</sup>.

This chapter investigates the agriculture of the Eastry demesne in the second half of the thirteenth century. Tables, of the corn crops grown, have been prepared from the original Bedels' rolls and these help to build up a picture of the Eastry economy at the end of the thirteenth century.

Acreages sown and crops harvested.

Figure 3.2 shows what were the total corn acreages and range of crops grown by the lord, in Eastry, in the thirteenth century. It reveals that the amounts of the crops grown fluctuated considerably from year to year. The totals, seen below, can be read in Figure 3.2 and in Table 3.1.

|         |   |      |       |       |
|---------|---|------|-------|-------|
| 1268-69 | - | 300½ | acres | grown |
| 1272-73 | - | 350  | "     | "     |
| 1273-74 | - | 373½ | "     | "     |
| 1274-75 | - | 291½ | "     | "     |
| 1275-76 | - | 367  | "     | "     |
| 1284-85 | - | 313  | "     | "     |
| 1291-92 | - | 412½ | "     | "     |

The chief purpose of this section is to examine changes in acreages, yields, and seed sown per acre, for each crop. It is also hoped that some evidence of rotation of crops may emerge as well as some indication of the levels of the soil fertility. The Bedels' rolls of the thirteenth century record on the dorso the acreages of the chief crops that were grown. First, the total yearly amount of seed that was sown for each crop is recorded in seams and in bushels but the amount per acre is not added in the rolls till near the end of the thirteenth century<sup>(6)</sup>. With the acreage of the crop recorded and the total amount of seed sown, it is possible to calculate the amount of seed sown per acre. For the year 1275-76, the information for wheat appears as follows:- 'Item respondet de CXXXIX semis di de exitu frumenti. In semine super LXXXXI acras XLVI seme di, super acram di sema et di sema ultra in toto'. The item answers for  $139\frac{1}{2}$  seams of harvest wheat. There were forty-six seams and a half of wheat sown on ninety-one acres at the rate of half a seam (or four bushels) per acre and an additional half seam was included which must have been added as extra seed. The table below contains the analysis of the wheat which is recorded for 1275-76.

|          | <u>Seams</u> | <u>Bushels</u> |
|----------|--------------|----------------|
| Exit     | 139          | 4              |
| Sown     | 46           | 4              |
| B./P./A. | 0            | 4              |

Key

B./P./A. Bushels per acre.

From the forty-three seams and six bushels of seed wheat sown in the autumn of 1274, the harvest (exit) of one hundred and thirty-nine seams and four bushels were gathered in the summer of 1275. From these figures \* the seed yield ratio of 3.1 can be calculated.

This method has been used for reckoning all the crops which were grown in Eastry in the thirteenth century and which are recorded in Table 3.2. All the corn weights appear, in the documents, in seams and in bushels. There were eight bushels in one seam; this measurement was true of all the crops grown except for oats which seems to have been different. Ann Smith stated that there were *sixteen* bushels of oats to the seam<sup>(7)</sup>. There appear to have been two types of seam. The Eastry almonry rolls for 1275 allude to 'great seams' (*magnae seme*) when describing the amount of oats for that year. Whether ~~six~~ *sixteen* great ~~seams~~ *or piled* (of oats) were equivalent to eight ordinary *or un-piled* seams is not mentioned but it appears that oat crop was measured in a different manner from the other crops.

The seed yield ratio in Table 3.2 has only been calculated for wheat and for palm barley because it has been concluded that these two crops appear as if no deductions had been made from their yield in the field unlike the other crops which were grown.

(i) Wheat

Between 1268 and 1291, the maximum acreage of wheat recorded was ninety-seven, and the minimum was eighty-two and a half; the average was under ninety. The amount of wheat sown, per acre, was four bushels and this amount remained constant throughout the thirteenth century<sup>(8)</sup>. The knowledge that the same amount of wheat was sown, per acre, per annum, over a stretch of time, may be regarded as a sign of the stability of the wheat crop. The four bushels per acre may have been found to have been satisfactory<sup>(9)</sup>. The question arises of the reason for sowing an acreage above or below the usual amount. These were sown in the following years:-



|         | <u>Seams</u> | <u>Bushels</u> |
|---------|--------------|----------------|
| 1273-74 | 49           | 4              |
| 1274-75 | 43           | 6              |
| 1275-76 | 46           | 4              |

Since almost similar amounts of wheat seed were sown each year the manor seems to have had a planned policy of growing a certain amount of wheat. The factors which must have prompted this policy are not known.

In 1273-74 there was a yield ratio of 3.0

" 1274-75 " " " " " " 2.5

" 1275-76 " " " " " " 3.1

The seed yield ratio was greatest in the year 1275-76 and the smallest one was in 1274-75<sup>(10)</sup>. The reasons for these changes are not known.

Table 3.3 is important for its illustration of manorial transactions in wheat. The first part reveals how much grain was acquired from:-

- (i) Eastry harvest
- (ii) Lydden
- (iii) A purchase.

The realisation that only seven bushels of wheat were received from Eastry's land in Lydden may be regarded as an indication of the limited amount of land cultivated by Eastry in Lydden. The amount of wheat that was purchased is ~~balanced~~ <sup>balanced</sup> by the amount that was sold. When the total amount of wheat received that particular year is compared with the total that was used up by the manor, it is discovered that there was a deficit of five seams which must have come from somewhere to fill the gap. The same table records the demands that were made on the grain:-

|            |              |                                   |
|------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| In 1268-69 | <u>Seams</u> | <u>Bushels</u>                    |
|            | 48           | 5 were needed for sowing.         |
|            | 78           | 1 was needed for Canterbury.      |
|            | 28           | 2 were needed for other payments. |



The information in Table 3.3 is useful, for the year 1272-73 shows that apart from the good grain that was grown during the year, additional seed was acquired from damaged wheat. No examples of any wheat being paid as rent appear, in Table 3.3, unlike the palm barley rents. This omission could be regarded as a sign that few of the tenants of Eastry grew wheat.

(ii a) Palm barley

Table 3.1 shows that the acreage of palm barley sown was higher than that of any of the other crops grown in Eastry manor. From 1268-69 its acreage increased till 1273-74; in 1274-75 there was a decided drop in the amount of palm barley grown<sup>(11)</sup>. There was a similar drop in the wheat acreage during the same year. Winter barley was not recorded<sup>(12)</sup>. The following year, 1275-76, shows a cultivated increase of forty-five acres of palm barley above that of 1274-75. Nine years later in 1284-85 the same crop shows a decrease of sixteen acres, while in 1291-92 there was a further increase of forty acres. Such a fluctuation in the acreage suggests that there must have been some underlying factors causing these changed acreages. Unlike wheat, which grows best on the rich soils of the valley bottoms, barley can be grown on the valley slopes and on higher land where the soils are thinner and less fertile. These considerations are as true today of the crops which are grown in Eastry as they were in the Middle Ages. It can be suggested from a study of the medieval acreages,<sup>(13)</sup> that the farmer responsible for the cultivation of these crops must have been aware of these important factors. Unlike the wheat crop which records that the amount of wheat sown did not vary greatly from year to year, the quantity of barley sown, in the years recorded in Table 3.2, shows that the range was as high as forty-seven seams and two bushels.



Table 3.4 of the Eastry palm barley, is informative. For two years stocks of barley rent are mentioned; since the stock recorded for two alternate years is similar it could be interpreted that the rents or dues may have been paid every other year. The presence of coral barley presents a problem. It is not known if it was a distinct variety from palm barley. Its acreage sown is not included but its harvest yield is recorded. It resembles beans whose harvest yield is recorded annually but there is no record of any acreage sown. (A. Smith's thesis (~~Table 3.1~~) has one record of beans which were sown but the <sup>Eastry</sup> Bedels' rolls have none.) (Table 3.1.)

Doctor W. E. Peat of Wye College admits that there were many barley varieties in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries capable of being sown very late (end of May) and still producing useful yields. It is possible that coral barley was grown during wet years or years of shortage.

An alternative interpretation could be that coral (curallum) barley may have been derived from the chaff of palm barley. If this is so the present Tables (3.2 and 4.1) would be inaccurate. The latter interpretation does not appear logical to the writer. It seems doubtful if Eastry Court would have sent coral barley to Canterbury (Table 4.12) if it was chaff.

The amount of palm barley that Eastry Court received from the manor's mills is considerable, as recorded below:-

|                |                |   | <u>Seam</u> | <u>Bushel</u> |
|----------------|----------------|---|-------------|---------------|
| <u>1272-73</u> | Eastry mill    | - | 10          | 2             |
|                | Hacklinge mill | - | 9           | 0             |
|                | River mill     | - | 9           | 0             |
|                | Total          |   | <u>28</u>   | <u>2</u>      |
| <u>1273-74</u> | Eastry mill    | - | 28          | 0             |
|                | Total          |   | <u>28</u>   | <u>0</u>      |

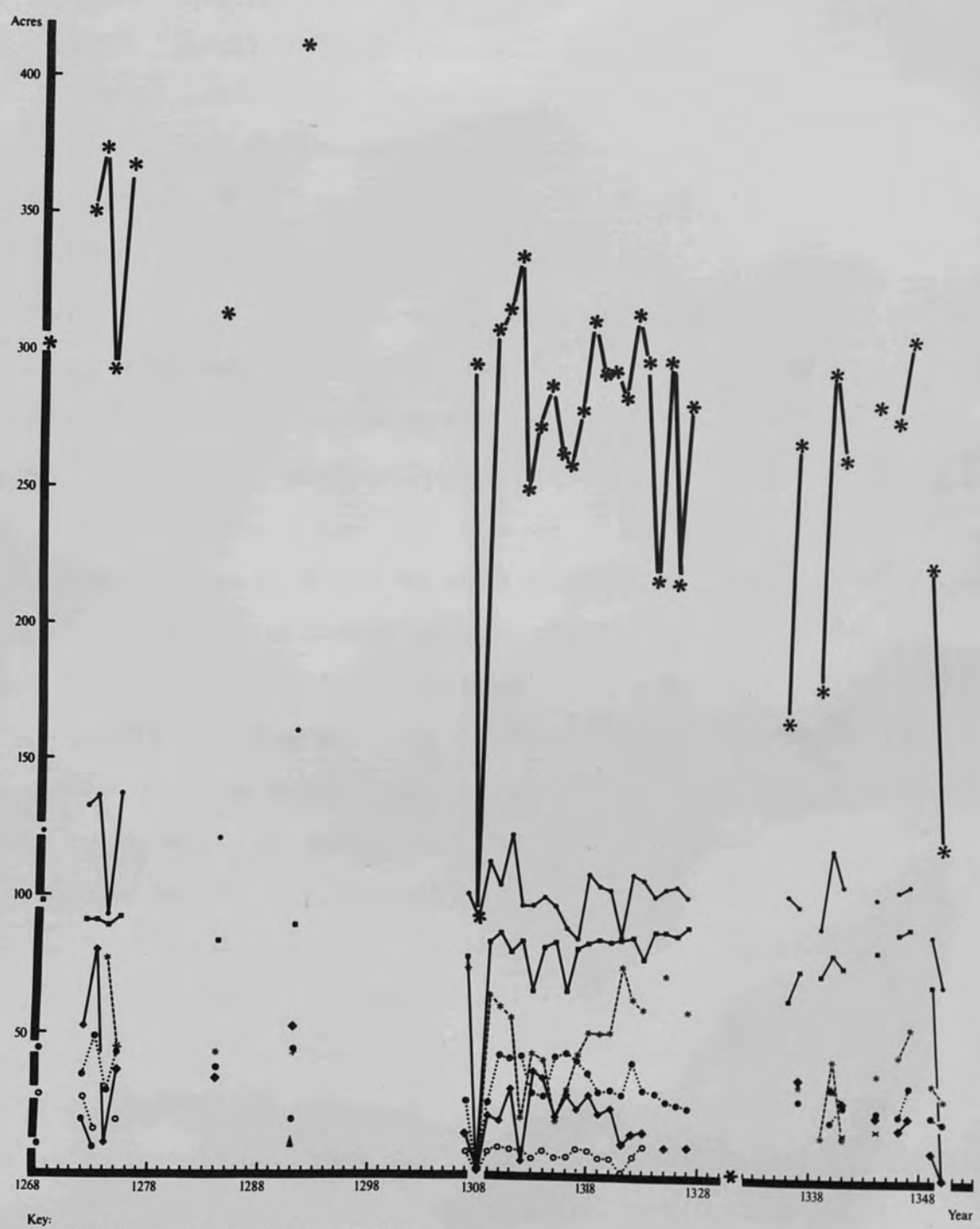


|                |                | <u>Seams</u> | <u>Bushels</u> |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| <u>1274-75</u> | Eastry mill    | 10           | 0              |
|                | Hacklinge mill | 9            | 0              |
|                | River mill     | <u>9</u>     | <u>3</u>       |
|                | Total          | <u>28</u>    | <u>3</u>       |
|                |                |              |                |
| <u>1275-76</u> | Eastry mill    | 20           | 0              |
|                | Hacklinge mill | 12           | 0              |
|                | River mill     | <u>7</u>     | <u>0</u>       |
|                | Total          | <u>39</u>    | <u>0</u>       |

It can be concluded from these figures that the usual multure must have been in the region of twenty-eight seams. From the record above it is obvious that during three years, i.e. 1272-74, the amount of palm barley received by the Court from the tenants was almost the same. The knowledge that neither the Hacklinge nor the River mills<sup>(14)</sup> contributed any multure in the year 1273-74 could be interpreted as evidence that these mills may have been out of action during this particular year. The amount of multure that emerged from the Eastry and from the Hacklinge mills in 1275-76, exceeded the total multure of any of the previous recorded years. The amount that the River Mill yielded in 1275-76 was less than it gave in previous years. The reason for this irregularity is difficult to puzzle out. It may have been connected with the quality of the corn in the <sup>River</sup>~~river~~ area.

The barley rent that was received from the mills must have been as good as any barley bought for seed. It must have come from different soils and could have been invaluable for sowing because of its mixed content. The same barley rents do not appear in the Bedels' rolls every year. One of them - Knapelin rent - appears every two years. This information could reveal that the person who paid the Knapelin rent may have grown the barley only every two years.

Fig 3.2



- Key:
- Palm Barley.
  - Winter Barley.
  - Haras.
  - Wheat.
  - Rye.
  - \* Total.
  - ◆ Peas.
  - \* Vetches.
  - Oats.
  - ▲ Beans.

**EASTRY BEVELS' ROLLS**  
 (CROPS OF EASTRY MANOR 1268-1348  
 SOURCE EASTRY BEVELS' ROLLS)

Each year records that some barley was bought <sup>but</sup> ~~but~~ its purpose is not always revealed as can be verified below:-

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Barley bought</u> | <u>Seams</u> | <u>Bushels</u> |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1272-73     | Bought for bread     | 4            | 4½             |
| 1273-74     | " " ?                | 5            | 0              |
|             | " " mixing with rye  | 1            | 6              |
| 1274-75     | " " ?                | 3            | 3              |
| 1275-76     | " " ?                | 23           | 0              |

From the information recorded above it cannot be deduced that the amounts of barley bought were intended for seed. One purchase of barley was stated as being destined for mixing with rye. There are a few examples recorded of how barley was mixed sometimes with oats and sometimes with rye. The amounts so used were never more than a mixture of a few seams. The returns from these mixtures are never alluded to directly. It can be concluded that if its harvest had been of any value it would have been listed with the returns of the other crops. In the year 1274-75, there is one allusion to barley which has grown from barley 'refuse' seed and its harvest amount is stated. The sowing of 'refuse' seed can be interpreted in two ways. If the crop produced from the 'refuse' seed was measured and recorded when harvested it can be suggested that such 'refuse' seed may have been grown apart from the good seed, possibly in an area that may have been in the process of being reclaimed. Another way of interpreting its growth may be to regard it as seed which may have been grown for the purpose of giving it to the servants, as some authors have suggested. Since there is no allusion in the Eastry Bedels' rolls that any corn grown from 'refuse' seed was ever given to the servants such an assumption is likely to be rejected. It is likely that the barley 'de excremento' which was grown on land that was being brought back into cultivation from the waste.

An examination of the different ways in which the palm barley was disposed of indicates that one of its chief uses was for paying the servants for the work they did (Table 3.4). The reasons for having used palm barley as a form of currency are not stated but it can be gathered from a study of the corn prices that barley must have been an expensive crop. Table 3.4 reveals how during half of the recorded years Eastry Court had a surplus of palm barley after all the servants' payments had been made while, during the other half of the years, there was a deficit of barley.

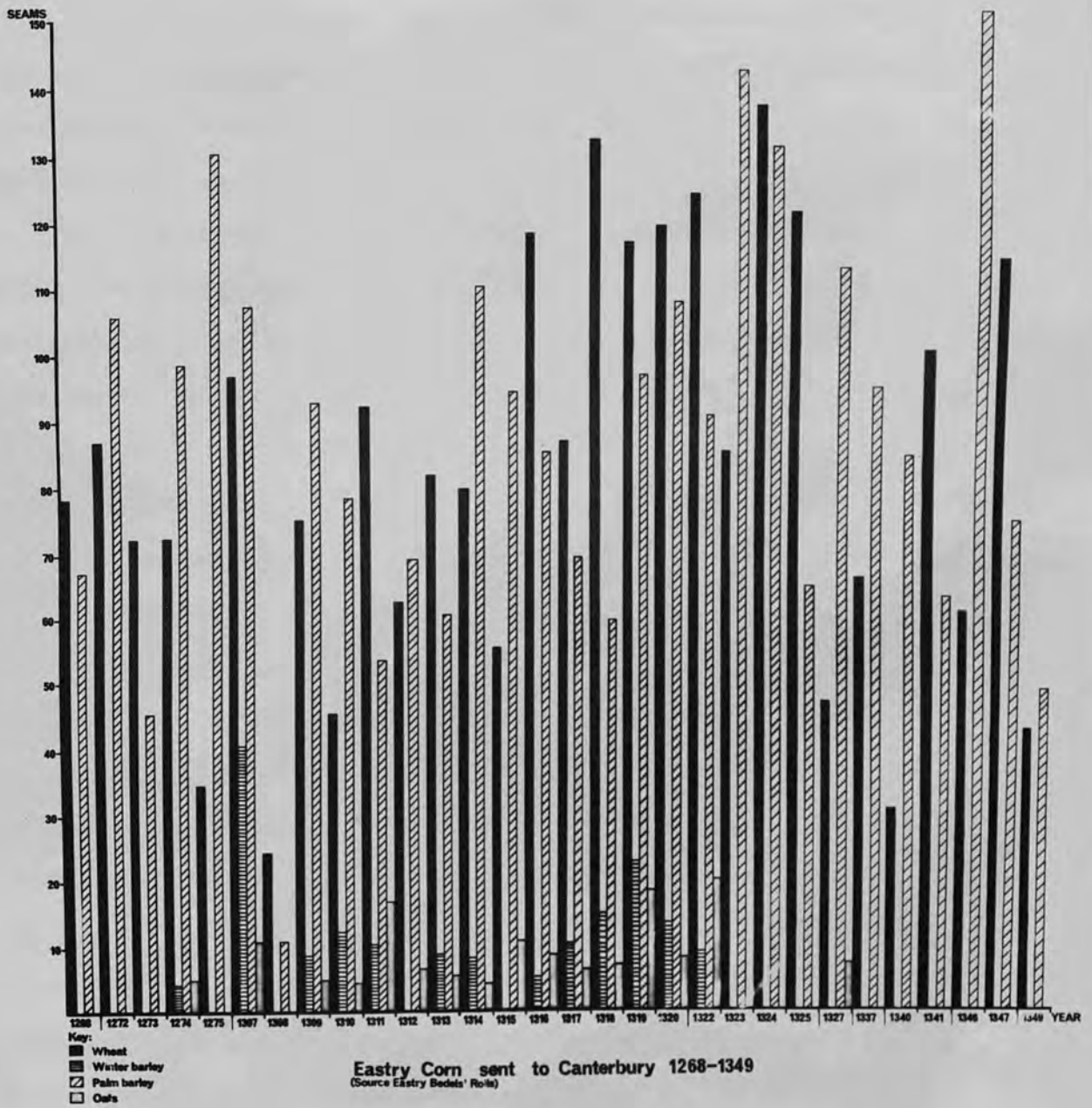
The amount of barley rent that was sent to Canterbury varied each year as can be seen below. When Register J <sup>(15)</sup> is consulted for the yearly amount of barley that Eastry was supposed to send to Canterbury (Table 2.9), it is found that the original figure was 237 ~~seas~~<sup>seams</sup>. There is no evidence that this high amount was ever sent to Canterbury.

(ii b) Palm barley that was sent to Canterbury

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Seams</u> | <u>Bushels</u> |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1272-73     | 105          | 7              |
| 1273-74     | 45           | 4              |
| 1274-75     | 98           | 6              |
| 1275-76     | 131          | 0              |

Most palm barley was sent to Canterbury in 1275-76, not surprisingly for that year produced the highest recorded annual yield of palm barley. The next largest amount was sent in the year 1272-73 (Table 3.4). The small portion of the crop sent to Canterbury in the year 1273-74 raises the question of what might have happened to the remainder of the crop which should have gone to Canterbury? It may have been sold but no record remains of such a transaction. The sources from which the palm barley came and the manner of its disposal can be seen in Table 3.4.

Fig 3-3





It is clear that the palm barley yield of the demesne was augmented by the quantities of the crop that were added by the three mills which were operating in different parts of the manor. It is evident that the portion of the crop that was not required for seed corn was used for paying the manor's servants, for bread for the manor house, for making malt and for feeding the manor's horses and pigs. The manorial workers received part of their payment in corn and part in money, as can be seen in Tables 3.4 and 3.8.

Only one entry, 1275-76, reveals that a portion of the crop was sold. Table 3.4 shows that, in 1275-76, a very large harvest was recorded and it can be argued that any surplus grain that could not have been stored would be sold. The fact that Eastry was a food farm for Christ Church, Canterbury is evident in the way that a large portion of the harvest went to Canterbury each year. This annual Canterbury food rent may have been one reason why the Court has few records of sales of palm barley (Table 3.3).

(iii) Winter barley

At the end of the thirteenth century, winter barley was grown, in Eastry, spasmodically, as can be seen in Figure 3.2 and in Table 3.5. In the earlier records of the thirteenth century, the acreage of winter barley was higher but it is evident that the amount sown tended to decrease as the century wore on. The reason for this change is neither clear nor indicated but from an examination of Table 3.1 it can be suggested that the marked increase in the growth of the legumes may have been one of the reasons for the decline in the acreage of winter barley.

The number of bushels of winter barley sown per acre was six (Table 3.2). The seed yield increase for the crop for the year 1273-74

was 1.3; this was a lower ratio than was that of the wheat, 3.0, and of the palm barley, 2.0, (Table 3.2) for the same year.

The years of 1272-73 and 1273-74, (Table 3.1) record high total arable acreages but they are also years when large quantities of peas and vetches were grown. Since no reason emerges which could explain the disappearance of winter barley, it can be suggested that it may have been connected in some way with the introduction of legumes.

(iv) Rye

The amount of rye that was grown in the home farm represented the smallest acreage of the corn crops in the thirteenth century, as Table 3.1 reveals. Rye is a crop which, in the Middle Ages, was associated with marsh land. The Bedels' rolls of Lydden manor record that rye was grown there during several years when no other corn crops were grown. From such information about the growth of rye in a marsh manor, its growth in Eastry can be associated with land that may either have been marshy or newly cultivated from the waste. One record, in Table 3.5, for the year 1273-74, of rye having been sown with palm barley could be regarded as an example of dredge corn, an experimental crop in land that may have been newly cultivated.

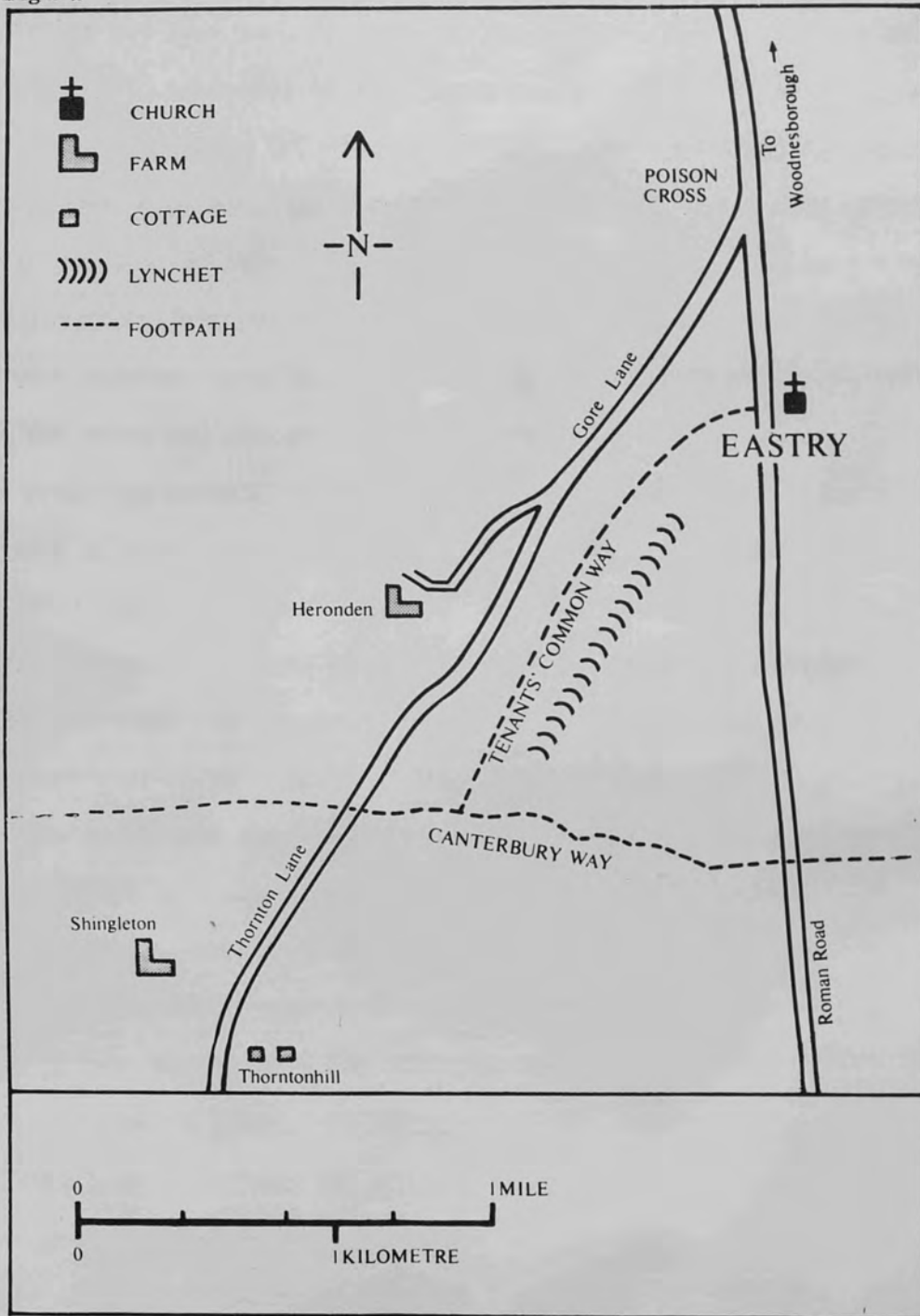
(v) Oats

The acreage of oats that was grown in Eastry at the end of the thirteenth century was much less than the acreages of wheat and palm barley but the amount of oats that was grown was higher than the acreages of winter barley and of rye. This variation in the acreages of the corn crops grown in the manor poses many questions. Firstly, the question arises as to why oats were grown since it can be checked, from Table 3.6, that oats was used for almost the same purposes as palm barley. One year, 1274-75, records that a small amount of oats was given to the bartoner.

This was the only year during the thirteenth century which shows a quantity of oats being sent out of the Court to the bartoner in Canterbury, despite the fact that Register J stated that Eastry manor owed the carriage of 328 seams of oats to Canterbury annually. The heavy oats' carriage services which the Eastry tenants are recorded to have had to perform to Canterbury are perplexing, especially since it has been discovered that Eastry sent such a small quantity of oats to Canterbury. Linking these oats' carriage services with those which the Eastry tenants had to perform from Fordwich to Canterbury (Table 2.9),<sup>(16)</sup> it looks as if the oats' services, which the Eastry tenants had to perform, must have included those from Fordwich to Canterbury.

One possible reason which may have been responsible for the growth of oats may have been connected with the time that the oats seed was sown. The ploughing, in the home farm, is believed to have been a work which continued throughout the year. If sufficient land had not been ploughed in the spring, palm barley, which is a spring grown crop, could not have been sown to its maximum acreage. Therefore, a later maturing crop such as oats, may have been sown when the land was ploughed, later in the year. Another interpretation of the presence of oats may be associated with its growth in land that may have been reclaimed. The ~~said~~ amount of oats that was sown, ~~three bushels per acre~~, could be regarded as a crop that may have been sown to clean the ground and to prepare it for a crop that required better soils and that could enrich the soils more than oats. It is very difficult to assess to what extent the recorded figure for oats in the Bedels' rolls represents the true yield which was harvested in the field or whether it was a remnant after many deductions. One reference, in 1274-75, alludes to two seams of oats having been given to the animals off the field or out of the granary. The absence of more

Fig 3-4



EASTRY'S LYNCHET

detailed knowledge about such practices, makes it difficult to assess the increase or the decrease in the amount of oats sown. For that reason no attempt has been made to work out the seed yield ratio of the oats' crop. Table 3.6 records that in three years out of four certain quantities were purchased, as in 1273-74, (Table 3.6), when six seams and three bushels were acquired, while in one year, 1275-76, there is no record of any purchase of oats. The evidence that oats had to be bought and that some was grown from refuse (de excremento) seed, as well as the fact that oats was received from Moncton manor, may be regarded as an indication that the manor may not have possessed stores of oats. <sup>(17)</sup>

Table 3.6 reveals that during the four recorded years, the out-payments of oats, to servants and others, exceeded the amounts of oats that were acquired from the harvest and from purchases. It is at this stage that the additional oats which were needed have to be questioned as to their source. If the Court did not possess stores of oats, how were the extra quantities obtained? They can only be explained by assuming that the Court held stores, unless of course there were other transactions which went unrecorded.

(vi) Legumes

Peas, beans and vetches occupy a large acreage in Table 3.1. The crops of peas and vetches are reckoned as one crop in the harvest returns of two successive years, 1272-73 and 1273-74. Whether this practice is an indication that these two crops may have been sown as one mixed crop, like dredge, is not known. Since the harvest of the two crops is recorded as one crop, it could be argued that these crops may have been mixed. The evidence of the Bedels' rolls which records the harvest of the two crops under one figure may, on the other hand, be an example of how the yields of two crops, which had similar uses, were combined. The records of successive years reveal that each crop was grown and recorded separately.



An examination of these two crops, at the end of the thirteenth century shows that their combined acreages were gradually increasing (Table 3.1).

Analysis of the peas and vetches of Table 3.1.

In :-

1272-73 - 52 acres were grown

1273-74, -  $79\frac{1}{2}$  acres " "

1274-75 -  $85\frac{1}{2}$  " " "

1284-85 - 80 " " "

1291-92 - 94 " " "

Judging from the presence of such large acreages, it can be concluded that the value of the crops may have been recognised, either as a source of food for the animals, or as a means of enriching the soil or, even, for both of these properties. A problem arises because the harvest yields of these crops are not always included in the records; in the year 1275-76, for example, there is no harvest yield entered for the vetches (Table 3.2). Therefore, one cannot speculate about what happened to the thirty seven seams and six bushels of the crop that were sown in 1274-75. A possible solution to this problem is presented in the study of the fourteenth century Bedels' rolls. When the amount of seed that was sown per acre is examined closely it is discovered that the number of bushels sown varied for each crop. In Table 3.2, it is seen that the number of bushels sown, per acre, for peas was as follows:-

1273-74 - 5 bushels

1274-75 - 5 "

1275-76 - 8 "

The same element of change can be observed in the amount of vetches that were sown, per acre. When the changing quantities of bushels of peas and vetches sown are compared with the fixed bushel quantities of wheat and palm barley for the same years, (Table 3.2), the evidence could indicate

that the amounts of wheat and barley may have been fixed because these crops were well-established in the stable economy of the home farm. The changing quantities of peas and vetches may have been due to these crops having been experimental in some way.

Table 3.7 records the information about the legumes; from an examination of the table, it can be seen that the peas and the vetches were harvested in 1272-73; therefore, both crops must have been sown that year. For the same year nine seams of the crop were bought - information which suggests that the amount harvested may not have been sufficient for the needs of the farm. Table 3.7 reveals how the crops were used in 1272-73; almost half of the acquired seed was sown in the home farm. Of the remainder, a small portion was sent to Eastry's land in Lydden, some was used for making pottage for the lord's famuli and more was used for feeding the pigs. There was a marked surplus of twenty-four seams and there is no recorded information as to what happened to this amount. The following year 1273-74, reveals that a higher acreage of both crops was grown with a corresponding higher seed requirement. Extra seed must have been required for the extra acreage; in consequence it can be concluded that some seed must have been bought, although there is no records of this transaction.

(i) Beans

There is a record of a small harvest of beans in Table 3.7; some of the records reveal that during certain years, e.g. 1273-74, small quantities of beans were grown; it can be queried as to why the acreage of beans is so sparsely recorded. Since this crop was not grown every year it can be suggested that its presence in the farming economy of Eastry may have been in some way connected with the weather or with the poor soils of the manor.

(ii) Peas and vetches

An important feature connected with the growing of peas and vetches is the fact that, in some years, larger amounts of the crops were sown as seed than that which appeared as <sup>The</sup> harvest <sup>yield.</sup> seed. For example, in the year 1273-74, (Table 3.2), fifty seams and two bushels of peas and vetches were sown as seed. The harvest yield from that amount records only nineteen seams. This raises the question as to why the amount of seed sown was greater than its harvest yield. It can be suggested that either the soil may have been unsuitable, or, perhaps, the crops may have failed or it could have happened that the farmer may have allowed the animals access to the crops which they may have eaten in the field. There is no direct information as to what actually occurred. Judging by what happened in later rolls it can be suggested that one or two things may have been responsible for such low yields. The farmer might either have ploughed the crop back into the soil to increase its fertility, or he may have fed the harvest directly to the animals in the field.

3.2 DEMESNE PRACTICES

The demesne had a variety of other pursuits besides that <sup>of</sup> arable farming; a few of its specialisations are included below:-

(i) Pasturing and the lease of pasture

Table 3.9 records that the herbagium<sup>(18)</sup> or pasture sales at Eastry were high for the recorded years. This situation is to be expected in a manor which had so much reclaimed marsh which must have yielded a large amount of pasture for sale. The table shows how profitable the pasture of the manor was to the lord. Some of the limitations of the medieval records can be seen where certain of the items are illegible and others are represented in a vague fashion rendering their interpretation difficult

or impossible. The item which appears to have brought in the highest income was the summer pasture:-

In

|         | £   | s.  | d.  |              |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| 1268-69 | 4.  | 9.  | 2.  | was received |
| 1272-73 | 13. | 11. | 11. | " "          |
| 1273-74 | 5.  | 12. | 10. | " "          |
| 1274-75 | 1.  | 6.  | 8.  | " "          |
| 1275-76 | 6.  | 0.  | 0.  | " "          |

These figures could be interpreted in various ways. One method of trying to understand the discrepancy between the money figures of the different years could be to regard the grass as having been needed by the lord where the table shows that the money received for the pasture sold was low. There is evidence, in Table 3.9, to confirm this statement; item one, of 1274-75 records that there was no winter pasture available for sale because the lord needed it; the lord had the first claim on the pasture and it can be suspected that the amount of grass that he required would have depended on the number of animals he had in the manor and the potential price of the animals. A large demand for the pasture can be regarded as a sign that the animals must have been healthy and not affected by the medieval plagues of murrain. Table 3.10 enables one to assess the number and the species of animals that the demesne could support.

The record of winter pasture in Eastry and in Lydden, in 1268-69, suggests that the winter of that year must have been moderately mild, since it was possible to sell some winter grass. Out of the five years that are recorded only two, 1268-69 and 1273-74, allude to winter grass having been sold. That no winter grass was available during the other three years may be regarded as having been connected either

with bad weather which would have halted winter grazing or the lord may have needed the winter grass for his stock.

Evidence emerges in item four, of Table 3.9, that it was possible for anybody who could afford to pay for grass to acquire it, as when Dom.K. paid £3.11s.0d. for grazing for his sheep and lambs. The latter animals seem to have been pastured more frequently on the grass of Eastry and Lydden than the other animals although there are a few examples of steers and cows having been pastured there as well. The use of stubble for grazing seems to have been reserved for the lambs as revealed in Table 3.9<sup>(19)</sup>.

Table 3.9 records that the grass of Longmead was in great demand. Longmead was a part of the demesne which was situated to the south of Sandwich. In the year 1274-75 there was only half a virgate of pasture sold in Walton; this may be an indication that the remainder of the land in Walton may have been cultivated. There are two allusions, in Table 3.9, to sales of peat; it is already known from other parts of the Bedels' rolls that peat was cut around the Brooks. It is possible that when the peat had been removed the land could have been used for other agricultural purposes. Very little information can be gleaned from the table about the location of the areas which were used for producing grass. Although grass is recorded as having been grown in Eastry and Lydden there are few place names mentioned which give its exact location. The record of herbagium is especially valuable since it was such an important source of revenue to the manor.

(ii) Livestock

Table 3.10 records the livestock that were kept in the home farm during three years of the thirteenth century; the four chief types of livestock included horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. An examination of the table reveals how each category was sub-divided; numbers were



changing constantly due to sales, purchases and deaths as a result of the murrain which was rife at the time.

Livestock were important, in the home farm, especially for their carriage and ploughing services. The grazing of sheep may be interpreted as having been connected with the crop rotations; the presence of Eastry's pigs in the denns continues to remain important.

(iii) Fertilising and other items of demesne practice (1268-69)

There is no evidence in the Bedels' rolls of the soils of Eastry having been impoverished. The following table illustrates the cost of manuring.

|     | £         | s.         | d.         |   |
|-----|-----------|------------|------------|---|
| 1.  | 3.        | 11½.       |            | cost of scattering manure over nineteen acres at Eastry.      |
| 2.  | 0.        | 3.         |            | cost of collecting manure, at Lydden.                         |
| 3.  | 1.        | 0.         |            | cost of spreading manure at Lydden.                           |
| 4.  | 3.        | 1½.        |            | cost of mowing eight acres and a quarter of meadow at Eastry. |
| 5.  | 3.        | 9.         |            | cost of mowing three acres and a half at Lydden.              |
| 6.  | 5.        | 0.         |            | cost of weeding corn at Eastry.                               |
| 7.  | 1.        | 0.         |            | " " " " " Lydden.   |
| 8.  | 1.        | 3.         |            | " " collecting 250 sheaves of faggots.                        |
| 9.  | 15.       | 0.         |            | " " digging thirty perches of peat and building it up.        |
| 10. | 1.        | 6.         |            | cost of collecting hay.                                       |
|     | <u>1.</u> | <u>15.</u> | <u>10.</u> | Total   |

(iv) Transactions in corn

The amount of corn that was bought and sold in Eastry manor varied from year to year, as did its price. Table 3.11 records the corn that

was sold and bought in the home farm in 1268-69. While the price per seam of the crops sold can be reckoned there is not very much information added about the destination of the corn. It is recorded that one sale of wheat went to Ickham and one of oats went to Eastry manor's hostel. Wheat was the most costly of the corn crops which were sold; wheat cost 5s.6d. per seam during two of its sales. The largest amount of corn sold was oats which went to the manor's hostel. The largest amount of corn bought consisted of fifty-two seams of barley, some of which was used for sowing, some as a payment to a tenant and the use of the remainder is unspecified. Table 3.11 reveals that the average price of barley, sold per seam was 4s.6d. Vetches constituted the next highest purchase; twenty-five seams and three bushels were put aside for sowing; they cost 5s.0d. per seam. Their high cost may have been associated with the fact that they were a newly introduced crop.

(v) Traffic with the Weald

Eastry Court received timber from the Weald each year<sup>(20)</sup>.

|  | s.  | d.  |
|--|-----|-----|
| '140 logs made in the Weald                                    | 4.  | 8.  |
| For the carriage of these to water                             | 7.  | 0.  |
| For the wharfage of the timber                                 | 1.  | 2.  |
| For cutting 100 branches for stocks                            | 1.  | 0.  |
| For the expenses of two men who worked on these for eight days | 2.  | 8.. |
| For transporting 100 tree trunks and 5,000 logs to Sandwich    | 10. | 0.  |
| Total:   | 26. | 6.  |

The above information records how much timber was transported to Eastry from the Weald in one year; the route taken is indicated. It appears to have been easier to transport the timber by water than by land.

(vi) The demesne workers

Table 3.8 records the names of the workers who performed the various tasks in the different seasons of the year. It becomes clear that the crops were sown continuously throughout the year from the feast of the Blessed Michael (September 29) till Pentecost<sup>(21)</sup>. In order to be able to sow the crops, the ground had to be prepared in advance. This work was performed by the ploughmen and the table records that the demesne of Eastry had eight<sup>(22)</sup>. The high acreage of arable crops grown in Eastry made it necessary for the manor to employ a large number of ploughmen; their work of ploughing continued throughout the year as the table indicates. The list of manorial servants appears to have contained three categories of workmen:-

- a) The lord's famuli who were the regular paid labourers who worked more or less whole time for their lord.
- b) The lord's tenants who owed various regular customary services for their holdings but who sometimes received food or money for their work.
- c) There were piece workers who were called upon, at times of special activity, to help with emergencies as did the minder of horses, (Table 3.8 item 21).

The fact that all the workers are included under one heading makes it difficult to discriminate between the different categories of workers. That money was paid to these workers may be an indication that either the workers or the lord may have preferred money payments. The degree

to which the payment was in money or in corn is not indicated.

A clear picture emerges from the foregoing investigation of the chief corn crops that were grown in the lord's demesne, in Eastry towards the end of the thirteenth century. The two most valuable crops grown were wheat and palm barley. No reasons are given for the proportions grown of these crops; it will be noted that details of cropping are available for only a small number of years, not all of which may have been typical.

There were lower acreages of rye, oats and legumes grown; it is difficult to establish why so little of rye and oats were grown; one reason might be that these cereals might be associated with new land that was being brought into cultivation.

The lord's demesne was not only concerned with growing corn crops. Pasture was often sold or leased according to the demand at the time. This often depended upon the livestock that were kept. Traffic in timber and in swine between the Weald and Eastry was a continuous process. The progress of the demesne seems to have depended upon the reliability of the workers. The regular paid labourers of the demesne appear to have numbered thirty-five to forty at this period.

3.3. REFERENCES

1. Fig. 2.7
2. Jared Hill's map in C.C.A.C. Fig. 3.1.
3. Bedels' rolls of Eastry in C.C.A.C. tenant land often became demesne when it fell 'in manu domini'.
4. Fig. 2.7
5. Bedels' rolls of Eastry; Eastry had many outliers in neighbouring manors.
6. Table ~~2.7~~<sup>3.4</sup>. In 1272 the Bedels' rolls began to include the number of bushels sown per acre for ~~all~~<sup>some</sup> crops, a practice which was used for every crop in the fourteenth century.
7. A. Smith, A geographical study of agriculture on the Kentish manors of Canterbury Cathedral Priory <sup>1272-1379</sup> Thesis for M.A. Liverpool, 1961, Chapter Two.
8. A. Smith, Thesis, op.cit., Chapter Five. She remarked that the same amount of wheat, as that recorded above, was sown in several of C.C.P. manors in east Kent.
9. The year 1275-76 is the first year in which it is shown in the roll that four bushels of wheat were sown per acre. For the four previous years it can be estimated that four bushels were sown; Vide Table 3.2.
10. Table 3.2.
11. It has been noted that the roll for 1274-75 extended only from Michaelmas till the following June. This information needs to be considered when reckoning the harvest of that year; it could mean that some of the corn may not have been recorded.
12. It may have been due to the reason recorded in number 11 above.
13. Table 3.1.



14. The exact location of the mills at Hacklinge and at River are not recorded in the early documents.
  15. Register J. (1298) in C.C.A.C. Table 2.9
  16. Ibid.
  17. This was another manor which belonged to C.C.C.; this is an example of how closely these manors of C.C.C. were inter-related.
  18. R.E. Latham, Revised Medieval Latin Word List, London, 1965, 224. According to Latham, herbagium means pasturage, hay or cut grass. Unlike the corn crops which seem to have referred uniquely to the home farm, the herbagium appears to include land in the home farm and in other parts of the demesne as well.
  19. Since so many examples of lambs grazing on stubble occur, it is clear that stubble was valuable for the grazing of lambs in Eastry manor in the Middle Ages.
  20. Eastry's Bedels' Roll 1268-69 in C.C.A.C.
  21. This is the first time a date or time of year (Pentecost) has been mentioned other than the dates marking the beginning and ending of the roll.
  22. The work of one sower is recorded; two ploughmen are paid 2s. Od. for eight weeks. There are eight others who are paid much more.
- \* For calculating the seed yield increase or the annual yield per acre it is necessary to have two consecutive Bedels' rolls, e.g. 1274 and 1275 on page 133. Usually there was extra seed sown, beyond the stated number of bushels per acre. On a few occasions the Bedels' rolls record that there were a few seams less sown than the amount stated. Vide page 133 of thesis.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 EASTRY DEMESNE IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY

The agricultural practice of the demesne of Eastry, during the first half of the fourteenth century, is continued in this chapter<sup>(1)</sup>. Particular attention is devoted to the two most important crops grown, wheat and barley, the lesser crops produced are also discussed. Table 4.2 records the acreages of the corn crops grown in Eastry manor during the first half of the fourteenth century. An examination of these annual corn figures allows a study of the increase and decline of the various crops and so reveals reasons for the changes observed.

The practices of the demesne are investigated; these include:-

- (i) Selling and leasing pasture.
- (ii) Transactions in corn.
- (iii) Traffic in timber
- (iv) Corn which was sent to Canterbury
- (v) Field names and crop rotations
- (vi) Inhoking in Eastry

If each crop of Table 4.2 is examined in detail it may be possible to discover reasons for the changes evident in the acreages recorded<sup>(2)</sup>.

(i) Wheat

From an examination of the wheat acreage in Table 4.2, it is clear that the amount of wheat grown fluctuated between seventy and ninety acres during the fourteenth century. There were a few deviations from this practice. During the years:-

|         |                                    |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| 1308-09 | no wheat was sown                  |
| 1313-14 | sixty-six acres of wheat were sown |
| 1316-17 | " " " " " "                        |
| 1331-32 | no wheat was sown                  |
| 1350-51 | " " " "                            |

Neither Britton<sup>(3)</sup>, Lucas, or Kershaw have mentioned anything about the low yields of the years 1308-09 and 1313-14. These years may or may not be an example of disaster years for the wheat crop in Eastry. In attributing the low acreage to bad weather it is necessary to consider if there could have been a shortage of seed corn which may have caused these crises. The seed corn which Eastry used in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries appears to have been obtained from its own harvest of the previous year. If a harvest had failed in any particular year a shortage of seed corn would be the inevitable consequence. If the harvest yield was high, as in the year 1307-08, a large amount of it was available for sowing, for sending to canterbury and for sale. Any shortage of yield would be further increased by the custom of the home farm of having to send a certain amount of corn yield to Canterbury (Table 4.12), a practice which made the seed available for the home farm scarcer. Except for the reduced acreages of the years recorded above, the wheat arable acreage may be described as more or less similar throughout these decades ending in 1350.

Table 4.3 shows an interesting and continuous run of fourteen harvest returns; the highest yield occurred in the year 1318-19 with the next in 1316-17. The lowest wheat yield can be seen in 1308-09. When the records for 1307-08 are scrutinised, information can be obtained of what the wheat situation was like in that year (Table 4.4). It is recorded that the amount of wheat grown from the home farm's ordinary seed wheat was followed by a small amount of wheat seed derived from poorer quality seed. In addition there is evidence that some seed was sown which had been rescued from damaged wheat. A small quantity of seed wheat was bought (Table 4.4). The various uses of the outgoing wheat in 1307-08 are also shown. The absence of any sown

wheat acreage in 1308-09 (Table 4.1) concurs with the information which has been recorded above. This evidence points toward some catastrophe affecting all the sown arable crops of 1308-09, except the palm barley. The latter crop is the only one which records any arable acreage for that year. Having the evidence that 1308-09 was a year when most of the crops seem to have failed, Eastry can be compared with Westerham where Bishop recorded that the lowest arable acreage for the manor was experienced in 1307<sup>(4)</sup>. Table 4.1 shows that thirty-nine seams and one bushel of wheat were sown in 1307-08; only twenty-four seams and three bushels of it were harvested. It can be argued that the low yield of the corn crops in Westerham and in Eastry, in 1307 and 1308-09, points to some common cause. The one year's difference in the failure of the crops between the two places creates a discrepancy.\* But Britton<sup>(5)</sup> has recorded that both 1307 and 1308 were years which had bad weather. Bad weather may have been responsible for the destruction of the crops in the two manors in the calendar years of 1307 and 1308-09.

Table 4.3 records that the wheat harvest of 1310-11 was lower than the usual wheat yield. Still, it records an increase of 2.2 of the seed sown. The following year, 1311-12, shows a harvest increase of 3.7 of the seed sown, a marked improvement on the previous year. A downward trend can be seen in 1312-13, when the increase of the seed sown drops to 2.5. In 1313-14, the yield picks up again and shows an increase of 3.0, while in 1314-15 there is an increase of 4.1. Regarding wheat yields it is interesting to recall that Slicher Van Bath<sup>(6)</sup> records that the normal seed/yield ratio of wheat, in the Middle Ages, was 1:5. From his information it can be argued that Eastry's home farm was not very far behind the medieval norm. But it has to be borne in mind that it is difficult to understand the



measurements used in the Middle Ages for their manner of assessment is not accurately known. In 1315-16 the seed yield ratio drops to 2.3. Lucas<sup>(7)</sup> maintains that the low yields of 1315 were due to the heavy summer downpours of rain. Britton<sup>(8)</sup> recorded that 1315 was a wet year with famine and a shortage of grain. All the seed was destroyed by the rain and hay lay under water. The sheep perished in flocks dying of a sudden murrain.

The wheat acreage of 1316-17 was reduced to sixty-six (Table 4.2). Table 4.1 records that only thirty seams and six bushels of wheat were sown during that year, in comparison with a seed sowing of about forty seams during every year, except 1313-14, when only thirty ~~two~~<sup>three</sup> seams and a half were sown. Lucas<sup>(9)</sup> recorded that in Brabant the rain began to fall in May, 1315, and that it continued for a year. It can be suggested that Lucas' account would help to explain why only sixty-six acres of wheat were sown in Eastry in 1316-17, if it is assumed that Eastry may have suffered from similar heavy rains. Britton's<sup>(10)</sup> record concurs with that of Lucas. He quotes that in 1316 there was an inundation of rain in summer and in autumn. But the paradox about the year, 1316-17 in Eastry, is that despite the reduced wheat acreage, there was a seed yield increase of 4.0 (Table 4.1). The wheat harvest of 1317-18 (Table 4.3) was reduced in comparison to that of other years. Such a decrease can be linked with the smaller acreage of wheat that was sown in 1316-17. The seed yield increase, in 1317-18 was 4.0, a figure which indicates an increase in the yield. Eastry's wheat records for the thirteen twenties (Table 4.2) show no abnormal occurrences, for the wheat acreage was apparently maintained in the region of the eighties during most of these years. Although Kershaw<sup>(11)</sup> mentions a drought in 1321, there is no evidence of it in Eastry's wheat records, Britton<sup>(12)</sup> records that there was a



famine in Scotland, in 1321, which killed the stock and adds that there was also a shortage experienced in England. But since Eastry's records have not included any evidence of a disaster either in the sowing of the seed corn or in the harvest yields, it can be concluded that the drought that Kershaw alludes to must not have applied to Eastry.

Table 4.6 records the wheat yield of 1325-26. Although it appears that there was a bumper wheat harvest from the seed sown during the preceding year, it can be observed that the farmer seems to have been sowing and harvesting some inferior seed, (de excremento). In addition Table 4.6 records a yield from 'de rear' wheat. Smith, in her thesis<sup>(13)</sup>, translated 'de rear' wheat, as wheat that had been rescued from land that had been reploughed. This can be regarded as a confirmation of the presence of bad weather. The figures, which represent the wheat acreage, reveal that there was no wheat sown in 1331-32<sup>(14)</sup> and that in 1336-37 there was a diminished wheat acreage. The only record which can be compared with that of Eastry is Britton's<sup>(15)</sup>. He maintains that in 1334-35 there was a most bitter winter; many thousands of animals perished miserably of hunger. If it is argued that the wheat crop of 1336-37 was diminished because the amount of wheat seed seems to have been short on account of the hard winter of 1334-35, a possible solution could be attributed to a shortage of seed in one which might have influenced the amount that was available for sowing in successive years.

During the decade of the thirteen forties normal wheat acreages, (that is, varying from seventy to ninety), appear to have been sown. Table 4.7 does not reveal that the farmer sowed any inferior types of seed wheat, as was encountered in previous years. From the seed wheat sown, there does not seem to have been any shortage. The

figures of the harvest (Table 4.1) show a great range. Where the seed yield ratio can be calculated, figures such as 2.7 occur for 1341-42, and <sup>3.6</sup>~~3.7~~ for 1347-48. These figures, while suggesting that the soil could have been quite fertile at this time, also show that there was a great range in the yearly yields which cannot be accounted for. The nadir of the wheat acreage is reached in 1350-51 when no wheat was sown (Table 4.2). The nearest helpful information available for this year can be gleaned from Britton<sup>(16)</sup>. He records that in 1348-49 there were great floods of rain from June 24 till the following Christmas. It can be understood how the heavy rains would have destroyed the seed or prevented the farmer from sowing the crops. If there was no seed to sow in 1350-51 it may have been a direct result of the wet season which was experienced in 1348-49. Table 4.2 reveals the small acreage grown in 1350-51, evidence indicating changed circumstances.

In conclusion, it can be observed that the acreages of wheat that were sown in the first half of the late fourteenth century did not vary greatly from those that were sown in the late thirteenth century in Eastry manor. One difference which emerges from the present investigation of these two periods is that during three years of the fourteenth century there was no wheat sown (Table 4.2). The reason which prevented the seed from being sown during these three years is not known. Britton's research<sup>(17)</sup> suggests the reason could have been a lack of seed corn, caused by the observed bad weather. In addition there were three years when Eastry's wheat acreage fell as low as sixty acres. A similar cause to that discussed above may have been responsible for the reduced acreage. It is significant to note that there seems to have been no impoverishment of Eastry's soils during the fourteenth century. Thus for the years that can be examined, there

were no fewer than three with a seed yield ratio of 3.0 or more, and eight in which the seed yield ratio exceeded 4.0.

Scholars have attributed the failure of the harvests to various factors including the one of soil impoverishment. It is true that the failure of some of the harvests in the Middle Ages may have been due to soil depletion but this cause does not seem to have prevailed in Eastry (Table 4.1). Although a certain amount of information has emerged about the sowing of wheat, in Eastry, in the Middle Ages, it would be valuable to have the comparative research findings of neighbouring manors in order to confirm the trends identified in Eastry.

The amount of seed wheat which was sown per acre, remains at four bushels, as it was in the thirteenth century. The seed wheat of Eastry's home farm seems to have been obtained from Eastry's own crop. There is little evidence of any wheat having been bought.

The location of the wheat arable in Eastry is not known except between 1337-44, when some field names are included (Table 4.14). The soil map of Eastry (Fig.1.9) shows that each of the identified areas consist of well drained brown calcareous soils, characteristics which are associated with wheat growing areas today.

(ii) Winter barley

The acreage of winter barley sown in Eastry was very small in comparison with that of the other crops sown in the first half of the fourteenth century (Table 4.2). Out of a run of thirty-two records, winter barley is included in fifteen. There was no winter barley grown in 1308-09, the year when crops do not appear to have been sown. After 1323-24, no winter barley was grown in Eastry. It could be argued that this ending of the growth of winter barley may have been connected with some sort of a revolution in the farming economy of the time. This is only speculation and the real reason for the change

is not known. The total annual acreage of winter barley grown never exceeded ten acres. Its lowest acreage during any year was five as seen below:-

|    |       |        |   |                              |
|----|-------|--------|---|------------------------------|
| 5  | acres | during | 5 | year(s)                      |
| 6  | "     | "      | 1 | "                            |
| 7  | "     | "      | 3 | "                            |
| 8  | "     | "      | 5 | "                            |
| 10 | "     | "      | 1 | " (Extracted from Table 4.2) |

The source of seed for autumn sowing was not the summer harvest of that same year; it is implied that the medieval farmer may have been putting the seed of the previous harvest into the soil before he had completed the harvest he had in hand.

Some farmers today agree that it is better to sow the most recent seed for the next year's crop<sup>(18)</sup>. If the medieval farmer, in Eastry, did not sow the most recent winter barley seed, in the autumn, it may have been the result of the seed of the latest winter barley crop not having been dry or mature enough for sowing. In such case the farmer's only option would have been to use the seed of the previous year if he was going to get the seed sown before the bad weather set in.

During the years when winter barley was sown the seed yield return appears to have been, on average, 4.5 of the seed which was sown. The amount of winter barley sown, per acre, was five bushels, except for ~~two~~ <sup>three</sup> years when ~~four~~ <sup>six</sup> bushels ~~and three bushels~~ were sown. Table 4.4 shows that for 1307-08, there were two sources for the winter seed barley. There were the remains of some barley that had been stored during the previous year and there was also the barley recently harvested. These records seem to suggest two different sources of barley - which are not very clear. The practice of sending some winter barley to Canterbury, as rent, is an indication of the crop's



importance (Table 4.11).

(iii) Palm barley

Table 4.2 records that palm barley was sown every year, in Eastry, excepting the year 1331-32. It can be argued that this continual growth of the crop in Eastry can be regarded as evidence that the soils must have been suitable for barley growing. The highest acreage of palm barley was grown in 1340-41, with one hundred and nineteen acres; the lowest acreage was in 1350-51 with only seventy acres. Between these two extremes there was a great variety of acreage; nineteen years show one hundred acres or more. The palm barley harvests, excepting 1308-09, show that the total were high although they record much variation (Table 4.1). For the years during which it is possible to measure the seed yield ratio, the following results have been found:-

|         |                    |
|---------|--------------------|
| 1310-11 | 2.1                |
| 1311-12 | <del>2.0</del> 2.1 |
| 1312-13 | 1.7                |
| 1313-14 | <del>2.0</del> 1.8 |
| 1314-15 | <del>2.0</del> 2.9 |
| 1315-16 | 2.3                |
| 1316-17 | <del>2.0</del> 2.6 |
| 1317-18 | 1.9                |
| 1318-19 | 2.4                |
| 1319-20 | 2.4                |
| 1320-21 | <del>2.0</del> 2.7 |

In comparison with wheat, the fourteenth century seed yield ratios for palm barley are much lower. The average yield for the eleven years which are discussed above works out at ~~2.0~~ <sup>2.26</sup>. Beveridge<sup>(19)</sup> demonstrated that, from his finds, the barley yields, per seed sown, were approx-



imately ~~1.79~~<sup>1.79</sup> in the Middle Ages. It is not unusual that such a <sup>fairly close</sup> coincidence should occur. These figures more or less concur with Smith's observations<sup>(20)</sup>. 'The wheat ~~yield~~<sup>yield</sup> rarely answered to the fourth grain averaging between 3.0 and 3.5 and barley yields were seldom higher'. This view is in conflict with that of Walter of Henley<sup>(21)</sup> who said 'Barley ought to yield to the eight grain'. There is no evidence that palm barley ever reached such a high yield in Eastry. Slicher van Bath<sup>(22)</sup> recorded that its usual seed yield, in the thirteenth century, was 1:8; it is evident that Eastry's home farm's yields never reached such a high mark.

The knowledge that six bushels of palm barley were sown yearly, per acre, suggests that wheat must have been better suited to the soils of Eastry than was palm barley. Table 4.14 reveals that palm barley was sown, in rotation, in the same cultivated areas as the wheat. Whether the varied yields of the crops were due to the differences in the soils or to the vagaries of the climate is not known. It does seem pertinent to regard these two factors as partly responsible for having conditioned the varied output of the palm barley. A study of Table 4.4 shows that, for 1307-08, unlike the wheat, there was some palm barley rent received from certain tenants as well as from the manor's mills. Like the wheat crop, for the same year, a small amount of palm barley was retrieved from the crop's refuse that had been sown<sup>(23)</sup>. A portion of the seed crop was bought. Table 4.4 records the manner in which the seed was used, apart from that which was required for sowing. Much of it was given to the farm workers, as happened in the thirteenth century.

Table 4.5 introduces a separate harvest yield of coral barley; this suggests that there must have been some experimentation with other types of barley in Eastry besides the palm barley. The preceding reeve contributed some low grade barley<sup>(24)</sup>. The usual quota of barley from

the mills appears; in addition, twenty-one seams of barley were bought for sowing. Feykyn's rent and the rent of Terra le Smelte which were contributed every other year were recorded this year.

Table 4.5 includes certain place names within the home farm where part of the barley was sown and a few of the names recorded can be located today. Some barley was given to the workers as a form of currency. Table 4.7 records the stores of barley which Eastry had that year and which do not appear to have been affected by any bad weather since Table 4.5 contains no allusion to 'de excremento', etc.

It is evident that the same trends can be observed in the palm barley as were present in the wheat crop. First, any destruction of the crop seems to have been caused by the bad weather, such as that in 1308-09. No noticeable falling off in the fertility of the soil can be observed. One great difference between the wheat and barley crops is that many barley rents are contributed to the manor and much barley is paid out to the labourers and for other purposes, such as for feeding the stock of the home farm. These practices do not exist for the wheat crop. That the barley includes a larger acreage than any other <sup>single</sup> ~~single~~ crop may be attributed to the fact that it may have been sown at a different time of the year when it may not have been subject to such bad weather as the wheat, especially if it had been sown later in the year when the weather had improved.

Table 4.15 records the yield, per acre, of the winter wheat and the palm barley; the table shows rather surprisingly that the yields, per acre, of these two crops had little affinity; for a few years, the yields for each of the crops are very similar, as in 1312-13. During other years, the yield of the palm barley is twice that of the winter wheat, as in 1327-28. For the low yields or for the high yields there is no apparent explanation. What is outstanding is that the yields

from these two crops differ so much throughout a span of twenty years.

(iv) Oats

The chief purpose of growing oats seems to have been for feed for the stock (Table 4.1), for straw<sup>(25)</sup> and for thatching<sup>(26)</sup> because most of Eastry's houses and out-houses were thatched in the Middle Ages. Oats was also used for bread making, and for making pottage (Table 4.4). Since it is not made clear whether the crop was a winter or a spring one, it must be assumed that it could have been grown in either of these seasons, but it seems more reasonable to regard it as having been a spring-grown crop. The annual acreage of oats ~~grows~~<sup>grown</sup> for the period in question varied. No ~~otas~~<sup>oats</sup> was grown during two years; the highest acreage was forty-two and the lowest was twenty. The amount of oats sown, per acre, was invariably six bushels. Just as some peas and vetches were fed to the animals in the field, from the harvest produced, so too with the oats. In the year 1322-23, one seam of oats, in sheaves, was fed to the oxen. This recorded item suggests practices which could have been prevalent every year. Such customs reveal how much caution has to be exercised when considering the output of the harvest of any of the medieval crops. It is obvious that recorded figures can never be taken at their face value. Table 4.1 shows how there may be errors in the oats' records, because of these revelations. For that reason it would not be possible to compute accurately the annual increase in the oats' crop.

The average annual area cultivated, in Eastry, in the first half of the fourteenth century was in the region of 260 acres (Table 4.2). In addition, account has to be taken of the grassland which was available in the manor. It has been indicated above that the Eastry ~~demesne~~<sup>home farm</sup> is believed to have included about 600 acres. One year in the thirteenth century revealed c.400 acres of arable<sup>(27)</sup>. This means that 200 acres have not been accounted for in the arable. Haras which seem to have been a mixed legume were grown in 1341-42 and 1344-45. This seed may have

consisted of the seed remains of the other legumes<sup>(28)</sup>. The purpose for sowing this seed is not divulged but it may have become the practice to sow the ploughed land with some seed.

(v) Peas

Peas were grown in Eastry almost every year in the first half of the fourteenth century, as seen in Table 4.2. There were no peas grown during 1308-09 and 1331-32, years when none of the other corn crops were recorded, excepting palm barley. Table 4.2 shows that no peas were recorded during four other year. In observing the acreages of peas grown (Table 4.2) in the fourteenth century, it can be seen that in the main, only small amounts of peas were grown. The highest acreage was thirty-six in 1313-14, while the lowest was two in 1350-51. For the years in between, the figures ranged between these two extremes. Table 4.1 shows that the smallest acreage sown was that of peas which varied in amount from year to year. During some years it was moderately high, while in others it was quite low. The number of bushels of peas sown per acre varied from four to five. After 1322-23, four bushels seem to have been the norm, except for one or two years. If the amount of peas sown per acre is compared with that sown per acre of wheat and palm barley it is discovered that peas compare favourably with both of these crops. The winter wheat sowing practice was four bushels, per acre, and this amount remained stable throughout the first half of the fourteenth century. Palm barley was sown more thickly at six bushels per acre. The variation in the amount of seed peas sown may be an indication of the peas being a fairly new crop, or on the other hand, it may be a sign that there may have been a shortage of seed.

In Table 4.1, it is evident that often there is little difference between the amount which is recorded as representing the harvest <sup>yield</sup> and the amount that was actually sown. Since the record of the peas



during several years contains 'exitus nullus quia totus in foragio' it is understandable why the discrepancy mentioned above arises.

The importance of growing peas may be attributed to the nutrifying effects which they are believed to have had on the soil. That legumes do enrich the soil with nitrogen is recognised. It can be assumed that they may have been grown in recognition of this property or, alternatively, as a good way of providing fodder for the animals. It was believed in the Middle Ages that the growing of legumes was more beneficial for the soil than the practice of fallowing the land. Peas and beans were used as forage for cattle and horses and for making pottage and mixed corn for the famuli of the manors. Vetches seem to have been used chiefly as a forage.

(vi) Beans

A certain amount of beans were grown each year in the home farm. The acreage of beans is never recorded but their harvest <sup>yield</sup> ~~yeild~~ is invariably included with the other crops.

(vii) Vetches

A study of Table 4.2 reveals that the annual acreage of vetches in Eastry was considerable. The highest acreage was seventy-five in 1321-22 and the lowest was fourteen in 1339-40. In 1308-09 and 1331-32 no vetches were grown. The acreages for four additional years were impossible to discover. On average, the acreage of vetches was twice that of the peas. The amounts of vetches that were sown can be seen in Table 4.1. Like the peas, the same table records that for some years the amount of vetches harvested was less than the amount that was sown<sup>(29)</sup>. Unlike peas, the amount of vetches sown, per acre, remained constant at four bushels per annum.

(viii) Analysis of crop acreages and yields

Since there is no record about the seasons when the different crops



were put into the soil; Table 4.9 has been compiled as an experiment which may help to elucidate this problem. A study of Table 4.9 establishes an idea of the agrarian activities, in the home farm of Eastry; it gives some indication of the home farm's rotation of crops. Wheat is believed to have been sown in the autumn for many centuries. Each farmer was forced to plan his year's work in advance if he hoped to get his work done. Table 4.9 records that the wheat acreage during six years out of seven included between eighty and ninety acres. It looks as if the manorial authorities planned to grow a fixed amount of wheat each year. The amount of winter barley grown in Eastry was restricted to less than ten acres. Whether this figure was determined by the climate or by manorial planning is not known. That no winter barley was grown after 1323-24 would seem to indicate that the sporadic bad weather may have been responsible for ending the growth of this crop. Table 4.9 represents the crops which are believed to have been used for similar purposes and which are grouped together. Wheat and winter barley appear to have been sown at the same time. In the Middle Ages the farmer must have started to sow his winter crops early in the autumn. The amount which he would have put into the ground would have been determined, in part, by the weather; and, in part, by the number of workers who would have been available. Table 4.9 reveals that the percentage of these crops varied from 20.07 to 36.50. The table shows that the largest acreage for palm barley was often almost as large or larger than some of the other combined crop groups. The demand for palm barley was very great as can be seen in Tables 4.4 and 4.5. The percentage of the crop grown varies from 33.67, minimum, to 38.10 maximum.

The third and last group of crops grown consisted of oats, peas and vetches; these are believed to have been quicker growing crops than the others. Hence they may have been sown later in the spring and harvested

later in the autumn. The acreage of this group ranges from 25.40 to 37.78 of the total acreage. That these three groupings are logical, stems from an observation of the crops and their uses. Flexibility and variability seem to have characterised each group. When trends such as these are observed to have operated over a period of approximately eighty years it looks as if they must have been concerned with the policy of the manor.

#### 4.2 DEMESNE PRACTICES

Eastry demesne had special characteristics in the fourteenth century as it had in the thirteenth century.

##### (a) Pasturing and lease of pasture

Table 4 .8 records that in 1313-14 there was winter grass sold in two places in the demesne; the first is un-named and the second, Longmede, is known to be in the area south of Sandwich. The type of the animals that were pastured there is not recorded. There is a record that eighteen cows were pastured in summer; another item alludes to pasture in Longmede but neither the animals nor any definite place are named. There is a reference to a garden which seems to have been located close to the manor Court. It looks as if there must have been a shortage of pasture this year or else during the previous year. When information is recorded that the lord had the pasture beside the wood and that he had his sheep in the Horseacre pasture, it appears as if the lord must have been trying to make some profits. In some of the other records, both of the above named places<sup>(30)</sup> are recorded as having been rented out to other people. The item which states that there were three cattle, three oxen and five pigs in the stubble is not extraordinary, for it was usual for the home farm to attract livestock on to the stubble in order to enrich the land with their manure for the following year. The sum of money £4. 16s.1d., which was received for the pasture for 1313-14 is low in comparison with the sums which were received in previous years.

The herbagium account of 1319-20 (Table 4.8) presents a contrast to the account above. The winter grass was not sold this particular year but it was used to pasture the Lydden and the Eastry sheep. These two manors of Christ Church Canterbury lay side by side. The fact that the Lydden sheep were grazed in Eastry manor may be regarded as a sign that the weather conditions in Lydden may have been too harsh for its sheep in winter, especially when the bad weather recorded by Britton is recalled. The record that there was a meadow in Walton and that later documents reveal that wheat and barley were grown in Walton in two successive years, suggests evidence of some crop rotation present.

It is evident that the herbagium section of the rolls consisted of summer and winter grass which was rented by tenants or retained by the lord. Stubble was likewise rented by tenants for their animals and in the process, the animals helped to enrich the land with their manure. In this way the land was being prepared for the growth of arable crops.

(b) Transactions in corn

From a study of Tables 4.10 and 4.11, it is clear that there are gaps in the run of corn prices recorded during the first half of the fourteenth century. Extracting the prices from the rolls is not an easy task, especially when four or five different categories of a crop are present. An examination of the various grades of the seed wheat, in Tables 4.4. and 4.5 leads to an understanding of the problems that can arise in assessing the price of any crop in medieval times. Since various grades of wheat and barley entered the market and commanded different prices, it has been decided that it would be profitable to find a mean price for each crop which is mentioned, whenever two or more grades of a crop are marketed.

The seam was the unit of measure which was used in the thirteenth century for assessing the prices of the corn; the quarter replaced it c.1340. Since most writers agree that both these measures were similar

in amount, the change is not regarded as something that could upset the reckoning of the crops.

Calculations and deductions of money are based solely on the figures which occur in the tables, although it is possible that other factors may have influenced the prices which appear in these records. It is suspected that, in the Middle Ages, wheat was usually bought for sowing in October and November<sup>(31)</sup>.

Barley was often bought for paying the famuli in autumn and oats could be bought for fodder for the animals at any time of the year. Vetches and peas seem to have been bought mainly for sowing in the spring and appear to have been used for feeding the animals. The prices of the crops in Eastry seem to bear a close resemblance to the type of weather that, apparently, prevailed there. Of all the crops that were sold and bought in Eastry wheat seems to have been the crop which was most sensitive to the weather. It can be observed that when the wheat and the other crops failed c.1308-09, the barley crop grew. Possibly, the agricultural tendencies which occur in Eastry may not be the same as those which are found in other parts of Kent or in other parts of England. Table 4.2 records that the wheat yield, in Eastry, was reduced in the following years:-

1308-09

1313-14

1316-17

1331-32

1350-51

Table 4.10 records the sales of wheat which were transacted in the years that follow each of the above mentioned years. It can be observed that, in the year immediately following the one that had a reduced wheat crop, the prices of the wheat show a rise for a few successive years. This fact can be observed in Table 4.10 for the years following the



harvests of:-

1308-09

1313-14

1316-17

No records exist for the years which follow: 1331-32 and 1350-51; on that account it is not possible fully to check the validity of this observation. Kershaw observed a crisis of growth in the year 1322. Judging from the trends of the prices which appear in Table 4.10, it looks as if 1321-22 may have been a bad year for the growth of the crops because the price of wheat shows a marked rise in 1322-23. Table 4.10 shows that after 1323-24 the price of wheat fell. It remained at a low price, as far as can be gathered from the present table, till the year 1346-47, and afterwards it seems to have changed little till 1349-50. The fact that the price of wheat rose at this time can be regarded as a sign of wheat shortage. This deduction is based on the trends observed in the earlier years of the table. Table 4.10 reveals that some wheat was sold in every year which is recorded except for that of 1308-09, a year which is known not to have recorded any growth of wheat.

When the prices of oats are examined different trends from those of wheat are discovered. Like the wheat, some oats were sold every year except in the year 1308-09 which was a bad year for all the crops of Eastry, even for palm barley. The prices of oats do not show the same annual rises and falls as have been observed in the wheat. It can be suggested, because the oats crop was sown later in the year than the wheat, that the oats may not have been subjected to the same bad weather which affected the wheat. A rise in the price of oats appears c.1312-13; the price drops in 1315-16 which was a year which had one of the highest acreages (Table 4.2). The year 1316-17 and the two following years show that oats was sold at a moderately high price. After a small drop in the



price of oats in 1319-20 and 1320-21, it rose in the years 1323-24 and 1325-26. It dropped in price in 1327-28 and remained low till 1349-50.

The price of palm barley does not reveal any extremes in Table 4.10 except for four years (1312-13, 1315-16, 1316-17, and 1349-50) when the prices are high. These rises in the price of palm barley more or less concur with the years which coincide with high prices in wheat. Judging from the prices of the palm barley, if high prices may be regarded as indicating a shortage in the crop, the palm barley seems to have suffered fewer weather crises than the wheat. This could indicate that the weather was suitable for sowing the palm barley in the spring. The table suggests that very few vetches were sold in Eastry in the first half of the fourteenth century. More peas were sold than vetches and only in the year 1316-17 is there an indication that the peas were sold at a higher price than usual.

The same trends which have characterised the sales of the corn can be observed, in Table 4.11, for the purchase of peas and vetches. Sometimes the purchases are a few pence lower than those of the sales and vice versa. An outstanding characteristic of the purchases of the vetches is that, unlike their sales, which happened only in the year 1319-20, some vetches seem to have been purchased every year except during five years (Table 4.11). From this evidence, it can be concluded that Eastry manor must have been a consumer of vetches and not a vendor.

A study of the prices of the corn confirms observations which have been highlighted in the various tables which deal with corn. For example the crisis which prevented the growth of the crops, excepting palm barley, in the year 1308-09 (Table 4.2) is confirmed in the high prices of the crops in the years 1309-10 and 1310-11 (Tables 4.10 and 4.11). Some of the crops appear to have been more sensitive to the climatic changes

that have been observed in these years and wheat was one of them.

Although some corn crops were bought and sold during these years, most of the seed corn was obtained from the harvest seed of Eastry's home farm.

(c) Traffic in timber

Table 4.13 contains information about how timber was acquired in the Weald during the early fourteenth century. It records some of the uses of the timber. Much of it seems to have been used for firewood; some was used for ~~making~~<sup>minling</sup> the Langdon mill. Also recorded are details of alternative ways, either by land or by water, of taking the Wealden timber to Eastry.

Peat was used as an alternative to wood for fuel. Great quantities of peat were cut in the neighbourhood of the Brooks and references to newland in the Bedels' rolls suggest that the peat cutting was also associated with a ~~land~~<sup>land</sup> reclamation project in this area.

(d) Corn sent to Canterbury

Eastry Court had to send a food rent to Christ Church Canterbury every year. It is not known if the original food rent was a fixed amount or if it depended upon the crop yields of each year.

When the food rent of 1298 is compared with that in Table 4.12 it is clear that there is a vast difference between the rents. The wheat rent for 1298 was eighty seams. Table 4.12 and Fig. 3.3 show that, in fifteen years out of thirty, the wheat rent which was sent to Canterbury exceeded that amount sometimes by a large margin. In 1298 the required barley rent which was sent to Canterbury, never reached that figure. The amount of oats' rent which was due in 1298, was entered as having been 328 seams. Table 4.12 and Fig. 3.3 confirm that the oats' rent, that usually went to Canterbury from Eastry, was very small and far below the recorded 1298 amount<sup>(32)</sup>.

(e) Field names and crop rotations

Table 4.14 records the names of eighteen fields in Eastry. From 1337-38 and 1344-45 some of the crops that were grown in these fields have been recorded.

It has been possible to divide the fields into two categories; those that were cropped each year are classified as the 'infield' and those that were cropped at irregular intervals form the 'outfield'. This division of the arable was recognised by Gray<sup>(33)</sup>. On the 'infield' the following three course rotation can be identified:-

Winter grain (wheat and winter barley)

Spring grain (barley and oats)

Legumes

The winter crop in Eastry which was the most valuable seems to have followed the legumes or the fallow. Bishop found that at Westerham in the first half of the fourteenth century fallow was more usual <sup>than</sup> ~~that~~ legumes but that this gradually altered during the period and at no time was there a four course rotation<sup>(34)</sup>. Smith recorded that the three course rotation occurred on twenty-one of Christ Church manors in 1291 and that they contained the basic elements of the medieval three course rotation<sup>(35)</sup>.

In Table 4.14 the fields of the 'infield' are grouped into three divisions according to which stage of the rotation they were following. These rotations can be read horizontally from the table for each year, or vertically for three successive years. It becomes clear, from a study of Table 4.14, that the three course rotation was not adhered to rigidly in Eastry in every field; occasionally, two courses were combined as in 1340-41 when wheat and oats were grown in Caldecote - Wande field.

Table 4.14 records that the crops in the 'outfield' are sown less frequently than those in the 'infield'. In Eastry the 'outfield' was chiefly sown with barley and legumes while at Otford the dominant crop

was oats<sup>(36)</sup> and at Westerham it was legumes<sup>(37)</sup>.

Gray emphasised the importance of the dung of the beasts for the 'infield'<sup>(38)</sup>. Table 3.10 records all the animals that were grazed on the home farm, presumably, for the use of their dung for fertilising the land.

Several of the fields which are recorded, as part of the 'infield' can be identified in Jared Hill's map (Fig. 3.1). These include Walton, La Pike, Finglesham and Bramble Hill.

(f) The size of the units of the home farm.

The exact acreage of each medieval unit of Eastry cannot be reckoned accurately. Whether the largest number of acres, which is recorded for a unit, represents its full size or whether it was only a part of a larger whole, is uncertain. Walton appears to have been an exception to this rule; every time it is mentioned it seems to have had thirty acres.

A few of the units which are mentioned in the documents appear to have been adjoining, judging by the way their information is recorded. Such paired tracts of land include Walton and Paddelande, Updown and Finglesham, Bramble-hill and Siltegh, La Sweche and Kenardsgore (Table 4.14). The above named units must be regarded as adjoining because there is only one figure given when crop yields were recorded (it was not uncommon for two fields with a total area of significant acreage to be recorded as one unit). In addition there are two sets of fields or tracts which are recorded as having been beside one another. These are Paddelande and iuxta Paddelande as well as Pike and iuxta La Pike. A scrutiny of these names reveals that Walton, Paddelande and iuxta Paddelande could have been one large continuous stretch which lay in the same locality.

The areas of Updown and Finglesham seem to have had the largest joint units of the home farm. They record the highest acreage which was



eighty-two. The next largest joint tracts are La Sweche and Kenards-gore, as well as Walton, Paddelande and iuxta Paddelande; each of the two groups shows a total of maximum cultivation of seventy-one acres. Le Broke appears to have been the smallest unit having had only four acres. The ~~title~~<sup>title</sup> map records several examples of small parcels around the modern Brooks which vary from three to four acres. Le Broke, of 1344<sup>(39)</sup>, may have been one of these newly reclaimed parcels, especially since all the existing Bedels' rolls of the fourteenth century allude to the cuttings of peat around the Brooks. In the 1325 roll, it is stated, '53s.4d. received for half a virgate of peat which is cut at Pyke'. Jared Hill's map shows that the islands which surrounded the Brooks were located to the north of Pyke field. In 1319<sup>(40)</sup> 20d. is paid for ditches which were made at Stottenmede. Jared Hill's map has a small parcel, at the Brooks, called Horse Leeses which is marked as having five acres. All this information tends to suggest that Le Broke must have been located to the north of Pyke field. Between the largest and the smallest fields there was a great variety of size as can be studied in Table 4.14.

#### (g) Rotations

In trying to work out what was the crop rotation system, in Eastry manor in the fourteenth century, it was suggested that the wheat was sown in the autumn, palm barley and legumes in the spring. Register J records<sup>(41)</sup> that one third of the ploughed land was left fallow, 'Each ploughteam must plough three acres, one for fallow, one for vetches and one for oats'. When the herbagium is examined, it is found that a part of the home farm seems to have been set aside for pasture and for meadow. In 1319<sup>(42)</sup> it is recorded, 'there was no pasture in Walton that year for it was in meadow'. In 1325<sup>(43)</sup> 'there was no pasture in Walton because the horses of the lord were there'. Similarly 1323<sup>(44)</sup> records 'there was no pasture at Pyke for it was sown'. All of this information suggests



that the home farm was used for:-

- a) winter crops
- b) spring "
- c) fallow
- d) meadow or pasture

The thirteenth century rolls<sup>(45)</sup> suggest that the maximum amount of the home farm's cultivated land was in the region of 400 acres. Jared Hill's map records that the acreage of the home farm was close to 600. It has to be remembered that 500 years elapsed between the thirteenth century and the making of Jared Hill's map. Still, it appears that the cultivated acreage and the non-cultivated area must have been in the ratio 2:1 in a normal year. When Table 4.14 is studied it is clear that for three consecutive years of 1339-40, 1340-41, 1341-42, the sequence of cultivation in Updown, Finglesham and Bramble-Kill was wheat, then barley followed by a small acreage of legumes. When the acreages of these crops are examined palm barley had the highest average, then wheat, followed by legumes. The land which was not ploughed for legumes needs to be considered. If the land had been ploughed the part that was not used for growing legumes would probably have been left fallow. If, on the other hand, only the amount of land which was required for the legumes was ploughed, the remainder of the field, which was not so used, could have been left in stubble. Hallam<sup>(46)</sup> alludes to the practice of cultivating a part of the fallow field in the Lincolnshire Fenland as inhoking.

(h) Inhoking in Eastry

Table 4.18 shows that for the year 1341-42, there are two examples of inhoking in the home farm. One occurs in the joint fields of Updown and Finglesham which record a maximum size of eighty-two acres. In the third year of cultivation twenty-eight acres are sown in legumes. It can be suggested that these are sown to enrich the soil with nitrogen in a

parcel of the field; the rest of the field must have remained fallow or in stubble. A second example of inhoking occurs in the joint fields of Bramble-hill and Siltegh for the same year. The maximum size of these joint fields seems to have been twenty-eight acres. Just over a quarter of the acreage, i.e. seven acres and a quarter, was sown in peas. The rest was left either in fallow or in stubble; this can be assumed as another example of inhoking. Table 4.18 and the above discussion shows that inhoking was a practice which entailed the cultivation of a small amount of a field; it seems to have been a preparation of the soil for a winter crop in the following year. Bishop<sup>(47)</sup> alluded to this practice of inhoking in the manor of Westerham. Gray<sup>(48)</sup> held that it was the practice of enclosing <sup>for</sup> a year's cultivation a part of the arable fallow which would in the normal course of tillage have lain uncultivated.

It is clear that the agricultural acreage of the fourteenth century seems to have been less, on average, than that which is recorded in the thirteenth century. It is true that fewer Bedels' rolls exist for the thirteenth century than for the fourteenth. But it can be argued that the Bedels' rolls for the thirteenth century indicate that agriculture of that century was in a more prosperous state than that which was experienced in the fourteenth century, harassed as it was with droughts and floods. The period 1300-1350 saw several periods of adverse weather conditions which seriously affected the growing crops. It can be suggested that if there had not been any climatic disturbances during this half century the agriculture would have been different since conditions were so adverse they appear to have reduced not only the cultivated acreages but the yields that were produced from the sown crops. The overall agricultural deterioration of the half century may be attributed to climatic factors and not to impoverishment of the soils. That the soils continued to be fertile can be inferred from the table of the corn yields which records such unusual high yields for the years

before 1350 (Table 4.1). The subject of changing the seed frequently does not appear to have happened as often as it was recorded by some scholars to have happened in the past. The Bedels' rolls reveal that the bulk of the seed corn, especially the wheat, in normal years, seems to have been acquired from the home-farm's own stores. Certain rents were paid, in corn, throughout the half century.

The question arises of how typical was Eastry manor at this time. The true answer to this ought to be connected with manorial studies in Kent and elsewhere in England. Baker<sup>(49)</sup> has shown that there was a contraction of arable land use in the early fourteenth century. This situation does not appear to have prevailed in Eastry, as Table 4.2 records. As a consequence the question 'why not' can be posed. Since there are so few studies of contemporary manors it would be advisable to defer an answer to such a question until more manorial studies are completed which may throw some light on this subject. Adisham manor, a part of which abutted on Eastry manor, had no demns in the Weald at Domesday or in the later Middle Ages<sup>(50)</sup>. Signs of economic disturbance can be seen in Eastry in Table 4.1 for the years:-

1308-09

1331-32

1350-51

Apart from these years, the agricultural output seems to have been subject to only minor fluctuations which can be taken to indicate that there was no drastic decline of the population of the manor.

A study of the manor of Eastry should include a consideration of the agrarian economy of the demesne and of the tenantry, if it is to be complete. Since there are no agricultural records of the tenants' holdings for the period, it is not possible to compare the type of farming that they pursued.

The records of the Eastry demesne are more numerous for the first half of the fourteenth century than they were for the latter half of the thirteenth century. As in the previous century wheat and barley remain the two most important crops that were grown. Efforts have been made to discover the reasons for the observed variations in sowing and harvesting these crops. The trends of the lesser crops such as peas, vetches and oats have also been considered; in many cases they revealed characteristics similar to the wheat and barley. The demesne practices of the fourteenth century of Eastry are seen in more detail than those of the preceding century. New material comes to light about crop rotations, field names and inhoking.

6. S. Van der Meer, *The Agrarian History of Western Europe, A.D. 500-1750* London, 1967, 172.
7. H.S. Lucas, *Medieval Agriculture, The Great Medieval Farms*, 1913, 74.
8. Britton, *op.cit.*, supra.
9. Lucas, *op.cit.*, 365. However, it should be noted that the crops which are assumed to have been similar to the wheat and barley in the thirteenth century have been similar to the wheat and barley in the thirteenth century.
10. Britton, *op.cit.*, supra.
11. I. Kersey, *The Great Farms and Medieval Farms in England*, 1910-11, *Annals and Essays*, No. 39, 47-48.
12. Britton, *op.cit.*, supra.
13. A. Smith, *A geographical study of the English names of Carthage*, *Geographical Essays*, Cambridge, 1911, 111. (Published N.A. University Press, 1911, 111.) This appears to be a reasonable translation for the Latin word *carthago* - the plough, and the Latin *carthago* - again. If this is the true meaning of the word, this name may be regarded as evidence of the fallow

4.3 REFERENCES

1. Tables have been constructed from the information recorded in the Bedels' rolls as in chapter three, supra.
2. During 1331-32 there was no record of any palm barley having been grown. No reason has been recorded for this unusual happening.
3. C.E. Britton, A Meteorological Chronology to A.D.1450, H.M.S.O., 1937, 131-153.  
I. Kershaw, Bolton Priory. The Economy of a Northern Monastery 1286-1325. 1973; H.S. Lucas, The Great European Famine of 1315-16 and 1317, Speculum, 1930, 346.
4. T.A.M. Bishop. The Rotation of Crops at Westerham, 1297-1350. Ec.Hist.Rev. IX. 1938, 40.
5. Britton, op.cit., supra.
6. S.Van Bath, The Agrarian History of Western Europe, A.D. 500-1850 London, 1963, 172.
7. H.S. Lucas, Speculum, The Great European Famine, op.cit. 346.
8. Britton, op.cit., supra.
9. Lucas, op.cit., 365. Brabant, in France is not far from Kent. It can be assumed that the bad weather which prevailed in France could have been similar to the weather in Kent and especially in Eastry.
10. Britton, op.cit. supra.
11. I. Kershaw, The Great Famine and Agrarian Crisis in England, 1315-22. Past and Present, No. 59, 1973, 15.
12. Britton, op.cit., supra.
13. A. Smith, A geographical study of the Kentish manors of Canterbury Cathedral Priory, Canterbury, 1272-1379.  
Unpublished M.A., Liverpool Thesis, chapter four. This appears to be a reasonable translation, for the latin word arare - to plough, and the latin re - again. If this is the true meaning of the word, this term can be regarded as evidence of the failure



- of a crop to grow.
14. The wheat crisis of 1331 has already been noted above.
  15. Britton, op.cit. supra
  16. Britton, op.cit. supra. These were the years of the Great Plague; there is no reference to it in the Eastry Bedels' rolls.
  17. Britton, op.cit., supra
  18. This information has been acquired from discussing this subject with a farmer in east Kent; Mr. P.S. Wellington (Cambridge) confirmed that there was no biological reason against this practice.
  19. W.H. Beveridge, <sup>The</sup> Yield and Price of Corn in the Middle Ages, Economic Journal, (Economic History Series) 1927, 159.
  20. R.A.L Smith, Canterbury Cathedral Priory, 1943, 135
  21. Ibid., 135.
  22. Slicher van Bath, op.cit., 172.
  23. This example could suggest that there may have been a shortage of the crop's seed.
  24. Its insertion can be interpreted as possibly an indication of bad weather.
  25. For bedding for the animals in winter; vide Bedels' roll 1313-14.
  26. Ibid.,
  27. Vide chapter three supra.
  28. Since there is no information included about this crop, it is difficult to know of what it consisted.
  29. The explanation for this is found in the section on peas. See the figures in Table 4.1 for the years 1314-15 and 1315-16.
  30. Longmede and Horseacre.
  31. This conclusion has been reached from having discussed the subject with a farmer in east Kent.

32. The same conclusion was reached from studying the corn that was sent to Canterbury at the end of the thirteenth century.
33. H.L. Gray, English Field Systems <sup>Cambridge, Massachusetts.</sup> ~~Harvard~~, 1915, 158.  
 Gray held that the 'infield' is that portion of the ground which is nearest to the farmstead; this is kept in perpetual tillage. This invariable system was to have it divided into three equal parts to be cropped. He believed that the outfield was ploughed, about once in ten years. A.H.R. Baker and R.A. Butlin ed. Studies of Field Systems in The British Isles, C.U.P. 1973, 300-01, stated that the infield need not always mean land that was close to the farm although it usually does.
34. Bishop, Westerham, op.cit., 43
35. A. Smith, A Geographical Study of Agriculture on the Kentish manors of <sup>Canterbury Cathedral</sup> ~~Christ Church~~ Priory, (1272-1379). Unpublished M.A. Liverpool thesis, 1961, 38. She recorded that the three course rotation which she observed consisted of winter grain (wheat) spring grain (barley, oats.) and legumes.
36. F.R.H. Du Boulay, Late Continued demesne farming at Otford, A.C. LXXII, 1959, 116.
37. Bishop, Westerham, op.cit. 43
38. Gray, English Field Systems, op.cit., 159
39. Eastry Bedels' roll in C.C.A.C.
40. Ibid.
41. Register J <sup>of</sup> ~~in~~ Eastry manor in C.C.A.C.
42. Ibid.
43. Ibid.
44. Ibid.
45. Bedels' rolls in C.C.A.C.
46. H.E. Hallam, Settlement and Society, Cambridge, 1965, 172.

47. Bishop, Westerham, op.cit. 41-45.
48. Gray, English Field System, op.cit., 92.
49. A.H.R. Baker, Ec. Hist. Rev. XIX, 1966, 518-32.
50. Information acquired from Sara Campbell who is currently studying Adisham manor in her work for the degree of M.Phil. at the University of Kent, at Canterbury.

\* T.A.M. Bishop has not stated his method of calculating the years. The year 1307 is ambiguous and it could refer to 1306-7 or to 1307-8.

- (i) The seven sulung of the Domesday account formed the core of the gavelkind land<sup>(1)</sup> of the manor.
- (ii) An additional half sulung at Eastley formed a part of the gavelkind estate at Domesday. This was a distinct outlier of the manor which was separated from the main body of the tenants' land<sup>(2)</sup>.
- (iii) Eastley manor had land in the Weald which in two instances were described in sulung.
- (a) The half sulung of Gressle (Newland) was located in the Isle of Grays and
- (b) the sulung of Ripeden and of Walthamst was further west in the Weald<sup>(3)</sup>.

A possible link between the home and the gavelkind estates.

Many writers have discussed the gavelkind features of the sulung. The sulung of Eastley were gavelkind, since the bulk of the land of the manor was described at Domesday as having been acquired in sulung. The question arises if the land in the home, later described in sulung, could have been in existence at Domesday. Since Eastley received a rent of ten marks<sup>(4)</sup> at Domesday, it can be assumed that Eastley must have had land in the Weald, at 1086. If the land of the home manor was gavelkind in sulung at 1086, it seems probable

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5.1 THE SULUNGS OF EASTRY MANOR

This chapter is concerned with information about the sulung. The research of Eastry manor has contributed so much information to the knowledge of the Kentish sulung that it has been decided to deal separately with this topic.

Three distinct types of sulungs can be recognised in Eastry manor.

- (i) The seven sulungs of the Domesday account formed the core of the gavelkind land<sup>(1)</sup> of the manor.
- (ii) An additional half sulung at Geddinge formed a part of the gavelkind estate at Domesday; this was a distant outlier of the manor which was separated from the main mass of the tenants' land<sup>(2)</sup>.
- (iii) Eastry manor had land in the Wealden denns which in two instances were described in sulungs.
  - (a) The half sulung of Oxenale (Boviland) was located in the Isle of Oxney and
  - (b) the sulung of Pipesden and of Walkhurst was further west in the Weald<sup>(3)</sup>.

A possible link between the home and the remote sulungs.

Many writers have discussed the various features of the sulung. The sulungs of Eastry pose new questions. Since the bulk of the land of the main estate was described at Domesday as having been assessed in sulungs, the question arises if the land in the denns, later described in sulungs, could have been in existence at Domesday. Since Eastry received a rent of ten swine<sup>(4)</sup> at Domesday, it can be assumed that Eastry (must have) held land in the Weald, at 1086. If the tenant land of the home manor was measured in sulungs at 1086, it seems reason-

able that the land of its denns would have <sup>been</sup> measured likewise <sup>(5)</sup>. The two denns of Pipesden and Walkhurst were not ~~contiguous~~ <sup>contiguous</sup> (Fig. 2.5) but it is possible that the total acreage of their land constituted a sulung in 1298, or even earlier. It can be argued that the Oxenale half sulung or Boviland included a smaller quantity of land than the other denns or, alternatively, each denn recorded may have consisted of about half a sulung.

The seven sulungs of the main corpus of the manor can be divided into three separate blocks of sulungs according to their individual characteristics. These include:-

- (i) the four northern sulungs.
- (ii) The ~~fifty~~ <sup>fifty</sup> sulung
- (iii) the two southern sulungs.

The four northern sulungs; sub-divisions and naming.

By 1250<sup>(6)</sup> the names and the sub-divisions of four of the seven sulungs of the Eastry estate are recorded:-

1. Sulung de Ruberg - 205 acres.
  - a) William de Ruberg holds 45 acres
  - b) William ~~Jurvenis~~ <sup>Jurvenis</sup> and allies hold 60 acres
  - c) Richard Tyece and allies hold 60 acres
  - d) Stephen, son of Norman and allies hold 40 acres
2. Sulung Eilbode - 203½ acres.
  - a) Uptune 33½ acres
  - b) The Marsh 33½ acres
  - c) William Eilbode and allies hold 60 acres
  - d) Henry Uptune and allies hold 60 acres
  - e) Henry Gik holds 16½ acres.
3. In the third sulung are - 200 acres
  - a) Eynildechildemearke - 50 acres



- b) Terra Yoc - 50 acres
- c) Hoggesdale - 50 acres
- d) Terra Koke - 50 acres

4. In the fourth sulung are:-

- a) Bimeresmarke - 100 acres.
- b) Terra Hamonis de Gore - 75 acres.
- c) 25 acres de Heye

It is evident that the size of the holdings varied within the above sulung sub-divisions. When closely examined a certain pattern can be discerned which could be attributed to either partitioning or to building up of the holdings. From the documentary evidence, it is not certain if these holdings were contiguous or not; the 25 acres of the Heye are stated as having been separate.

From the information contained in the 1250<sup>(7)</sup> and the 1310<sup>(8)</sup> documents, it has been possible to trace the approximate location of the four northern sulungs (Fig. 2.7). They emerge as units which had real area and real boundaries on the ground; the possibility of them having been divisions used for taxation purposes seems feasible<sup>(9)</sup>. The question of their origin arises; it can be argued that one of two alternatives may have happened:-

- (i) The land may have been chosen and subsequently the holdings may have been sub-divided or
- (ii) The sulungs may have been built up out of neighbouring holdings which had already been formed to produce units of approximately the same size.

There is no existing documentary evidence of their origin and a knowledge of their evolution would be helpful. Although Gray attempted to establish that the Kentish yoke was rectangular in shape<sup>(10)</sup> there seems to be no evidence in the Eastry manorial documents which can confirm this.

The fifth or Eastry sulung; sub-divisions and naming

The acreage of this sulung, 220, is somewhat larger than any of the four northern sulungs. It presents a further contrast to the previous sulungs in that each of its holdings is described individually. Further, each holding is presented as if it were distinct in location while the holdings of the four northern sulungs appear to have been located closer together, with the exception of the twenty-five acres of the Heye, which was separated from them.

Their size and names are as follows:-

|  | <u>acres</u> |
|--|--------------|
| 1. <u>Terra Robert de Gore</u>               | 40           |
| 2. Uptune                                    | 25           |
| 3. Byestbroke                                | 25           |
| 4. Richard de Heye de la Teghe               | 10           |
| 5. Binnerke                                  | 40           |
| 6. Woghington                                | 12½          |
| 7. <u>Terra Shaketop</u>                     | 9            |
| 8. <u>Terra Blackston</u>                    | 9            |
| 9. Caldecote                                 | 40           |
| 10. Bartholomew and Richard de Walton        | 5            |
| 11. Walter Dreng, Samuel Faber and Eastrilda | <u>4½</u>    |
| Total:                                       | <u>220</u>   |

An examination of these holdings reveals that they ranged in size from four acres and a half to forty acres. Many of them are smaller than the holdings of the northern sulungs.

(i) size of the holdings of sulung five

|   |            |    |     |       |
|---|------------|----|-----|-------|
| 3 | holding(s) | of | 40  | acres |
| 2 | "          | "  | 25  | "     |
| 1 | "          | "  | 12½ | "     |
| 1 | "          | "  | 10  | "     |
| 2 | "          | "  | 9   | "     |

|        |           |            |   |       |
|--------|-----------|------------|---|-------|
|        | 1         | holding of | 5 | acres |
|        | 1         | "          | " | 4½ "  |
| Total: | <u>11</u> | holdings   |   |       |

It can be argued that the fifth or Eastry sulung which abutted the village may have derived its name from Eastry village. The names of its eleven holdings can be regarded as having originated from one of three types:-

- (a) Topographical
- (b) A combination of topographical and personal
- (c) Personal

An examination of their names suggests that seven holdings may be grouped in the topographical category:-

(i) Uptune may be a corruption of Updown, of which there are still two examples, Updown House and Updown Farm<sup>(11)</sup>. Both are possible approximate sites of the former holding and are close to the former manorial boundary.

(ii) Binnmearke is regarded as the same place, which is mentioned in the 1511 rental as 'Byntigh next Gore'<sup>(12)</sup>. It can be suggested that 'Byn' may have been derived from the Old English, Binnan, within<sup>(13)</sup> and 'Mearke' from the Old English 'mearc' boundary mark or boundary<sup>(14)</sup>. The fact that Binnemearke holding donated a rent of fourteen hens, the highest number given by any holding in the manor, can be regarded as significant. This could mean that Binnmearke may have had more houses than any other holding. If one stretches the meaning of 'boundary' to include the first boundary of the settlement, one could possibly be faced with the original settlement in Binnmearke. But it emerges in this investigation that Binnmearke did not possess gavelkind tenure because it did not pay gafol to Canterbury; in consequence Binnmearke cannot be regarded as having been the oldest settlement. That it bordered a holding,

Terra Robert de Gore, which had gavelkind tenure, is evidence which could suggest that Binnmearke holding is fairly old.

(iv) Woghington contains little information which can help in its location. Shaw mentioned a settlement, called Woghope, between Shingleton and Heronden.<sup>(15)</sup> There was a large stretch of tenant land to the east of Thornton Lane<sup>(16)</sup>. Woghington, it can be argued, may have been located somewhere close to Thornton Lane and possibly opposite Woghope, in the valley, to the west.

(v) Terra Shaketop. This holding, it can be suggested, may have been situated close to Woghington. Shakelum, a <sup>shackle</sup>shakele for a horse<sup>(17)</sup>, resembles the word Shaketop in spelling. Since Horseacre is known to have been situated close to the area of the demesne boundary under consideration, it can be proposed that Terra Shaketop could have been located in the same vicinity.

(vi) Terra Blackston. Since Terra Shaketop and Terra Blackston are recorded close together in the 1310 document<sup>(18)</sup>, it can be suggested that they may have been situated in the same locality to the west of the demesne boundary.

(vii) Caldecote. This holding can be accurately located from the 1511 rental of Eastry manor which records that it was situated to the north of the 'Canterbury Way', where the latter meets Thornton Lane<sup>(19)</sup>.

Three of the holdings of sulung five contain a combination of topographical and personal names:-

(a) Terra Robert de Gore. This land is called Gore today in the Ordnance Survey map<sup>(20)</sup>. It may have derived its name from its 'gore' shape; it is bordered today by Gore Lane to the west. It also seems possible that this holding may have been named after a person.

(b) Bartholomew and Richard de Walton. This area still occurs on the map to the east of Gore (Fig. 2.2). Wallenberg, in discussing

<sup>Name</sup>  
its ~~name~~, associated it with a place of serfs living in settlements outside the seat of their masters<sup>(21)</sup>.

(c) Richard de Heye de la Teghe. This holding of ten acres is recorded in several later documents<sup>(22)</sup>. It can be argued that it may have been an enclosure along the eastern border of the manor not too remote from the holding of the twenty-five acres of the Heye. It is not clear if it is called after a person or a topographical feature.

The holding of Walter Dreng, Samuel Faber and Eastrilda, is the only one which contains personal names. It is, therefore, difficult to locate its position.

From the above investigation, it seems possible to envisage the approximate location of ten of the holdings of sulung five (Fig. 2.7). By inference it may be suggested that the remaining holding may have been situated somewhere along the boundary of the demesne.

The sixth and seventh sulungs: sub-divisions and naming.

These two sulungs present a contrast to the two groups of sulungs encountered above. Their land is much hillier than the land in the north of the estate (Fig. 2.2): their brown calcareous soil is very thin, except in the valleys where Coombe and Hamble series occur but in smaller quantities than further north. Although these sulungs appear to have been located contiguously, an examination of their characteristics reveals that they had many differences. Their names and sub-divisions are as follows:-

| <u>Sulungs</u>           | <u>Sub-divisions</u>       | <u>acres</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Stormestone (sulung six) | a) Stormestone             | 100          |
|                          | b) Barfeld                 | 50           |
|                          | c) <u>Terra de Fossata</u> | <u>50</u>    |
|                          |                            | <u>200</u>   |



| <u>Sulungs</u>            | <u>Sub-divisions</u>      | <u>Acres</u> |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Craythorne (Sulung seven) | a) Bertinus de Craythorne | 175          |
|                           | b) Walter de Craythorne   | <u>125</u>   |
|                           | Total:                    | <u>300</u>   |

Craythorne sulung, with 300 acres, is by far the largest sulung in the estate. Stormestone's acreage is very similar in size to the four northern sulungs. It can be argued that the large size of the Craythorne sulung may have been connected with the soil<sup>(23)</sup> which is not as fertile in the south of the manor as in the north<sup>(24)</sup>. \*

The sub-divisions of the land in sulung six or Stormestone, are not unlike those of the four northern sulungs where examples of holdings of 100 and 50 acres occur. On the other hand, the sub-divisions of sulung seven are much larger than any of those that have been met previously and the sulung has the smallest number of sub-divisions, i.e. two. But the sub-division of Walter de Craythorne, was further divided, in 1250, into three additional sub-divisions, which seem to have been worked as independent units, but they appear to have retained the name of the original sulung sub-division. It can be suggested that its allusion to heirs of ..... seems to be similar to '..... and allies' of the first four sulungs, which is a common characteristic of gavelkind tenure.

It is very difficult to establish the location of the Stormestone sulung but, according to Hasted, it was situated in the parish of Tilmanstone<sup>(25)</sup>. It can be argued that the location of Craythorne Firs<sup>(26)</sup> may be a remnant of the former sulung of that name.

## 5.2 THE REMOTE SULUNGS OF EASTRY MANOR

The sulungs discussed above probably belonged to one territory which formerly stretched from Sandwich in the north to Waldershare in the south

of the estate. There was evidence of some other sulungated land in the manor which was situated at a distance; it included

(i) The half-sulung at Geddinge.

This land was first recorded in the Domesday account of the manor. Unlike the land of the seven sulungs which has been identified above, the land at Geddinge has not been accurately located. Some of it was discussed in 1295<sup>(27)</sup> but its location was not accurately established. The land seems to have remained in the possession of Eastry Court, for it is mentioned in the estate's documents in the eighteenth century<sup>(28)</sup>.

(ii) The Oxenale half sulung

Register J<sup>(29)</sup> records that this land was located in the Isle of Oxney, in the parish of Wittersham. Its exact situation has been impossible to locate but the land remained within the estate and it is later recorded in 1511<sup>(30)</sup>.

(iii) The sulung of Pipesden and Walkhurst

Eastry's land in the Weald was alluded to remotely, at Domesday, when it was speculated that the Weald probably provided a rent of ten swine. It is not till 1298 that the various denns are named and their size is indicated<sup>(31)</sup>. Pipesden and Walkhurst, which appear as distinct denns, continue to be mentioned in the documents till ~~1775~~<sup>1774</sup><sup>(32)</sup>. Excepting their location, no further information was included about the denns.

### 5.3 THE SULUNGS IN 1310

Only one type of sulung is alluded to in 1310<sup>(33)</sup>; this record contained information about all the land of Eastry's seven sulungs. There is no mention of the land in Geddinge or in the denns.

Great changes have taken place in the sulungs by 1310; there is no evident distinction between the land in the north, the centre or in the

south of the estate. It is with difficulty that one can recognise the holdings of the former sulungs. Fragmentation of the former consolidated land has caused many changes. So also has the growth of population which has made great demands from the land.

The four sulungs in the north of the manor included land that was lower and possibly more fertile than the land of the other sulungs. The people who dwelt in the northern sulungated land seem to have been more progressive than the inhabitants of the other sulungs in that they chose commutation earlier. The practice of commutation seems to have been a sign of progress among the tenants.

The sulung which surrounded the demesne of Eastry was fragmented into eleven non-contiguous holdings, unlike the apparent contiguous northern sulungs. Whether this isolated sulung was older or younger than the northern sulungs is not known. The tables reveal that it consisted of a different tenure. One holding consisted of gavelkind; the remaining holding had a tenure which was not gavelkind.

The two southern sulungs of the manor seem to have consisted of a mixture of both of the other groups. Their land was hillier and seems to have been less developed than that further north. Although the customs and services of the southern land resembled that in the north it does not seem to have been as advanced economically.

Little information is added about the sulungs in the denns. This disadvantage prevents one from assessing their progress. It is now evident that the Eastry sulungs in the various parts of the estate had their own individuality.

5.4 REFERENCES

1. D.C. Douglas, Domesday Monachorum of Christ Church, Canterbury London, 1944, 88.
2. Ibid.
3. Register J in C.C.A.C. Fig. 2.5
4. D.C. Douglas, Domesday Monachorum op.cit.
5. There is no record in any of the documents of land in the denns having been measured at Domesday.
6. 1250 document of Eastry manor in C.C.A.C. (E184a).
7. Ibid. (E184a)
8. Document of Eastry in C.C.A.C. (E188)
9. In chapter three, it is recorded that the land of the four sulungs was divided into units of 100 acres and 50 acres for purposes of dues and services.
10. H.L. Gray, English Field Systems, <sup>Cambridge, Massachusetts.</sup> ~~Harvard~~. 1915, 415.
11. O.S. 1:50,000, Canterbury and East Kent, Sheet 179.
12. Rental 1511 of Eastry manor in C.C.A.C.
13. J.K. Wallenberg, K.P.N. Uppsala, 1931, 132.
14. E. Ekwall. English Place Names, Oxford, 1930, 319.
15. W. Shaw, Eastry Memorials, London, 1870, 66.
16. Information contained in the 1511 rental of Eastry manor in C.C.A.C.
17. R.W.<sup>E</sup> Latham, Revised Medieval Word List, London, 1965, ~~504~~ 437.
18. Eastry manor in 1310 in C.C.A.C. (E188)
19. The 1511 rental of Eastry manor in C.C.A.C.
20. O.S. map, 1:10,560, sheet TR/35N.W. 1960.
21. J.K. Wallenberg, K.P.N., op.cit., 299. He adds that the Kentish elements of Walton are still situated in a comparatively restricted area of south-east Kent. Vide Boycott's map in C.C.A.C. which

has Walton marked.

22. 1310 document of Eastry manor in C.C.A.C.
23. C.I. Elton, Tenures of Kent, 1864, 126. He held that the sulungs varied in size, as did the ploughlands, according to the fertility of the soil.
24. Even today, much of the land which is believed to have formed the Craythorne sulung is not as suitable for arable farming as the land in the north, formerly the land of the four sulungs.
25. E. Hasted, The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent X. Canterbury, 1778-1799. (Revised 1972) 98-121
26. Craythorne Firs, O.S. map 1:10,560, sheet TR25SE, 1960.
27. Register B of Eastry manor in C.C.A.C.
28. In a rental of Eastry manor of 1775 in C.C.A.C.
29. Register J of Eastry manor in C.C.A.C.
30. 1511 rental of Eastry manor in C.C.A.C.
31. Register J. of Eastry manor in C.C.A.C.
32. 1775 Rental of Eastry manor in C.C.A.C.
33. Eastry manor in 1310 in C.C.A.C. (E188)

\* If the Craythorne sulung is large because of the poor soil, one would expect the Stormestune sulung to be large for it also has poor soil. But the Stormestune sulung (200 acres) is smaller than the Craythorne sulung (300 acres). This difference could indicate that some factor other than the soil may have been responsible for the variation in the size of the two southern sulungs.



CHAPTER SIX

6.1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Eastry manor has provided a valuable study of the Middle Ages, because of the volume of documentary evidence in existence which covers the period from c.1086 - 1350. This study illuminates the post-Domesday development of Eastry manor by an analysis of the tenant holdings recorded in the rentals of c.1250, c.1298 and c.1310 and by a reconstruction of the characteristics of demesne farming from a run of Bedels' rolls, principally of the fourteenth century.

(a) Eastry's sulungs.

There were seven sulungs in Eastry manor; this is the exact number mentioned in Domesday, and the number which was named and described fully in the rentals of c.1250 and c.1298. These sulungs can be identified as belonging to three separate groups, with distinctive locations, and differences of tenure. These groups were:-

(i) The four northern sulungs excepting the holding of the twenty-five acres of Heye, seem to have consisted of true gavelkind land as defined by Jolliffe. This land was mainly low and it was located to the north of the Brooks (Fig. 2.2). Fordham holds that the Hamble soils of this area (Fig. 1.12) are the richest in the estate; they are the same type of soils which occur in the home farm of the lord (Fig. 1.12).

(ii) It has been shown that the holdings of the fifth sulung lay round the margins of the demesne (Fig. 2.4). This sulung, excepting the gavelkind holding of Robert de Gore, possessed a tenure which was not gavelkind. The tenure of its ten holdings seems to have had much in common with the non-gavelkind holding of the twenty-five acres of the Heye of the four northern sulungs.

(iii) The two remaining sulungs were located to the south of the estate as recorded in Fig. 2.4. It is evident from Fig. 2.2 that they

consisted of the hilliest part of the Eastry tenants' land. The character of the soil of this southern area lacks the depth and the richness of that in the land in the northern sulungs. Sulung six (Stormestone) had one holding in gavelkind and two holdings in non gavelkind land while all the land of Sulung seven seems to have belonged to gavelkind.

(iv) Some of Eastry's land in the denns is recorded in the 1298 document (Register J) as having been associated with sulungs. The Oxenale half -sulung is mentioned as also is the sulung of Pipesden and Walkhurst. There was no allusion to these sulungs in Eastry's Domesday record. It is not easy to account for their presence in a document at the end of the thirteenth century; they give rise to an enigma which is difficult to solve. Unlike the three groups of sulungs whose characteristics have revealed distinct tenures, the information about the sulungs of the denns is insufficient to enable one to deduce their tenure.

(b) Eastry's tenant land

Different forms of tenure of tenant land have been recognised from the payments recorded in the rentals. From the rental of c.1250, four forms may be described as follows:-

(i) Sulungated land in gavelkind tenure:- examples are met in the four northern sulungs excepting the holding of the twenty-five acres of the Heye. All the sulungated land in gavelkind tenure paid its gafol to Canterbury, performed averagia to Canterbury and did special boonworks.

(ii) Sulungated land in non-gavelkind tenure:- examples are numerous in Sulung five excepting the holding of Terra Roberti de Gore. The non-gavelkind tenure is easy to recognise for it did not pay gafol to Canterbury. It paid rent to Eastry Court and performed many services for the lord which were not exacted from the gavelkind land.

(iii) Freeland:- around Worth there were  $122\frac{1}{2}$  acres which paid 2d. per acre, annually, of rent. The tenants of this land had to perform suit of Court in Canterbury. There is no evidence of any services having been attached to this land.

(iv) Copyhold land:- the Craythorne land at Sandwich appears to have belonged to this tenure. It paid a high rent of 8d. per acre annually. This rent seems to have included the money for commuted services. In addition to these, the following tenures are instanced in the rental of c.1298:-

(v) Cotland:- ten cottars were mentioned, and each cottar's holding consisted of two and a half acres and in addition one acre of 'horseacre'. The chief work of the cottars seems to have been to carry the wheat from Eastry to Canterbury. They also carried gifts from Eastry village to Canterbury for the archbishop. They performed harrowing boonworks and they stacked all the harvest in Eastry. They had to take the swine to and from the woods.

(vi) Outland:- Eastry had some tenants' land which was remote from the seven sulungs. Some of this land was in Langdon; in 1298 the Langdon land paid a rent of £1 3s.5d. to Eastry Court. Such a sum of money must have come from a considerable amount of land whose size is not possible to assess. Information about its tenure is lacking.

(vii) The denns:- in 1298 some people seem to have settled permanently in the denns. They paid their rents to Eastry Court and they had certain claims on the lord's wood. Nothing is known about the tenure of their land.

(viii) Land rented for money:- ten pieces of land are recorded as having been leased (Table 2.14). Only two of the parcels mentioned record the amount of land that was leased in acres; these allude to

portions of two acres. <sup>Since</sup> ~~Since~~ there is nothing recorded about the size of the other eight leases it is not possible to speculate about their acreages.

The rental of c.1310 throws further light on the development of tenures, more particularly in that section called Communis Carta. Table 2.23 has set out the new land, apparently rescued from various places and added to the tenants' land, which was recorded in 1310. Although some place names are given, the extent of the parcels reclaimed is not always mentioned. Hence the final figure which is included for the total of the new land cannot be regarded as absolute.

The Communis Carta of 1310 includes information about over seventy-six acres of land which had been reclaimed from what is thought to have been waste-land. This land belonged to sixty tenants who had worked to improve it. It is not known how often reclamation of the same land had taken place previously for a similar type of charter exists for 1228 (Table 2.19) in which many of the names of the Communis Carta of 1310 are present. Some partitioning and amalgamation of holdings have been observed in both of the above mentioned charters. Out of twenty-five holdings of 1310 which existed in 1228, thirteen of them had been sub-divided in the interval by partible inheritance. For example, in 1228 the holding of 'The Sons of Blackstanni' had three tenants (Table 2.19). By 1310 the same holding had six tenants (Table 2.17). Amalgamation of holdings can be similarly recognised in the holding of 'Radulphus Caldod and Oswaldus the son of Gilbertus' in 1228 which had two tenants (Table 2.19). By 1310 this holding is recorded as having had one tenant (Table 2.17).

(c) Services

The territorial basis of the services which tenants performed is most clearly set out in the rental of c.1250, in relation to the four



northern sulungs. The averagia which they were obliged to perform were based on units of fifty acres, from the tenants who contributed hens and eggs to the lord. Each fifty acres owed one horse for the carrying services till the rents of the manor had been carried to Canterbury. On the other hand, they contributed a certain sum of money for dues which had previously been noted separately, and for services which had been compulsory, and this sum, compounding these dues and services, was based on a unit of one hundred acres. Services which were thus commuted included many tasks about the demesne, such as ploughing one acre of telewerk for wheat, sowing the same with the seed of the Court, harrowing it with their own horses, then weeding, reaping, binding and stacking it. Boon ploughing however was not commuted. Each co-operative ploughteam and teams from whole holdings had to plough three acres of boon ploughing. (The rental of c.1298 records that one acre was for vetches, one for oats and one for fallow).

The agricultural services which the tenants of sulung five performed were different in each of its holdings. Thus, for example, while the tenants of the Heye and Byestbroke joined the cottars in carrying wheat to Canterbury, those of Terra Roberti de Gore and Woghington carried barley and oats there, as did the tenants of the four northern sulungs. The services performed about the demesne were often complementary to those of the northern tenants; thus the holdings of Byestbroke and Terra Richardi de Heye de la Teghe were responsible for harrowing. Two other holdings each provided 'two men to stack the vetches of the Court, shear the sheep but not wash them, shake out the hay and collect it'.

The services of the two southern sulungs consisted of a mixture of those prescribed for the first five. It is the rental of c.1298 (Register J) which sets out all these services in such a way as to show



the total of the tasks, whether commuted or not, required by the lord. It is also this rental which gives a commutation value for the averagia, and adds, 'the tenants must perform all the above named services, or give money, as it is said, if the lord wishes'. Thus the subject of commutation forms an important part of this study. By 1310 it seems to have been a recognised practice throughout all the land of the manor.

(d) The significance of carriage services

The carriage services which are recorded in the various documents throw light on the movement of produce in east Kent:-

(i) There were woodlode services from Sandwich to Eastry when the Eastry tenants had to carry wood from the <sup>port</sup>~~part~~ of Sandwich to Eastry.

(ii) Timber was transported by land from the Wealden dennis to Romney and then by water to Sandwich.

(iii) Wheat, oats, barley, hens, eggs, pigs, cheese, salt and peas were carried from Eastry to Canterbury.

(iv) The yokes of the ploughs were carried from Canterbury to Eastry.

(v) Register J (c.1298) records some unusual information about Fordwichaver and the tenants of Eastry; 'each tenant with a horse had to perform three carriages of oats from Fordwich to Canterbury, except the harrowers of oats'. This service depended upon the number of horses that the tenants possessed. There is no means of discovering their number. Having to carry oats from the river <sup>port</sup>~~part~~ of Fordwich some three miles upstream to Canterbury raises the question of whether it was oats from Eastry which were carried partly by water on their way to Canterbury, or whether Eastry's tenants were required to assist with the carriage of oats sent from other manors.

(e) The demesne/home farm of Eastry.

It has not been possible to demarcate the full extent of the demesne

of Eastry; the lord's land extended between the Brooks to the north and the knight's sulung to the south. But this tract included the lord's home farm. From the post medieval documents the latter appears to have been a consolidated block of approximately 600 acres (Fig. 3.1); but the demesne appears to have been different. It has to be remembered that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries there were many drainage schemes afoot, in Eastry, in various parts of the demesne. Efforts were also being made to clear some of the surrounding waste-land. Some of the new land that was cleared seems to have been leased out to tenants. The Craythorne land at Sandwich can be cited as having had such an origin.

Close to the home farm was the almonry of Eastry which was a sort of 'mini-manor' within the main manor (Fig.3.1). It had its own land although it was limited in size in comparison to the land of the main manor. A rental of Eastry almonry dated 1577, in Canterbury Cathedral Archives, records that it contained between six and seven acres. The almonry had its own Bedels' rolls which have a run of over 100 years.

What was formerly Eastry's home farm is today a considerable stretch of rich undulating land (Fig.2.2.). Some of its former fields can be identified in Jared Hill's map (Fig. 3.1). The soil which covers most of the home farm's plateau surfaces and valleys is Hamble; Fordham claims that this soil is the most fertile soil of the area (Fig.1.12). There is evidence in the Bedels' rolls that the home farm had some infield and outfield as well as examples of crop rotations.

The crops which were planted regularly in the home farm were wheat, palm barley, oats and legumes. Winter barley was sown in small quantities in some years. Legumes included (not always in the same year) peas, beans and vetches. The acreage sown to wheat fluctuated least, being often about eighty acres and seldom less than seventy or more than ninety. That sown to palm barley was greater, but more prone to

variation while the extents of oats and the various kinds of legumes sown suggests for these crops a flexible or even an experimental approach. Fig. 3.2 shows year by year the proportion of the sown area taken by winter grain, palm (spring) barley, and the rest of the crops.

(f) Yields of wheat and palm barley on the home farm.

(i) Thirteenth century Figures of sowing and harvesting are only available for a small number of years, and for three of these the uniformity of yields is remarkable. The amount of grain sown (at a rate of four bushels per acre of wheat and six bushels per acre of barley) and the yields per acre were as follows:-

|         | <u>Sown (seams and bushels)</u> |               | <u>Yield per acre (bushels)</u> |               |
|---------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
|         | <u>Wheat</u>                    | <u>Barley</u> | <u>Wheat</u>                    | <u>Barley</u> |
| 1273-74 | 49 - 4                          | 101 - 1       | 12.1                            | 12.0          |
| 1274-75 | 43 - 6                          | 71 - 6        | 10.5                            | 12.3          |
| 1275-76 | <del>49 - 6</del><br>46 - 4     | 119 - 0       | 12.7                            | 23.9          |

The wheat seed yield ratio for these years did not vary greatly, but it is of interest to note that the highest yield coincided with the lowest amount of seed sown. For two years, the yield of palm barley per acre was remarkably similar to that of wheat, but in 1275-76 the yield of barley, unlike that of wheat, almost doubled. The reason for such variations is not known. The seed yield ratios were as follows:-

|         | <u>Wheat</u> | <u>Barley</u> |
|---------|--------------|---------------|
| 1273-74 | 3.0          | 2.0           |
| 1274-75 | 2.5          | 2.0           |
| 1275-76 | 3.1          | 3.8           |
| Average | 2.8          | 2.6           |

Although the difference in the average seed yield ratio of each crop is slight, it can be suggested that conditions in Eastry for growing wheat were more favourable than those for growing barley, especially in view of the higher sowing rate for barley.

(ii) Fourteenth century Erratic yields of wheat and palm barley can be observed in the fourteenth century (Tables 4.3 and 4.15). Not only did the yield per acre of each crop vary from year to year, but the two yields did not behave in the same way. There is no apparent explanation for this, although some of the more marked variations can be attributed to fluctuating weather conditions. On the whole the wheat yields of the fourteenth century, did not differ greatly from those of the later thirteenth century, and no indication of the impoverishment of soils emerges.

When the wheat of Table 4.3 is examined a continuous run of fourteen interesting harvest returns is discovered; the highest yield occurred in the year 1318-19 with the next in 1316-17. The lowest wheat yield can be seen in 1308-09. For the year 1307-08 it is clear what the wheat situation was like; the amount of wheat grown from the home farm's best seed wheat was followed by a small amount of seed derived from poorer quality seed. There is also evidence of seed sown which had been rescued from damaged wheat; the latter information could indicate a shortage of seed wheat possibly due to bad weather. Eastry's wheat records for the thirteen twenties indicate that the wheat acreage was maintained in the region of the eighties. The presence of the sowing of some de rear and de excremento wheat in Table 4.6 can be taken as a possible indication of the presence of bad weather. The cause for the diminished wheat yield of 1336-37 can be attributed to the hard winter which is recorded for the year 1334-35 which could have resulted in a lower yield which must have influenced the diminished amount of seed that was available in succeeding years. The seed yield ratios of the thirteen forties reveal an element of ~~the~~ fluctuation; that for 1341-42 was 2.7 and that for 1347-48 was 3.7. These figures, while suggesting

that the soils remained fertile, show that there was a great range in yields which cannot be accounted for.

6.2 CONCLUSION OF STUDY

It was decided to end this manorial study c.1350 for after that date there is a scarcity of manorial records, which can be attributed to the disturbances associated with the Black Death. The new information which has come to light during this investigation of Eastry manor enriches the body of knowledge built up about manorial agricultural development. The study of sulungs in Eastry has been exceptionally rewarding, and it is thought that the findings of this thesis contribute on this subject to original research.

EXPLANATION OF MIXING UNITS OF FIG. 1.0

| Soil  | Texture and Color | Brief Profile Description  | Notes |
|---|-------------------|--|-------|
| Silty, over chalk                                       |                   | Brown to black brown silty loam (10-20 in. chalk)  |       |
| Silty, fine chalk or Coombe deposits                    |                   | Brown to black or Coombe deposits (18-24 in.)  |       |
| Silty, slightly silty clay valley and alluvial deposits |                   | Chalk or Coombe deposits at greater than 12 in.  |       |
| Silty, over chalk or Coombe deposits                    |                   | Chalk or Coombe deposits (20-30 in.)   |       |
| Silty, clay-like, silty over chalk                      |                   | Dark brown, finely variegated silty loam brown to strong brown (1/2 chalk at base 10-15 in.)               |       |
| Silty, silty over chalk                                 |                   | Dark greyish brown silty, probably silty brown to dark yellowish brown (1/2 chalk) (1/2 chalk) (1/2 chalk) |       |
| Silty, fine chalk or Coombe deposits                    |                   | Dark brown silty brown (1/2 chalk) (1/2 chalk) (1/2 chalk)   |       |
| Silty, fine chalk or Coombe deposits                    |                   | Dark brown silty brown (1/2 chalk) (1/2 chalk) (1/2 chalk)   |       |



TABLE 1.1 EXPLANATION OF MAPPING UNITS OF FIG. 1.9

| SOIL CLASSIFICATION              |   | SITE AND DRAINAGE CHARACTERISTICS   |                                |                 |  |                        |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|--|------------------------|
| Soil Group                       | Texture and Geology                                       | Brief Profile Description   | Series and Phases              | Symbol          | Relief                                   | Drainage Class         |
| Brown Calcareous soils           | Silty; over chalk   | Brown to dark brown fZy less than 14 in. chalk.   | Andover                        | Ac              | Ridge tops upper slopes and spurs.       | Well drained           |
|                                  | Silty; over chalk or Coombe deposit                       | Brown to dark brown fZy/brown to yellowish brown fZy/Chalk or Coombe deposit  | Coombe (Shallow phase)         | Ct <sub>1</sub> | Middle slopes and benches                |                        |
|                                  | Silty; slightly flinty dry valley and Nailbourne deposits | Chalk or Coombe deposit at greater than 36 in.  | Coombe (deep phase)            | Ct <sub>2</sub> | Dry valley floors and gentle side-slopes |                        |
|                                  | Silty; over Chalk or Coombe deposit                       | Chalk or Coombe deposit 24-36 in.   | Coombe (moderately deep phase) | Ct <sub>3</sub> | Dry valley footslopes                    |                        |
| Brown earths (sols lessives)     | Clayey: Clay-with-flints over Chalk                       | Dark brown fLy-Cy variably flinty dark brown to strong brown Cy/Chalk at less than 16 in.                               | Wallop                         | Wa              | Upper dry valley slopes                  |                        |
|                                  | Flinty, silty; over Clay-with-flints over Chalk           | Dark greyish brown Zy-Cy/variably flinty brown to yellowish red Cy/Chalk  | Winchester                     | We              | Remnant plateau facets                   |                        |
|                                  | Silty; Head brickearth                                    | Dark greyish brown Zy/variably flinty brown to dark yellowish brown fZy/variably flinty brown to yellowish red Cy/Chalk | Rewell                         | Rz              |  |                        |
| Gleyed brown earth (sol lessive) | Silty; Head brickearth                                    | Dark brown cZy/brown cZy/brown to yellowish fZy.  | Hamble                         | hL              | Plateau and gentle valley slopes         | Moderate and imperfect |
|                                  |   | Dark brown cZy/brown cZy/brown to yellowish brown mottled fZy (mottling starts between 16-36 in.                        | Hook                           | hK              | Lower slopes fringing alluvium           |                        |

DOWNLANDS

TABLE 1.1 Contd. (2)

## Eocene Plain

|                                |   |  | Woodnesborough | wZ | Lower Gentle slopes                            | Well drained |
|--------------------------------|---|--|----------------|----|--|--------------|
| Brown earth (undifferentiated) | Loamy; drift over fine sandy Woolwich beds        | Very dark greyish brown cly/dark brown to dark yellowish brown cly/dark yellowish brown cly-Sy |                |    |  |              |
| Gleyed brown earth             | Loamy; drift over fine sand and silty Thanet Beds | Very dark greyish brown Ly-Zy/brown to light olive-brown ly-Zy/olive-brown mottled fLy-fZy     | Hillcross      | hV | Lower gentle slopes and flats                  | Moderate     |
| Gley soil (undifferentiated)   | Silty; drift over fine silty Thanet Beds          | Very dark greyish brown Zy-Ly/light olive-brown mottled Zy/grey and ochreous mottled fZy       | Marshborough   | mO | Low Hill tops and footslopes fringing alluvium | Imperfect    |

## MARSHLAND AND STREAM VALLEYS

|                                    |                             |  | Greatstone | Gt | Level facets inter-fingering with dunes and sandy beach ridges             | Imperfect |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------|----|--|-----------|
| Calcareous ground-water gley soils | Sandy; calcareous alluvium  | Dark greyish brown cly/pale brown ochreous mottled Sy. becoming greyer with depth                    |            |    |  |           |
|                                    | Loamy; calcareous alluvium  | Very dark greyish brown Ly-Zy/brown to olive-brown ochreous mottled Ly/grey and ochreous mottled fLy | Agney      | A  | Minor levees and loamy mounds  |           |
|                                    | Clayey; calcareous alluvium | Very dark greyish Cy/brown to olive-brown ochreous mottled Cy/grey and ochreous mottled grey Cy      | Newchurch  | N  | Flat marshland   |           |
| Ground-water gley soils            |                             | Very dark greyish brown Cy/grey and ochreous mottled Cy dominantly grey Cy at less than 16 in.       | Arundel    | Ao | Low-lying marsh land & depressed sites associated with old creek complexes | Poor      |
|                                    | Sandy; alluvium             | Very dark greyish brown cly Sy/brown Sy/grey and ochreous mottled Sy                                 | Sandown    | SD | Flat hinterland to coastal dunes   | Imperfect |
|                                    | Loamy; alluvium             | Very dark greyish brown cly-cZy brown ochreous mottled LY-Zy grey and ochreous mottled fLy-fZy       | Finn       | F  | Slightly elevated marshland partly levees                                  | Moderate  |

TABLE 1.1 Contd. (3)

|                                   |                            |   |             |    |  |           |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------|----|--|-----------|
| Calcareous ground-water fley soil | Silty; calcareous alluvium | Very dark grey chalky fLy   | Wilbraham   | wj | Stream valleys fringing peat             | imperfect |
| Organic soil                      | Humified fen peat          | Dark reddish brown strongly humified peat/black to very dark brown fibrous slightly humified peat | Adventurers | An | Depressed sites and along stream margins | Very poor |

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND TYPES

|     |                              |
|-----|------------------------------|
| D.S | Dunes and sandy beach ridges |
| Su  | River Stour saltings         |
|     | Urban and unsurveyed areas   |

ABBREVIATIONS

|     |              |     |              |
|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|
| Sy  | Sandy        | Zy  | Silty        |
| Ly  | Loamy        | cZy | Coarse silty |
| cly | Coarse loamy | fZy | Fine silty   |
| fLy | Fine loamy   | Cy  | Clayey       |

Key to Table 1.2 (which follows)EASTRY LATHE : HOLDINGS AT DOMESDAY

The information for Table 1.2 has been extracted from V.C.H. Kent, III - the Exchequer Domesday, pp. 203 to 252.

Sandwich had 32 burgages which paid 42s.8d. from Golllesberge to the archbishop (N.71); it also had 307 T.R.E. and 383 now which paid to the archbishop (N.30). There were eight churches recorded in the lathe of Eastry.

1 at Buckland (N.29)

1 at Charlton (N.2)

3 at Dover which paid 36s.8d. (N.18)

1 at Great and Little Mongeham (N.110)

1 at Neventone (N.24)

1 at Polton (N.124)

Eastry had three salt pans worth 4s.0d. yearly (N.35). Fleet had one fishery with a salt pan worth 30d. (N.38). One holding in Deal had three virgates (N.22). One unnamed holding in Eastry had three virgates (N.73). One holding in Elmington had a priest (N.91). One holding in Sibertswold had one acre of pasture (N.21) which yielded 16d. Sandwich paid a rent of 40,000 herrings p.a. (N.30).

|        |                            |
|--------|----------------------------|
| p.a.   | per annum                  |
| Sub.   | subinfeudated              |
| St.As. | St. Augustine's            |
| Ab.    | Archbishop                 |
| H.     | Hundred                    |
| N.     | Number of the holding      |
| T.R.E. | In the time of King Edward |

The hundreds in the lathe of Eastry were:-

|    |             |     |                 |
|----|-------------|-----|-----------------|
| B. | Bewsborough | Sd. | Summerdene      |
| C. | Cornilo     | W.  | Wingham         |
| E. | Eastry      | Wb. | Woodnesborough. |
| K. | Kinghamford |     |                 |
| P. | Preston     |     |                 |



TABLE 1.2 THE CANONS OF ST. MARTIN OF DOVER

| H.N.Holding                | Sulungs: Now Formerly Yokes | Acres   | Villeins | Bordars | Serfs | Bondmen | Demesne Ploughs | Tenant Ploughs | Mills         | Mills Value | Vale T.R.E. | Value Later | Value Now | Pays Now | Meadow Acres | Woodland render in Swine | Ploughlands |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------|---------|-------|---------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|----------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| B 1 Charlton near Dover    | 1                           |   | 3        | 4       |       |         |                 | 1              |               |             |             | 10/-        | 7/-       |          |              |                          |             |
| B 2 Charlton near Dover    | 1                           |   | 1        | 7       |       |         |                 | $\frac{1}{2}$  | 1             | 4/-         |             | £12         | £6        |          |              |                          |             |
| B 3 Buckland               | 1                           |   | 6        | 10      |       |         |                 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |               |             |             | 100/-       | £4        |          |              |                          |             |
| B 4 Guston and in          |                             | 1   | 2        | 1       |       |         |                 | 1              |               |             |             |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| C 5 Cornilo                |                             | 25<br>(arable)  |          | 5       |       |         |                 | $\frac{1}{2}$  |               |             |             | 10/-        | 20/-      |          |              |                          |             |
| B 6 St. Margaret At Cliffe | 1                           |   |          | 6       | 4     |         | 1               |                |               |             |             | £4          | 100/-     |          |              |                          |             |
| B 7 St. Margaret At Cliffe | 1                           |   |          | 7       |       |         | 1               |                |               |             |             | £4          | 69/2      |          |              |                          |             |
| B 8 St. Margaret At Cliffe | 1                           |   | 2        | 2       |       | 1       | 1               | $\frac{1}{2}$  |               |             |             | 20/-        | 60/-      |          |              |                          |             |
| B 9 St. Margaret At Cliffe | 1                           |   | 3        | 6       |       |         |                 | 1              |               |             |             | 20/-        | 30/-      |          |              |                          |             |
| B10 St. Margaret At Cliffe | 1                           |   | 3        | 5       |       |         |                 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |               |             |             | 70/-        | 60/-      |          |              |                          |             |
| B11 St. Margaret At Cliffe | $\frac{1}{2}$               |   | 2        | 1       |       |         |                 | $\frac{1}{2}$  |               |             |             |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| Cl2 Unnamed                | $\frac{1}{2}$               |   |          | 5       |       |         |                 | $\frac{1}{2}$  |               |             |             | £4          | £3        |          |              |                          |             |
| B13 St. Margaret At Cliffe | ?                           | 25  | 1        |         |       |         |                 | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |             |             |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| Cl4 Cornilo                |                             | 85  | 1        |         |       |         |                 | 1              |               |             |             | £4          | £3        |          |              |                          |             |
|                            |                             | (From this holding the Bishop took away 8 acres for Alan, his clerk)                    |          |         |       |         |                 |                |               |             |             |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| Cl5 Deal                   | 1                           |   |          | 6       |       |         | 2               |                |               |             |             |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| Cl6 Deal                   |                             | 50  |          |         |       |         |                 |                |               |             |             |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| B17 St. Margaret At Cliffe |                             | 50  | 1        |         |       |         |                 | $\frac{1}{2}$  |               |             |             | £7          | £8        |          |              |                          |             |
|                            |                             | (The hundred acres of Nos. 16 and 17 belonged to prebends according to testimony given) |          |         |       |         |                 |                |               |             |             |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| B 18 Demesne of St. Martin |                             |   | 7        |         |       |         |                 | $\frac{1}{2}$  |               |             |             |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
|                            |                             | (They pay 60/- to provide sandals of the monks)   |          |         |       |         |                 |                |               |             |             |             |           |          |              |                          |             |



TABLE 1.2 contd.

| H.N.Holding   | Sulungs: Now Formerly | Yokes | Acres | Villeins | Bordars | Serfs    | Bondmen | Demesne Ploughs | Tenant Ploughs | Mills | Mills Value | Value T.R.E. | Value Later | Value Now | Pays Now | Meadow Acres | Woodland render in Swine | Ploughlands |
|---|-----------------------|-------|-------|----------|---------|----------|---------|-----------------|----------------|-------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|----------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| B19 Siberts-wold and<br>C20 Deal  | 1<br>1                |       | 12    | 2        | 3       |          |         | 1½              |                |       |             | £4           | 55/-        |           |          |              |                          |             |
| B21 Siberts-wold<br>C22 Deal  | 1<br>1                |       |       | 3        | 9       |          |         | ½               | 1              |       |             | 100/-        | 60/-        | 60/-      |          |              |                          |             |
| B23 Deal )<br>C Deal )  | 1<br>1                |       |       | 3        | 7       |          |         |                 | ½              |       |             | 40/-         | 30/-        |           |          |              |                          |             |
| C24 Deal  | ½                     | ½     |       | 2        | 2       |          |         | 1               |                |       |             | 40/-         | 60/-        |           |          |              |                          |             |
| B25 Siberts-wold  |                       | 1½    |       | 2        | 1       |          |         | ½               |                |       |             | 35/-         | 25/-        |           |          |              |                          |             |
| B26 ST.Margaret at-Cliffe   |                       | 1½    |       | 1        | 2       | oxen     |         | ?               | ?              |       |             | 25/-         | 20/-        |           |          |              |                          |             |
| B27 Farthing-loe in Hougham   | 1                     |       |       | 4        |         |          |         | 1               | 1              |       |             | £6           | £4          |           |          |              |                          |             |
| B28 Hougham   | 1                     |       |       | 4        | 5       |          |         |                 | 2              |       |             | 100/-        | £4          |           |          |              |                          |             |
| B29 Buckland  | 1                     |       |       | 3        | 4       |          |         | 2               |                |       |             | £8           | £6          |           |          |              |                          |             |
| SW30 Sandwich   |                       |       |       |          |         |          |         |                 |                |       |             | £15          | £40         | £50       |          |              |                          |             |
| <u>The Knights</u>  |                       |       |       |          |         |          |         |                 |                |       |             |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| E31 Buckland nr. Woodnesborough   |                       | 1     |       |          |         |          |         | 1               |                |       |             |              |             | 10/-      |          |              |                          |             |
| E32 Tilmanstone   | 1                     |       |       |          | 5       |          |         | 2               |                |       |             | 30/-         | 20/-        |           |          |              |                          |             |
| (A note added says 'This entry had been omitted and is placed at foot of page') |                       |       |       |          |         |          |         |                 |                |       |             |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| E33 Fingle-sham   | ½                     |       |       | 6        |         |          |         |                 | 1½             |       |             |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| E 34 Statenborough  | ½                     |       |       | 12       |         |          |         | 1½              |                |       |             | 40/-         | 10/-        | 30/-      |          |              |                          |             |
| <u>The Archbishopss Monks</u>   |                       |       |       |          |         |          |         |                 |                |       |             |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| E35 Eastry  | 7                     |       |       | 72       | 22      |          |         | 3               | 24             | 1½    | 30/-        |              |             |           |          | 18           | 10                       | ( )         |
| K36 Geddinge  | ½                     | 1     | 5     | 6        |         |          |         |                 | 2½             |       |             | £26.10       | 4¼.         | £36.10    | 4¼.      |              |                          |             |
| <u>The Archbishops</u>  |                       |       |       |          |         |          |         |                 |                |       |             |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| W37 Wingham   | 3540                  |       |       | 85       | 20      | 8        |         | 8               | 57             | 2     | 34/-        | £77          | £77         | £100      |          |              | 5                        | ( )         |
| (and 2 small woodlands which supply fencing)                                    |                       |       |       |          |         |          |         |                 |                |       |             |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| W38 Fleet Sub.l   |                       |       |       | 4        |         | 1 knight |         | 1               |                |       |             |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| (ad clausuram)  |                       |       |       |          |         |          |         |                 |                |       |             |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| 40/-  |                       |       |       |          |         |          |         |                 |                |       |             |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |

TABLE 1.2 contd.

| H.N.Holding  | Sulungs:Now<br>Formerly  | Yokes         | Acres                    | Villeins                               | Bordars | Serfs        | Bondmen | Demesne Ploughs | Tenant Ploughs       | Mills | Mills Value | Value T.R.E. | Value later                              | Value Now | Pays now | Meadow Acres | Woodland render<br>in Swine | Ploughlands |      |     |      |      |     |    |    |     |
|--|--|---------------|--------------------------|--|---------|--------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------|-------|-------------|--------------|--|-----------|----------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------|-----|------|------|-----|----|----|-----|
| W39 Unnamed<br>Sub   | 5 $\frac{1}{3}$  |               |                          |  | 22      | 8            |         | 8               | (five men hold this) |       |             |              | £21                                      |           |          |              |                             |             |      |     |      |      |     |    |    |     |
| <u>The Bishop of Bayeux</u>  |  |               |                          |  |         |              |         |                 |                      |       |             |              |  |           |          |              |                             |             |      |     |      |      |     |    |    |     |
| E40 Barfres-<br>tone   | 1  |               |                          |  |         |              |         |                 |                      |       | 10/-        | 10/-         | (1 poor woman<br>pays 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d) |           |          |              |                             |             |      |     |      |      |     |    |    |     |
| E41 Barfres-<br>tone   |  | 1             | Has not paid Tax of King |  |         |              |         |                 |                      |       |             |              |  |           |          |              |                             |             |      |     |      |      |     |    |    |     |
| E42 Easole<br><i>Salving</i>   | 3  |               |                          | 6                                      | 2       | 2            |         | 1               | 3                    |       | £9          | £15          | ()                                       |           |          |              |                             |             |      |     |      |      |     |    |    |     |
| E43 Shelving<br>(Woodnesborough)   | 1  |               |                          |  | 1       | who pays 2/- |         |                 |                      |       | 60/-        | 30/-         |  |           |          |              |                             |             |      |     |      |      |     |    |    |     |
| E44 North<br>Popeshall<br>(Waldershare<br>Park)                                  | 1  |               |                          | 1                                      | 4       |              |         |                 | 1                    |       |             | ?            |  |           |          |              |                             |             |      |     |      |      |     |    |    |     |
| B45 South<br>Popeshall<br>(Waldershare)  |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Has 3 oxen               |  |         |              |         |                 |                      |       |             |              |  |           |          |              |                             |             |      |     |      |      |     |    |    |     |
| B46 Unnamed  |  |               | 12                       |  |         |              |         |                 |                      |       |             |              |  |           |          |              |                             |             | 4/-  | 8/- |      |      |     |    |    |     |
| C47 Piham(East<br>Langdon)   | 2  |               |                          | 6                                      | 14      |              |         | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1                    |       | 100/-       | £6           | ()                                       |           |          |              |                             |             |      |     |      |      |     |    |    |     |
| (6 men held this estate T.R.E. and they were free to go to the lord they wished) |  |               |                          |  |         |              |         |                 |                      |       |             |              |  |           |          |              |                             |             |      |     |      |      |     |    |    |     |
| E48 Ringle-<br>tone  | ?  |               |                          | 4                                      | 7       |              |         | 2               | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$      | 1     | 40/-        | £8           | 100/-                                    | £8        | ()       |              |                             |             |      |     |      |      |     |    |    |     |
| E49 Hammill  |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |                          |  |         |              |         |                 |                      |       |             |              |  |           |          |              |                             |             | 20/- |     |      |      |     |    |    |     |
| E50 Hamill   |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |                          |  |         |              |         |                 |                      |       |             |              |  |           |          |              |                             |             | 20/- |     |      |      |     |    |    |     |
| B51 Ewell  | 3  |               |                          | 15                                     | 12      |              |         | 1               | 2                    | 2     | 46/-        | £12          | 100/-                                    | £10       | £12.12.  | 4            | 4                           | ( )         |      |     |      |      |     |    |    |     |
| B52 Ewell Sub  |  |               |                          | 17 + 1 dene and a half and yield       |         |              |         |                 |                      |       |             |              |  |           |          | 7/-          |                             |             |      |     |      |      |     |    |    |     |
| B53 Westclive  | 2  |               |                          | 17                                     |         |              |         |                 |                      |       |             |              |  |           |          |              |                             |             | 1    | 2   | 2    | 28/- | £8  | £6 | £8 | ( ) |
| B54 Soltone<br>(West Cliff)  | 1  |               |                          | 3 1 <i>who</i><br>(on demesne) pay 4/7 |         |              |         | 1               |                      |       |             |              |  |           |          |              |                             |             |      | £15 | 30/- | 30/- | ( ) |    |    |     |
| B55 Unnamed Sub.   |  |               | 30 of above (as alod)    |  |         |              |         |                 |                      |       |             |              |  |           |          |              |                             |             |      |     |      |      |     |    |    |     |
| B56 Dover  | (It does not belong to any manor. 1 which pays 48 (Ferlingels)<br>Not there T.R.E. Odo built it) Measures of corn. |               |                          |  |         |              |         |                 |                      |       |             |              |  |           |          |              |                             |             |      |     |      |      |     |    |    |     |
| B57 Leveberge?   |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |                          | 1                                      | 1       |              |         |                 |                      |       |             |              |  |           |          |              |                             | 5/-         |      |     |      |      |     |    |    |     |



TABLE 1.2 Contd.

| H. N. Holding                               | Sulungs: Now Formerly                        | Yokes  | Acres | Villeins | Bordars      | Serfs | Bondmen | Demesne Ploughs | Tenant Ploughs | Mills | Mill value | Value T.R.E. | Value later | Value Now | Pays Now | Meadow Acres | Woodland render in Swine | Ploughlands |
|---|--|--|-------|----------|--------------|-------|---------|-----------------|----------------|-------|------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|----------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| E 82 Belonged to Dover                      |  | $\frac{1}{2}$  |       |          |              |       |         |                 |                |       |            |              |             | 4/-       |          |              |                          |             |
| E 83 Ham                                    | 1<br>(3 Thegns held it T.R.E.)               |  |       | 1        | 2            | 2     |         | 1               |                |       |            | 50/-         | 20/-        | 60/-      |          |              |                          | ( )         |
| E 84 Chillenderl (Goodwin and one manor)    | 1<br>(5 thegns held it T.R.E.)               | 1  | 10    | 9        |              |       |         | 0               | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |       |            | 40/-         | 30/-        | 60/-      |          |              |                          | ( )         |
| (Osbern put all the lands into one manor)   |  |  |       |          |              |       |         |                 |                |       |            |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| SD85 Summerden                              |  |  | 6     |          |              |       |         | $\frac{1}{2}$   |                |       |            |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| (One Sokenan held it)                       |  |  |       |          |              |       |         |                 |                |       |            |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| SD86 By a new gift                          |  |  |       | 10       |              |       |         |                 | 3              |       |            |              |             | £6        |          |              | 50                       |             |
| E 87 Woodnesborough                         |  | 1  |       |          | 2            |       |         |                 |                |       |            |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| E 88 Ece(W/B)                               |  | 1  |       |          | 4            |       |         |                 |                |       |            | 15/-         | 10/-        | 20/-      |          |              |                          |             |
| E 89 Tickenhurst                            | $1\frac{1}{2}$                               |  |       |          | 4            |       |         | 1               |                |       |            | £4           | 40/-        | 100/-     |          |              | 1                        | ( )         |
| Scrub wood (Silvula)                        |  |  |       |          |              |       |         |                 |                |       |            |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| E 90 Marsborough (in W/B)                   |  | 1  | 10    | 2        |              |       |         |                 | $\frac{1}{2}$  |       |            | 30/-         | 20/-        | 30/-      |          |              |                          |             |
| E 91 Esmetone (Elmington in Eythorne)       |  |  | 15    |          |              |       |         |                 |                |       |            | 30/-         | 20/-        | 30/-      |          |              |                          |             |
| E 92 Waldershare                            | $2\frac{1}{2}$                               |  |       | 14       |              |       |         | $1\frac{1}{2}$  | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |       |            |              |             |           |          |              |                          | ( )         |
| E 93 Waldershare Sub                        | $\frac{1}{2}$ of this land                   |  |       |          |              |       | 1       |                 |                |       |            | £7           | 50/-        | £7.10.0   |          |              |                          |             |
| E 94 Ece(W/B)                               |  | 1  |       | 3        |              |       |         |                 |                |       |            | 12/-         | 6/-         | 16/-      |          |              |                          |             |
| E 95 Easole                                 | 3  |  |       | 1        | 7            | 1     | 3       | $\frac{1}{2}$   |                |       |            |              |             | £6        |          |              |                          | ( )         |
| E 96 Unnamed                                | $1\frac{1}{2}$<br>(3 freemen held it T.R.E.) |  |       | 1        | 1            |       | 1       | $\frac{1}{2}$   |                |       |            | £4           | £4          | £4        |          |              |                          | ( )         |
| E 97 Shelling }<br>Selling }<br>Shelling }  | $1\frac{1}{2}$                               |  |       | 4        | 3            |       | 1       | 2               |                |       |            | £4           | 40/-        | 100/-     |          |              |                          | ( )         |
| B 98 Unnamed                                |  |  | 40    | 1        | who pays 6/- |       |         |                 |                |       |            |              |             |           | 6/-      |              |                          |             |
| B 99 Hamstede ? (Probably west of Lyminge). | $\frac{1}{2}$                                | (Bayeux gave to a brother of his) Pays 30d. or 10/- 'vel and sol' which is underlined. (2 freemen held of <del>the</del> King Edward). |       |          |              |       |         |                 |                |       |            |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| Abbot of St. Augustines                     |  |  |       |          |              |       |         |                 |                |       |            |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |
| c100 Northbourne of villein land above      | 30   |  |       | 79       | 42           |       |         | 3               | 37             |       |            | £80          | £20         | £76       |          | 40           | 10                       | 54          |
| c101 Northbourne Sub                        | 1  |  |       |          | 11           |       |         |                 | 2              |       |            |              |             | £4        |          |              |                          |             |



TABLE 1.2 contd.

| H. N. Holding  | Sulungs: Now Formerly | Yokes          | Acres                | Villeins | Bordars | Serfs | Bondmen | Demesne Ploughs | Tenant Plough  | Mills | Mills Value | Value T.R.E. | Value later | Value Now               | Pays Now | Meadow Acres                          | Woodland Render in Swine | Ploughlands  |                                  |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------|---------|-------|---------|-----------------|----------------|-------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| C102 Solton (West Cliffe) Sub  | 2                     | 1              | 4                    |          |         |       |         |                 | 1              |       |             |              |             | £6                      |          |                                       |                          |  |                                  |
| C103 Northbourne Sub<br>(He renders no service to the Abbot except 30/- which he pays in the year) | 3                     |                | 60                   | 8        |         | 2     |         | 1               | 1              |       |             |              |             | £9                      |          |                                       |                          |  |                                  |
| C104 Northbourne Sub   | 1                     |                |                      |          | 3       |       |         |                 | 1              |       |             |              |             | £3                      |          |                                       |                          |  |                                  |
| C105 Northbourne Sub   |                       |                | Amount not mentioned |          |         |       |         |                 |                |       |             |              |             | 8/- of land of villeins |          |                                       |                          |  |                                  |
| C106 Northbourne Sub   | $\frac{1}{2}$         |                | (Pays 15/- to Abbot) |          |         |       |         |                 |                |       |             |              |             | 25/-                    | 11       |                                       |                          |  |                                  |
| C107 Northbourne Sub   |                       | 1              |                      |          |         |       |         |                 |                |       |             |              |             | 50d.                    |          |                                       |                          |  |                                  |
| C108 Northbourne Sub   |                       | 1              |                      |          |         |       |         |                 |                |       |             |              |             |                         | 50d.     |                                       |                          |  |                                  |
| C109 Whitfield of Northbourne Manor Sub  | 1                     |                |                      | 10       |         |       |         |                 | 2              |       |             |              |             | £6                      |          |                                       |                          |  |                                  |
| C110 Great and Little Mongeham   | $2\frac{1}{2}$        |                |                      | 20       |         |       |         | 4               | 1              | 1     | 16/-        | £22          | £10         | £26                     |          | 4                                     | 5                        | (In this manor the land which the monks held never paid geld). |                                  |
| C111 There on demesne Sub  | ?                     |                |                      | 8        | 2       |       |         | 1               | 4              |       |             | £10          | £10         |                         |          |                                       | 1                        | (He renders no services but pays 30/- p.a. to the Abbot).      |                                  |
| B112 Sibertswold   | 2                     |                |                      | 11       | 6       |       |         | $1\frac{1}{2}$  | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |       |             | £8           | 40/-        | £6                      | £8       |                                       | 4                        |  |                                  |
| B113 Platenovt(?) near Wadholt   | 1                     |                |                      | 4        | 3       |       |         | 0               | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |       |             |              |             |                         |          |                                       |                          | Scrub wood ( <i>silva minuta</i> ) ( )                         |                                  |
| B114 Platenovt(?) Sub.   |                       |                | 25                   |          |         |       |         |                 |                |       |             | 20/-         | 20/-        | 40/-                    |          |                                       |                          |  |                                  |
| P115 Preston   | 5                     |                |                      | 25       | 17      |       |         | 2               | 9              |       |             | £10          | £6          | £14                     |          | Scrub Wood 8 ( <i>parva silvula</i> ) |                          |  |                                  |
| P116 Preston Sub   | 1                     | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |                      | 17       |         |       |         | 2               | $\frac{1}{2}$  |       |             |              |             | 100/-                   |          |                                       |                          |  |                                  |
| P117 Elmtton with 3 oxen in plough   | $\frac{1}{2}$         | $\frac{1}{2}$  |                      | 3        |         |       |         | 1               |                |       |             | 40/-         | 10/-        | 60/-                    |          |                                       |                          | ( )  |                                  |
| P118 Elmtton Sub   | $\frac{1}{2}$         |                | of demesne of monks. |          |         |       |         |                 |                |       |             |              |             |                         |          |                                       |                          |  | Gives St. Augustine's 100d. p.a. |



TABLE 1.2 contd.

| H. N. Holding  | Sulungs: Now Formerly | Yokes | Acres | Villeins | Bordars                            | Serfs | Bondmen | Demesne Ploughs | Tenant Ploughs | Mills           | Mills Value | Value T.R.E. | Value Later | Value Now | Pays Now | Meadow Acres | Woodland render in Swine | Ploughlands |  |
|--|-----------------------|-------|-------|----------|------------------------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|----------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|--|
| Hugh de Montford   |                       |       |       |          |                                    |       |         |                 |                |                 |             |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |  |
| B119 Ewelle  | 1 3                   |       |       |          | 19                                 |       |         | 1               | 1              | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | £4.17.4     | £11          | £4          | £8        |          | 4            |                          |             |  |
| B120 Cannot locate   |                       |       |       |          |                                    |       |         |                 |                |                 |             |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |  |
| Neventone  | 1 2                   |       |       |          | 21 3                               |       |         | 2               | 3              | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 105/-       | £12          | £3          | £12       |          |              |                          |             |  |
| B121 Unnamed Sub   |                       |       |       |          | 16 for one person who is a sokeman |       |         |                 |                |                 |             |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |  |
| B122 Part of Jaonei 'Possibly an error' and could be Oxney near East Langdon |                       |       |       |          |                                    |       |         |                 |                |                 |             |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |  |
|  |                       |       |       |          |                                    |       |         |                 |                |                 |             |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |  |
| B123 Not named   |                       |       |       |          |                                    |       |         |                 |                | 1               | 24/-        |              |             |           |          |              |                          |             |  |
| B124 Polton (near Aldington)   | 1                     |       |       |          | 3                                  |       |         | 2               |                |                 | 40/-        | 15/-         | 30/-        |           |          |              |                          |             |  |

TABLE 1.3

EASTRY LATHE : SUBINFEUDATION, 1086

| <u>Tenants in Chief</u> | <u>Hundred</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Holding</u>                     | <u>S.</u>     | <u>Y.</u>     | <u>A.</u> |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| Archbishop              | Wingham        | 38            | Fleet                              | 1             |               |           |
| Bishop of Bayeux        | Bewsborough    | 52            | Ewell                              | ?             |               |           |
|                         | "              | 55            | ?                                  | ?             |               |           |
|                         | "              | 61            | ?                                  | 1             |               |           |
|                         | "              | 62            | ?                                  | ?             |               |           |
|                         | "              | 64            | ?                                  | 1             |               |           |
|                         | "              | 65            | ?                                  | 1             |               |           |
|                         | "              | 68            | ?                                  |               | 2             |           |
| Abbot of St. Augustine  | Cornilo        | 101           | Northbourne                        | 1             |               |           |
|                         | "              | 102           | Solton                             | 2             | $\frac{1}{2}$ |           |
|                         | "              | 103           | Northbourne                        | 3             |               | -60       |
|                         | "              | 104           | "                                  | 1             |               |           |
|                         | "              | 105           | "                                  | ?             |               |           |
|                         | "              | 106           | "                                  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |               |           |
|                         | "              | 107           | "                                  |               | 1             |           |
|                         | "              | 108           | "                                  |               | 1             |           |
|                         | "              | 109           | Whitfield & Northbourne            | 1             |               |           |
|                         | "              | 111           | Demesne of Great & Little Mongeham | ?             |               |           |
|                         | Bewsborough    | 114           | ?                                  |               |               | 25        |
|                         | Preston        | 116           | ?                                  | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ |           |
|                         | "              | 118           | Elmton                             | $\frac{1}{2}$ |               |           |
| <u>Key</u>              | S. Sulung      | Y. Yoke       | A. Acre                            |               |               |           |

TABLE 1.4

## POPULATION OF EASTRY LATHE 1086

| I<br><u>Names</u>            | II<br><u>Numbers</u> | III<br><u>Minimum<br/>Households<br/>average<br/>size 3.5</u> | IV<br><u>Maximum<br/>assuming<br/>prevailed<br/>size 5.0</u> | V<br><u>Density per square<br/>mile assuming the<br/>lathe of Eastry to<br/>be 90 square miles</u><br>Y.                      Z. |      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|--|------|
| <u>Rural Population</u>      |                      |   |  |  |      |
| Villeins                     | 572                  | 2,002.0   | 2,860  | 22.2   | 31.7 |
| Bordars                      | 425                  | 1,487.0   | 2,125  | 16.5   | 23.6 |
| Serfs                        | 31                   | 108.5   | 155  | 1.2  | 1.7  |
| Bondmen                      | 2                    | 7.0   | 10   | .077   | .1   |
| Total - 1                    | 1,030                | 3,604.5   | 5,150  | 39.977   | 57.1 |
| <u>Tenants in Chief</u>      |                      |   |  |  |      |
| The archbishop               | 1                    |   |  |  |      |
| C.C.C. prior                 | 1                    |   |  |  |      |
| St. A's abbot                | 1                    |   |  |  |      |
| The bishop of B.             | 1                    |   |  |  |      |
| Hugh de Montford             | 1                    |   |  |  |      |
| William Folet                | 1                    |   |  |  |      |
| Osbern son of<br>Lethard     | 1                    |   |  |  |      |
| Total - 2                    | 7                    |   |  |  |      |
| <u>Miscellaneous</u>         |                      |   |  |  |      |
| St. Martin's men<br>at Dover | 14                   |   |  |  |      |
| Total - 3                    | 1,051                |   |  | 40.0   | 57.1 |

KEY

- A's Augustine's  
 B. Bayeux  
 C.C.C. Christ Church Canterbury

| TABLE 1.5 EASTRY HUNDRED : HOLDINGS AND POPULATION * |                  | S.              | Y.             | A. | V. | VS. | B.             | S. |
|--|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----|----|-----|----------------|----|
| 1.   | Buckland         |                 | 1              |    |    |     |                |    |
| 2.   | Tilmanstone      | 1               |                |    |    |     | 5              |    |
| 3.   | Finglesham       | $\frac{1}{2}$   |                |    |    | 6   |                |    |
| 4.   | Statenborough    | $\frac{1}{2}$   |                |    |    | 12  |                |    |
| 5.   | Eastry           | 7               |                |    |    | 72  | 22             |    |
| 6.   | Barfestone       | 1               |                |    |    |     |                |    |
| 7.   | Barfrestone      |                 | 1              |    |    |     |                |    |
| 8.   | Easole           | 3               |                |    |    | 6   | 2              | 2  |
| 9.   | Shelving         | 1               |                |    |    |     | 1 who pays 2/- |    |
| 10.  | North Popeshall  | 1               |                |    |    | 1   | 4              |    |
| 11.  | South Popeshall  |                 | $\frac{1}{2}$  |    |    |     |                |    |
| 12.  | Ringletone       | ?               | ?              | ?  | ?  | 4   | 7              |    |
| 13.  | Hammill          |                 | $\frac{1}{2}$  |    |    |     |                |    |
| 14.  | Hammill          |                 | $\frac{1}{2}$  |    |    |     |                |    |
| 15.  | Gollesberge      | 2               | 3              |    |    |     | 24             |    |
| 16.  | Sandwich         |                 |                |    |    |     |                |    |
| 17.  | Gollesberge      |                 | 1              |    |    |     |                |    |
| 18.  | Unnamed          |                 |                |    | 3  |     |                |    |
| 19.  | Unnamed          | 2               |                |    |    |     |                |    |
| 20.  | Knolton          | 1               |                |    |    |     | 2              |    |
| 21.  | Bettshanger      |                 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |    |    | 1   | 4              |    |
| 22.  | Bettshanger      | 1               | $\frac{1}{2}$  |    |    |     |                |    |
| 23.  | Soles            | 1               |                |    |    | 8   |                |    |
| 24.  | Hartanger        | 1               |                |    |    | 5   | 2              |    |
| 25.  | Buckland         |                 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |    |    |     | 7              |    |
| 26.  | Unnamed          |                 | $\frac{1}{2}$  |    |    |     |                |    |
| 27.  | Ham              | 1               |                |    |    | 1   | 2              | 2  |
| 28.  | Chillenden       | 1               | 1              | 10 |    | 9   |                |    |
| 29.  | Tickenhurst      | $1\frac{1}{2}$  |                |    |    |     | 4              |    |
| 30.  | Woodnesborough   |                 | 1              |    |    |     | 2              |    |
| 31.  | Each             |                 | 1              |    |    |     | 4              |    |
| 32.  | Marshborough     |                 | 1              | 10 |    | 2   |                |    |
| 33.  | Elvington        |                 |                | 15 |    |     |                |    |
| 34.  | Waldershare      | $2\frac{1}{2}$  |                |    |    | 14  |                |    |
| 35.  | Waldershare(Sub) | (1)             |                |    |    |     |                |    |
| 36.  | Each             |                 | 1              |    |    | 3   |                |    |
| 37.  | Easole           | 3               |                |    |    | 1   | 7              | 1  |
| 38.  | Unnamed          | $1\frac{1}{2}$  |                |    |    | 1   | 1              |    |
| 39.  | Shelving         | $1\frac{1}{2}$  |                |    |    | 4   | 3              |    |
| Total:   |                  | $37\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 | 3  | 151 | 102            | 5  |

\* Vide Fig.1.18

TABLE 1.5 NAMES OF HOLDINGS OF EASTBY HUNDREDS

TABLE 1.5 Contd.

| <u>Domesday Exchequer</u>      |   | <u>Holdings</u>    |                 | <u>Population</u>                      |               |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------|--|---------------|
| <u>Key</u>                     | <u>Holdings</u>   | <u>Number</u>      |                 | <u>Holdings</u>                        | <u>Number</u> |
| 1.                             | Buckland  |                    | <u>Holdings</u> |  |               |
| 2.                             | Tilmanston  | A. Acre            |                 | VS. Villeins                           |               |
| 3.                             | Finglechar  | S. Sulung          |                 | B. Bordars                             |               |
| 4.                             | Mistry  | V. Virgate         |                 | S. Serfs                               |               |
| 5.                             | Barfenton   | Y. Yoke            |                 | 19. Woodnesborough                     |               |
| 6.                             | <u>Southey</u><br><u>Shelving</u><br><u>Shilling</u>                | Sub. Subinfeudated |                 | 20. Beck                               |               |
| 7.                             | Banole  | (1) 3 "            |                 | 21. <u>Southborough</u><br>sulung      |               |
| 8.                             | Popeshall   | 2                  |                 | 22. Tickenhurst                        |               |
| 9.                             | Hinglestone   | 1                  |                 | 23. <u>Wales</u>                       |               |
| 10.                            | Hanmill   | 2                  |                 | 24. <u>Wetherby</u>                    |               |
| 11.                            | Sandwich  | 1                  |                 | 25. <u>Wetherby</u>                    |               |
| 12.                            | Knolton   | 1                  |                 | 26. <u>Wetherby</u>                    |               |
| 13.                            | Botteschager  | 2                  |                 |  |               |
| 14.                            | Waldersham  | 2                  |                 | <u>Wetherby</u><br>27. <u>Wetherby</u> |               |
| <u>Domesday Monachorum</u> (2) |   |                    |                 |  |               |
| 1.                             | Eytham  |                    |                 |  |               |
| 2.                             | Worington   |                    |                 |  |               |
| 3.                             | Shingleton  |                    |                 |  |               |
| 4.                             | Wootton   |                    |                 |  |               |
| <u>References:</u>             |   |                    |                 |  |               |
| 1.                             | V.C.H. Kent. III 204-212.   |                    |                 |  |               |
| 2.                             | Domesday Geography of South-East England. White and Campbell, 1973. |                    |                 |  |               |
| 3.                             | <u>Ibid.</u> , 495.   |                    |                 |  |               |





TABLE 1.7 PLOUGHLAND IN EASTRY HUNDRED

|   | <u>S.</u>      | <u>Y.</u>      | <u>P.L.</u> | <u>D.P.</u>    |
|---|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Eastry   | 7              | -              | ( )         | 3              |
| 2. Easole   | 3              | -              | ( )         | 1              |
| 3. South Popeshall                                  | -              | $\frac{1}{2}$  | ( )         | 3 oxen         |
| 4. Ringeltone                                       | ?              | -              | ( )         | 2              |
| 5. Gollesberge                                      | 2              | 3              | ( )         | 2              |
| 6. Bettshanger                                      | -              | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | ( )         | 1              |
| 7. Knolton  | 1              | -              | ( )         | 2              |
| 8. Soles  | 1              | -              | ( )         | 2              |
| 9. Barfreston                                       | 1              | -              | ( )         | 2              |
| 10. Tickenhurst                                     | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | -              | ( )         | 1              |
| 11. Waldershare                                     | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | -              | ( )         | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 12. Easole  | 3              | -              | ( )         | 3              |
| 13. Unnamed   | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | -              | ( )         | 1              |
| 14. <i>Selling</i><br>Shelving }<br><i>Shelling</i> | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | -              | ( )         | 1              |
| 15. Ham   | 1              | -              | ( )         | 1              |
| 16. Chillenden                                      | 1              | 1              | ( )         | 0              |

Key:

- S. Sulings  
Y. Yokes  
P.L. Ploughland  
D.P. Demesne Ploughs  
( ) Terra est n carucis

TABLE 1.8

## MONEY VALUES

|                    | <u>T.R.E.</u>   | <u>Later</u>    | <u>Now</u>      | <u>Pays</u> | <u>Mills</u> |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Eastry          |                 |                 |                 |             | 1½           |
| 2. Easole          | £9              |                 | £15             |             |              |
| 3. South Popeshall | <del>4/-</del>  | <del>20/-</del> | <del>18/-</del> |             |              |
| 4. Ringletone      | £8              | 100/-           | £8              | £13         | 1            |
| 5. Collesberge     | £12             | 20/-            | £9              |             |              |
| 6. Bettshanger     | 60/-            | 30/-            | 50/-            |             |              |
| 7. Knolton         | £4              | £4              | £7              | £8          |              |
| 8. Soles           | 100/-           | 20/-            | £6              |             |              |
| 9. Barfreston      | 10/-            |                 | 10/-            |             |              |
| 10. Tickenhurst    | £4              | 40/-            | 100/-           |             |              |
| 11. Waldershare    |                 |                 |                 |             |              |
| 12. Easole         |                 |                 | £6              |             |              |
| 13. Unnamed        | £4              | £4              | £4              |             |              |
| 14. Shelving       | £4              | 40/-            | 100/-           |             |              |
| 15. Ham            | 50/-            | 20/-            | 60/-            |             |              |
| 16. Chillenden     | <del>40/-</del> | 30/-            | <del>60/-</del> |             |              |

Note:

- Eastry manor had (i) 3 salt pans  
(ii) 18 acres of meadow  
(iii) Rent of 10 swine

TABLE 2.1 THE FOUR NORTHERN SULUNGS : CUSTOMARY DUES

| I Each acre paid ld. gafol to C.C.C.                         |   |                              |       |                 |
|--|---|------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| II Dues. Each hundred acres paid to Eastry Court             |   |                              |       |                 |
|  |   | Amount per                   | Total | Amount          |
| For feast of:-   |   | 100 acres                    |       | per acre        |
|  |   |                              |       | to E.C.         |
| (a)  | Mala  | St. Thomas Apostle ...       | 18d.  |                 |
|  | "   | Nativity of Blessed Virgin   | 18d.  |                 |
|  | "   | " " John the Baptist         | 18d.  |                 |
|  | "   | St. Michael ... ..           | 18d.  | 6/- .72d.       |
| (b)  | Maltishoc   | Our Lord's circumcision . .  | 6d.   |                 |
|  |   | Annunciation Octave ... .    | 6d.   |                 |
|  |   | St. John's ... ..            | 6d.   |                 |
|  |   | St. Michael ... ..           | 6d.   | 2/- .24d.       |
| (c)  | Oxegune   | All Saints ... ..            | 18d.  | 1/6 .18d.       |
| (c2)   | Oteyue  | Purification ... ..          | 18d.  | 1/6 .18d.       |
| (d)  | Lambselver  | Assumption ... ..            | 6d.   | 6d. .06d.       |
| (e)  | Gadercorn   | Beheading of St. John .. .   | 18d.  | 1/6. .18d.      |
| (f)  | Bernbote  | Equinox before St. Michael's | 5d.   | 5d. .05d.       |
| III Services   |   |                              |       |                 |
| Each hundred acres performed services formerly but pay now:- |   | No food mentioned            | Total | Amount per acre |
| 1.   | Ploughed one acre of telewerk for wheat   | "                            |       |                 |
| 2.   | Sowed same with seed of court ...   | "                            |       |                 |
| 3.   | Harrowed it with their own horses ..  | "                            |       |                 |
| 4.   | Did the weeding ... ..  | "                            | 2/-   | .24d.           |
| 5.   | Did the reaping ... ..  | "                            |       |                 |
| 6.   | Did the binding ... ..  | "                            |       |                 |
| 7.   | Did the stoking ... ..  | "                            |       |                 |
| 8.   | Mowed one acre ... ..   | "                            | 6d.   | .06d.           |
| 9.   | Collected and carried to the court, 1,200 sheaves of straw ... ..                                 | "                            | 2/-   | .24d.           |
| 10.  | Fenced four perches of Court ...  | "                            | 4d.   | .04d.           |
| 11.  | Provided two carts to carry the corn of the Court in autumn (the lord provided four carts) ... .. | "                            | 5/7   | .67d.           |
| 12.  | Performed woodlode from Sandwich to Eastry ... ..   | "                            |       |                 |
| Total sum:   |   |                              | 23/10 | 2.86d.          |
| 13.  | To give round figure the tenants agreed to give 1/2 for woodlode                                  |                              | 1/2   | .14d.           |
| New total:   |   |                              | 25/-  | 3.0d.           |

TABLE 2.1 Contd.

|     |   |               |
|-----|---|---------------|
| IV  | Hens and eggs.  | See Table 2.2 |
| V   | <u>Averagia</u>   |               |
|     | 'All the above named who owed hens and eggs had to provide carriage services'.  |               |
|     | (a) Community carriage services.  |               |
|     | These were based on units of 50 acres from the tenants who contributed hens and eggs.   |               |
|     | 1) Each 50 acres owed one horse for carriage services, with the others. (i.e., for carrying barley and oats to Canterbury) - food unspecified.                            |               |
|     | 2) This service had to be repeated till the rents of the manor had been carried to Canterbury.  |               |
|     | (b) Individual services.  |               |
|     | 1) Those with horses owed three carriage services of oats or barley. - Food unspecified.  |               |
|     | 2) If the lord willed they could perform this service in money.   |               |
| VI  | <u>Benerthe</u>   |               |
|     | Co-operative plough-teams and teams from whole holdings.  |               |
|     | 1) These had to plough three acres of benerthe (i.e., ploughing boonwork at which food was supplied by the lord.) For this work they had food for four men for each acre. |               |
| VII | The services and the rents were demanded directly from the land in question and not from the tenants.   |               |



TABLE 2.2 THE FOUR NORTHERN SULUNGS : DUES BY HOLDINGS

| Sulung Number | Acres | Services Commuted | Gafol to C.C.C. P/A.P/ANN | Rents Commuted by E.C.          | Rent to E.C. P/A.P/ANN | Hens | Eggs | Tenure. |      |
|---------------|-------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------|------|---------|------|
|               |       |                   |                           |                                 |                        |      |      | G.K.    | N.G. |
| 1.(a)         | 45    | Yes               | ld.                       | "                               | 3d.                    | 2    | 45   | Yes     |      |
| (b)           | 60    | "                 | "                         | "                               | "                      | 4    | 60   | "       |      |
| (c)           | 60    | "                 | "                         | "                               | "                      | 4    | 60   | "       |      |
| (d)           | 40    | "                 | "                         | "                               | "                      | 4    | 40   | "       |      |
| 2.(a)         | 33½   | "                 | "                         | "                               | "                      | 4    | 34   | "       |      |
| (b)           | 33½   | "                 | "                         | "                               | "                      | 4    | 34   | "       |      |
| (c)           | 60    | "                 | "                         | "                               | "                      | 4    | 60   | "       |      |
| (d)           | 60    | "                 | "                         | "                               | "                      | 4    | 60   | "       |      |
| (e)           | 16½   | "                 | "                         | Had com-<br>muted<br>separately | "                      | 0    | 0    | "       |      |
| 3.(a)         | 50    | "                 | "                         | "                               | "                      | 4    | 50   | "       |      |
| (b)           | 50    | "                 | "                         | "                               | "                      | 8    | 50   | "       |      |
| (c)           | 50    | "                 | "                         | "                               | "                      | 8    | 50   | "       |      |
| (d)           | 50    | "                 | "                         | "                               | "                      | 11   | 50   | "       |      |
| 4.(a)         | 100   | "                 | "                         | "                               | "                      | 13   | 100  | "       |      |
| (b)           | 75    | "                 | "                         | "                               | "                      | 2    | 75   | "       |      |
| (c)           | 25    | 0                 | 0                         | "                               | 2.6d.                  | 8    | 52   | 0       | "    |

Key

C.C.C. Christ Church Canterbury

P/A per acre

P/ANN per annum

E.C. Eastry Court

G.K. Gavelkind

N.G. Not gavelkind

The names of the sulung sub-divisions are recorded later.

TABLE 2.3

THE HOLDING OF 'THE HEYE'<sup>(1)</sup> IN 1250.

| I   | Gafol  | to Eastry Court | 25d. i.e. | $\frac{1}{4}$ (100) acres              |
|-----|--|-----------------|-----------|--|
| II  | <u>Dues</u>  |                 |           |  |
| (a) | Mala   | "               | "         | "                                      |
| (b) | Maltishoc  | "               | "         | "                                      |
| (c) | Oxegune  | "               | "         | "                                      |
| (d) | Oteyue   | "               | "         | "                                      |
| (e) | Lambselever  | "               | "         | "                                      |
| (f) | Gadercorn  | "               | "         | "                                      |
| (g) | Bernbote   | "               | "         | "                                      |
| III | <u>Services.</u> They:-  |                 |           |  |
| 1.  | had to find one man to harvest the corn of the court in autumn, with food provided |                 |           |  |
| 2.  | had to find one horse to harrow benerthe for three days, with food provided        |                 |           |  |
| 3.  | ploughed $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of telewerk <sup>(2)</sup> for wheat                   |                 |           | $\frac{1}{4}$ (100) acres              |
| 4.  | had to seek the seed at the lord's granary   |                 |           |  |
| 5.  | sowed and harrowed with their own horses   |                 |           | $\frac{1}{4}$ (100) acres without food |
| 6.  | did the weeding  |                 |           | " " " "                                |
| 7.  | did the reaping  |                 |           | " " " "                                |
| 8.  | did the binding  |                 |           | " " " "                                |
| 9.  | did the stooking   |                 |           | " " " "                                |
| 10. | did the mowing   |                 |           | " " " "                                |
| 11. | fenced one perch of the Court  |                 |           |  |
| 12. | carried rent of six seams and one quarter of wheat to Canterbury                   |                 |           |  |
| 13. | collected and carried 300 sheaves of straw to the court                            |                 |           | $\frac{1}{4}$ (100) acres              |
| 14. | Those with horses had to do boon ploughing, like the others.                       |                 |           | Same but amount unspecified with food. |

1. This holding consisted of 25 acres.
2. Telewerk was a ploughing service which consisted of one acre per 100 acres for the four northern sulungs and proportionately less for the other sulungs of the manor.

TABLE 2.4 EASTRY SULUNG : SUMMARY OF DUES IN 1250

|                                | Robert de Gore | Uptune | Byeastbroke | Richard de Heye | Binnemarke | Woghintone | Terra Shaketop | Terra Blackston | Caldecote | Bart. and Ric. de Walton hold half. John de Broce holds other half. | Walter Dreng, Samuel Faber and Eastrilda | Equivalent of 1 Ac. of 4 S. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--------|-------------|-----------------|------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|---|--|-----------------------------|
|                                | 1              | 2      | 3           | 4               | 5          | 6          | 7              | 8               | 9         | 10  | 11                                       |                             |
| Acres                          | 40             | 25     | 25          | 10              | 40         | 12½        | 9              | 9               | 40        | 5   | 4½                                       | <del>4½</del>               |
| A (1) C.C.C. ld. gafol         | 40d.           | -      | -           | -               | -          | -          | -              | -               | -         | -   | -  | ld                          |
| (2) E.C. Purification          | -              | 3ld    | 50d.        | 20d             | 40d        | 25d        | 23¼d           | 36d             | 40d.      | 24d.  | -  | -                           |
| (3) Mala                       | 29d            | -      | -           | -               | 29d        | 4½d        | -              | -               | -         | -   | -  | .72d                        |
| (4) Two gifts                  | 14½d           | 9d     | 9d          | 3¾d             | 14½d       | 4½d        | 10d            | 10d             | -         | 1½d   | 1½d                                      | .36d                        |
| B (5) Maltishoc                | 10½d           | -      | -           | -               | 10d        | 3d         | 3d             | 3d              | -         | -   | -  | .24d                        |
| (6) Gadercorn                  | 7¼d            | -      | -           | -               | 7¼d        | 2¼d        | 2½d            | 2½d             | -         | -   | -  | .18d                        |
| (7) Lambselver                 | 2½d            | -      | -           | -               | 2½d        | ¾d         | ¾d             | ¾d              | -         | -   | -  | .06d                        |
| (8) Bernbote                   | 2½d            | -      | -           | -               | 2½d        | ½d         | -              | -               | -         | -   | -  | .05d                        |
| (9) Hens (Xmas)                | 8              | 2      | 2           | 2               | 14         | 3          | 2              | 4               | -         | -   | -  | V.                          |
| C (10) Eggs (Easter)           | 100            | 25     | 25          | 13              | 58         | 13         | 16             | 36              | -         | -   | -  | 1.                          |
| D (11) Rent P/A P/ANN. to E.C. | 1.6d           | 1.6d   | 2.4d        | 2.4d            | 2.6d       | 4.5d       | 4.4d           | 5.8d            | 1d        | 5.1d  | .3d                                      | 3d                          |
| E (12) Tenure                  | G.K.           | N.G.   | N.G.        | N.G.            | N.G.       | N.G.       | N.G.           | N.G.            | N.G.      | N.G.  | N.G.                                     | G.K.                        |

KEY

|        |                          |
|--------|--------------------------|
| Ac.    | acres                    |
| S.     | sulung                   |
| C.C.C. | Christ Church Canterbury |
| E.C.   | Eastry Court             |
| P/A    | per acre                 |
| P/ANN  | per annum                |
| V.     | Varied                   |
| N.G.   | Not gavelkind            |
| G.K.   | Gavelkind                |

Categories of Analysis

|   |   |
|---|---|
| A | Gafol                                   |
| B | Gifts and payments for certain benefits |
| C | Hens and eggs                           |
| D | Rent per acre per annum                 |
| E | Tenure                                  |

TABLE 2.5 (1)

SERVICES OF EASTRY SULUNG IN 1250

|   | <u>Amount<br/>required</u>                 | <u>Com.</u>        | <u>Equivalent<br/>amount<br/>required<br/>from 100<br/>acres of<br/>4 sulungs</u> | <u>Food for<br/>workers</u> | <u>Additional<br/>Services</u> |
|---|--|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| I <u>Terra Robert de<br/>Gore (40 acres)</u>  |  |                    |   |                             |                                |
| Had to:-  |  |                    |   |                             |                                |
| 1. Plough telewerk<br>for wheat   | $\frac{1}{4}$ acre and<br>10 feet          | -                  | 1 acre  | U.S.                        |                                |
| 2. Seek the seed<br>as in the Heye  | -  | -                  | -   | "                           |                                |
| 3. Mow as much  | $\frac{1}{4}$ acre                         | -                  | 1 acre  | "                           |                                |
| 4. Build around<br>the Court  | 1 perch<br>and 10 feet                     | -                  | 4 perches   | "                           |                                |
| 5. Carry to<br>Canterbury barley<br>and oats rent of<br>manor.                            | 4 <u>averagia</u>                          | -                  | 2 <u>averagia</u><br>required<br>till rent<br>had been<br>carried                 | "                           |                                |
| 6. Those with horses<br>had to do like<br>the others                                      | 3 <u>averagia</u><br>of oats<br>and barley | -                  | 3 <u>averagia</u>   | "                           |                                |
| 7. Collect and take<br>to the Court   | 500 sheaves<br>of straw                    | -                  | 1,200   | W.O.                        |                                |
| 8. Find one cart as<br>often as it was<br>necessary to<br>carry the corn<br>of the Court. | Work for<br>4 days and<br>rest on<br>5th.  | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ d | 2 carts<br>and the<br>lord<br>4 carts   | W.                          |                                |
| 9. Those with<br>ploughs had to<br>do boon<br>ploughing like<br>others.                   | U.S.                                       | -                  | Co-oper-<br>ative teams<br>from whole<br>holdings had<br>to plough 3<br>acres     | U.S.                        |                                |
| II <u>Uptune (25 acres)</u>   |  |                    |   |                             |                                |
| 1. Had to perform<br>boon ploughing<br>like the others                                    | U.S.                                       | -                  | -   | U.S.                        |                                |

TABLE 2.5 contd.(2)

|  | <u>Amount<br/>required</u>         | <u>Com.</u> | <u>Equivalent<br/>amount<br/>required<br/>from 100<br/>acres of<br/>4 sulungs</u> | <u>Food for<br/>workers</u> | <u>Additional<br/>Services</u> |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <u>III Byeastbroke<br/>(25 acres)</u>  |                                    |             |   |                             |                                |
| 1. One man with a horse for harrowing vetches and oats                                     | for three days                     | -           | -   | U.S.                        | N.S.                           |
| 2. One man in autumn for collecting corn in the fields as in the Heye, with food provided. | U.S.                               | -           | -   | W.                          |                                |
| 3. Carry the rent to Canterbury  | Six seams and one quarter of wheat |             |   | W.O.                        |                                |
| 4. Boon ploughing  | U.S.                               |             |   | U.S.                        |                                |
| <u>IV Richard de Heye<br/>de la Teghe<br/>(10 acres)</u>                                   |                                    |             |   |                             |                                |
| 1. Harrow oats, with food provided   | for three days                     | -           | -   | W.                          | N.S.                           |
| <u>V. Binnemerke<br/>(40 acres)</u>  |                                    |             |   |                             |                                |
| 1. Plough some telewerk  | $\frac{1}{4}$ acre and 10 feet     | -           | 1 acre  | W.O.                        |                                |
| 2. Do other services as in Terra Robert de Gore  | -                                  | -           | -   | W.O.                        |                                |
| 3. Find one man to collect the harvest in autumn with food provided.                       | U.S.                               | -           | -   | W.                          |                                |
| 4. Perform boon ploughing  | U.S.                               | -           | 3 acres with food   | W.O.                        |                                |



TABLE 2.5 Contd.(3)

|   | <u>Amount required</u> | <u>Com.</u> | <u>Equivalent amount required from 100 acres of 4 sulungs</u> | <u>Food for workers</u> | <u>Additional services</u> |
|---|------------------------|-------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>VI Woghingtone (12½ acres)</u>         |                        |             |   |                         |                            |
| 1. Plough telewerk for wheat              | 1/8 acre               |             | 1 acre  | U.S.                    |                            |
| 2. Find the seed                          |                        |             |   | "                       |                            |
| 3. Harrow                                 |                        |             |   | "                       |                            |
| 4. Sow                                    |                        |             |   | "                       |                            |
| 5. Weed                                   |                        |             |   | "                       |                            |
| 6. Reap                                   |                        |             |   | "                       |                            |
| 7. Bind                                   |                        |             |   | "                       |                            |
| 8. Stook                                  |                        |             |   | "                       |                            |
| 9. Mow                                    | 1/8 acre               |             | 1 acre  | "                       |                            |
| 10. Fence                                 | 8 feet                 |             | 4 perches   | "                       |                            |
| 11. Collect and cart of straw             | 200 sheaves            |             | 1,200   | "                       |                            |
| 12. Perform carriages of barley and oats. | 7 <u>averagia</u>      |             | 3 <u>averagia</u>   | W.O.                    | N.S.                       |
| 13. Perform in autumn of corn             | 7 <u>averagia</u>      |             |   | W.                      | "                          |
| 14. Perform boon ploughing                | U.S.                   |             | 3 acres with food   | U.S.                    |                            |
| <u>VII Terra Shaketop (9 acres)</u>       |                        |             |   |                         |                            |
| 1. Plough of telewerk                     | 7 feet                 | -           | 1 acre  | U.S.                    |                            |
| 2. Collect and carry straw                | 100 sheaves            |             | 1,200   | W.O.                    |                            |
| 3. Boon ploughing                         | U.S.                   |             | 3 acres with food   | W.                      |                            |
| <u>VIII Terra Blackston (9 acres)</u>     |                        |             |   |                         |                            |
| 1. Plough of telewerk                     | 7 feet                 | -           | 1 acre  | U.S.                    |                            |
| 2. Collect and carry straw                | 100 sheaves            |             | 1,200   | W.O.                    |                            |
| 3. Boon ploughing                         | U.S.                   |             | 3 acres with food   | W.                      |                            |

TABLE 2.5 Contd. (4)

|   | <u>Amount<br/>required</u> | <u>Com.</u> | <u>Equivalent<br/>amount<br/>required<br/>from 100<br/>acres of<br/>4 sulungs</u> | <u>food for<br/>workers</u> | <u>Additional<br/>services</u> |
|---|----------------------------|-------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| IX <u>Caldecote</u><br><u>(40 acres)</u><br><br>No services but<br>'in defensione<br>pro XX acris'.   |                            |             |   |                             |                                |
| X <u>Bartholomew and<br/>Richard de<br/>Walton hold half<br/>and John Broce<br/>holds half.</u><br><u>(5 acres)</u><br><br>1. Two men to stack<br>, vetches of the<br>Court.<br><br>2. Shear the sheep<br>but not wash<br>them.<br><br>3. Shake out the<br>hay and<br>collect it. | U.S.<br><br>"<br><br>"     |             |   | W.<br><br>U.S.<br><br>W,    | N.S.<br><br>"<br><br>"         |
| XI <u>Walter Dreng,<br/>Samuel Faber +<br/>Eastrilda</u><br><u>(4½ acres)</u><br><br>1. Two men to stack<br>vetches with<br>food provided.<br><br>2. Shear the sheep<br>but not wash<br>them.<br><br>3. Shake out the<br>hay and<br>collect it.                                   | U.S.<br><br>"<br><br>"     |             |   | U.S.<br><br>"<br><br>W.     | "<br><br>"<br><br>"            |

KEY

U.S. Unspecified

W.O. Without

W. With food

N.S. New Services

Com. Commuted equivalent.

TABLE 2.6

## THE SOUTHERN SULUNGS' DUES

|   |                             | Stormestune (Holding No. I) | Equivalent P/AC | Barfeld (Holding No. II) | Equivalent P/AC | Terra de Fossata (Holding No. III) | Equivalent P/AC | Bertinus de Craythorne (No. I) | Equivalent P/AC | Walter de Craythorne (No. II) | Equivalent P/AC | Heredes de Roger de Craythorne | Equivalent P/AC | Heredes de Walter de Craythorne | Equivalent P/AC | Equivalent of one acre of first 4 sulungs. |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|--|
|   | ACRES                       | 100                         |                 | 50                       |                 | 50                                 |                 | 175                            |                 | 125                           | 25              | 8                              |                 | 92                              |                 |  |
| A | 1. To C.C.C.                | 70d                         | .7d             | -                        | -               | 50d                                | 1d              | 187½d                          | 1d              | 25d                           | 1d              | 8d                             | 1d              | 92d                             | 1d              | 1d   |
|   | 2. To E.C.                  | -                           | -               | 96d                      | 2d              | -                                  | -               | -                              | -               | -                             | -               | -                              | -               | -                               | -               | -  |
|   | 3. Mala                     | 48d                         | .48d            | 36d                      | .72d            | 48d                                | .96d            | 57d                            | .3d             | 45d                           |                 | .30d                           |                 | C                               | .72d            |  |
|   | 4. Two gifts                | 36d                         | .36d            | 18d                      | .36d            | 18d                                | .36d            | -                              | -               | -                             | -               | -                              | -               | -                               | -               | .36d                                       |
| B | 5. Maltis-hoc               | 12d                         | .12d            | -                        | -               | -                                  | -               | 18d                            | 1d              | 15d                           |                 | .12d                           |                 | C                               | .24d            |  |
|   | 6. Gader-corn               | 9d                          | .09d            | -                        | -               | -                                  | -               | 13½d                           | .08d            | 11d                           |                 | .09d                           |                 | C                               | .18d            |  |
|   | 7. Lambs-elver              | 3d                          | .03d            | -                        | -               | -                                  | -               | 4½d                            | .03d            | 4d                            |                 | .03d                           |                 | C                               | .06d            |  |
|   | 8. Bern-bote                | 2½d                         | .025d           | -                        | -               | -                                  | -               | -                              | -               | -                             |                 | -                              |                 | -                               | .05d            |  |
| C | 9. Hens                     | 8                           | -               | 5                        | -               | 0                                  | -               | 2                              | -               | 2                             |                 | 2                              |                 |                                 |                 |  |
| L | 10. Eggs                    | 200                         | -               | 50                       | -               | 0                                  | -               | 25                             | -               | 25                            |                 | 25                             |                 |                                 |                 |  |
| D | 11. Rent P/AC P/ANN To E.C. |                             | 1.0             |                          | 3d              |                                    | 1.3d            |                                | .5d             |                               |                 | .6d                            |                 |                                 |                 | 3d   |
| E | 12. Tenure                  | G.K.                        |                 | N.G.                     |                 | N.G.                               |                 | G.K.                           |                 | G.K.                          |                 | G.K.                           |                 | G.K.                            |                 | G.K.                                       |

## KEY

- |           |                          |         |  |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------|--|
| 1. C.C.C. | Christ Church Canterbury | 5. C.   | Sum of <u>common</u> contribution of 3 holdings. |
| 2. E.C.   | Eastray Court            | 6. G.K. | Gavelkind  |
| 3. P/AC   | Per acre                 | 7. N.G. | Not gavelkind.                                   |
| 4. P/ANN  | Per annum                |         |  |

TABLE 2.7 SERVICES OF THE TWO SOUTHERN SULUNGS

|   | <u>Equivalent amount required from 100 acres of 4 sulungs</u>   | <u>Contribution of food.</u> | <u>Com.</u> |
|---|---|------------------------------|-------------|
| <u>SULUNG SIX OR STORMESTUNE</u>  |   |                              |             |
| <u>I Stormestune (100 acres)</u>  |   |                              |             |
| 1. Plough $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of telewerk for wheat  | 1 acre  | Not specified                |             |
| 2. Sow with the Court's seed  |   | "                            |             |
| 3. Harrow   |   | "                            |             |
| 4. Weed   |   | "                            |             |
| 5. Reap   |   | "                            |             |
| 6. Bind   |   | "                            |             |
| 7. Stook  |   | "                            |             |
| 8. Mow $\frac{1}{2}$ acre   | 1 acre  | "                            |             |
| 9. Build 2 perches of court wall  | 4 perches   | "                            |             |
| 10. Collect and carry to court 200 sheaves of straw   | 1,200 sheaves   | "                            |             |
| 11. One cart to carry corn of Court in autumn   | 2 carts and the lord 4 carts                                    | "                            |             |
| 12. Each 50 acres had to provide a horse, as often as necessary, to carry all the rent of the manor of barley and oats to Canterbury. | same  |                              |             |
| 13. Those with horses did '3' <u>averagia</u> or else they commuted.  | same  | "                            | Com.        |
| 14. Ploughed 3 acres of <u>benerthe</u> with each co-operative plough team with food provided   | same and also had teams from whole holdings and food for 4 men. | W.F.                         |             |
| <u>II Barfeld (50 acres)</u>  |   |                              |             |
| 1. Plough <u>benerthe</u> like others (amount unspecified)  | 3 acres   | Not specified                |             |
| <u>III Terra de Fossata (50 acres)</u>  |   |                              |             |
| No works.   |   |                              |             |

TABLE 2.7 Contd.

|  | <u>Equivalent amount required from 100 acres of 4 sulungs</u> | <u>Contribution of food</u> | <u>Com.</u> |
|--|---|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <u>SULUNG SEVEN OR CRAYTHORNE SULUNG</u>   |   |                             |             |
| <u>I Bertinus de Craythorne (175 acres)</u>  |   |                             |             |
| 1. Plough one acre of telewerk for wheat   | 1 acre  | Not specified               |             |
| 2. Sow   |   |                             |             |
| 3. Harrow  |   |                             |             |
| 4. Reap  |   |                             |             |
| 5. Bind  |   |                             |             |
| 6. Stook   |   |                             |             |
| 7. 3 acres of boon ploughing, if he had a full plough team, with food provided.  | 3 acres and food for 4 men                                    | W.F.                        |             |
| 8. One cart, in autumn, to carry barley and oats like <sup>the</sup> to 50 acres of first 4 sulungs                                  | 2 carts and the lord's 4 carts                                | Not specified               |             |
| 9. If he had a horse he had to perform 3 <u>'averagia'</u>   | Same but could commute  | "                           | Com.        |
| 10. Fence 4 perches of Court   | same  | "                           |             |
| <u>II Walter de Craythorne (125 acres)</u>   |   |                             |             |
| (i) Henry de Wendleton   |   |                             |             |
| (ii) Heredes de Roger de <sup>Craythorne</sup> Craythorne  |   |                             |             |
| (iii) " " Walter " "   |   |                             |             |
| 1. Plough $\frac{1}{2}$ acre + $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of telewerk.  | 1 acre  | "                           | None        |
| 2. Perform boon ploughing according to the portions they have in the plough team ( <u>secundum portiones quas habent in caruca</u> ) | 3 acres & food for 4 men                                      | "                           | "           |
| 3. One cart in autumn to carry as much as B. de Craythorne   | 2 carts & 4 of lord   | "                           | "           |
| 4. Those with horses perform 3 <u>'averagia'</u> !   | same  | "                           | "           |
| 5. Fence court. (Amount unspecified)   |   |                             |             |

KEY

Com. Commutation  
W.F. With food



TABLE 2.8 EASTRY MANOR: SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND OUTGOINGS IN REGISTER J. (c. 1298).

| MONEY RECEIVED      |          |     | MONEY PAID OUT   |  |            |
|---------------------|----------|-----|--|--|------------|
| ITEMS               | IN MONEY |     |  | ITEMS                                      | £. s. d.   |
|                     | £.       | s.  | d.   |  |            |
| 1. Assessed rents   | 31.      | 7.  | 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>                          | 1. Gifts to the archbishop for Xmas.       | 1. 6. 8.   |
| 2. 14 ploughshares  |          | 9.  | 4.   | 2. Gifts to the archbishop for Easter      | 9. 2.      |
| 3. 208 hens         | 1.       | 14. | 8.   |  |            |
| 4. 1,700 eggs       |          | 5.  | 8.   |  |            |
| 5. Rents of Langdon | 1.       | 3.  | 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>                          |  |            |
| 6. Customs/Money    | 19.      | 13. | 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>                          | Total:                                     | 1. 15. 10. |
| 7. Palm barley      |          |     |  | <u>Allocation for land in the demesne</u>  |            |
| 8. First denms      | 2.       | 16. | 0.   | A. For land of William at Gore             | 0. 0. 6.   |
| 9. Second denms     | 2.       | 15. | 0.   | B. Rent of St. Bart's Hospital at Sandwich | 2. 6.      |
| Total received      | 60.      | 5.  | 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>                          | Total                                      | 1. 18. 10. |
|                     |          |     | and 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> seams of Palm Barley |  |            |

\* These services were placed ad denarios and one is not sure which ones were commuted and which were performed. (Ad denarios, i.e., 'The tenants must perform all the 'above' named services, or give money, as it is said, if it suits the lord.' (1)

1. R.A.L. Smith, C.C.P. op.cit. p. 117.

TABLE 2.9 CUSTOMS AND RENTS OF EASTRY MANOR IN REGISTER J

| Money received  | £.    | s.              | d.                  |
|---|-------|-----------------|---------------------|
| <u>I Customs</u>  |       |                 |                     |
| 1. Money from <u>Benerthe</u> and <u>Fordwichaver</u>   | 16.   | 0.              |                     |
| 2. For ploughing telewerk   | 3.    | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |                     |
| 3. For customary mowing   |       | 10.             |                     |
| 4. For 160 carriages of wheat containing 80 seams (Price per half seam = 3d. i.e., one load = half a seam.)         | 2.    | 0.              | 0.                  |
| 5. For 316 carriages of barley containing 237 seams (one carriage = 6 bushels. Price per carriage = 3d)             | 3.    | 19.             | 0.                  |
| 6. For 657 $\frac{1}{2}$ carriages of oats containing 328 seams (one carriage = 8 bushels. Price per carriage = 3d) | 8.    | 4.              | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .   |
| 7. For customary reaping of 56 acres and one virgate of wheat by 10 cotlanders. (Price per acre = 12d)              | 2.    | 16.             | 3.                  |
| 8. For customary reaping 3 acres, 3 virgates and 10 feet of <u>telewerk</u>   |       | 3.              | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$    |
| 9. For reaping corn in autumn   |       | 4.              | 0.                  |
| 10. For carrying corn in autumn   |       | 10.             | 7.                  |
| 11. For stacking corn in autumn   |       | 15.             | 0.                  |
|   | SUM:- | 19.             | 13. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| The tenants must perform all the above named services or give money, as it is said, if it suits the lord.           |       |                 |                     |
| <u>II Rents of Langdon with hens</u>  |       |                 |                     |
| 1. 12 hens and $\frac{1}{3}$ of a hen for Christmas   |       | 2.              | 0 $\frac{1}{4}$     |
| 2. One-fifth part of one free land for the term of the Purification.  |       |                 | 1.                  |
| 3. Rent for the term of Mid-Lent  |       | 10.             | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$     |
| 4. Rent for the term of St. Michael   |       | 10.             | 5 $\frac{3}{4}$     |
|   | SUM:- | 1.              | 3. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  |
| <u>III Rent from Palm Barley</u>  |       |                 |                     |
| 1. From rent of escheats at Diche for term of St. Michael   |       | 5               | seam(s)             |
| 2. From rent of Feykyn for the same term  |       | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | "                   |
| 3. From rent of <u>Terra Le Smolt</u> for the same term   |       | 1               | "                   |
|   | SUM:- | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | "                   |

TABLE 2.9 Contd.

| IV(a) <u>Denns belonging to Eastry</u>                           |  | £. | s.  | d.      |
|--|--|----|-----|---------|
| 1.   | Bovilond in Oxenale for food for two men | 1. | 6.  | 0.      |
| 2.   | For suit of court                        | 1. | 7.  | 0.      |
| 3.   | For distrainments                        |    | 3.  | 0.      |
| SUM:-  |  | 2. | 16. | 0.      |
| (b) <u>Pipesdenn, Cerindenn, Conghurst, Henselle, Walkherst.</u> |  |    |     |         |
| 1.   | For food for two men                     | 1. | 5.  | 0.      |
| 2.   | For suit of court                        | 1. | 7.  | 0.      |
| 3.   | For distrainments                        |    | 3.  | 0.      |
| SUM:-  |  | 2. | 15. | 0.      |
| <u>Money paid out</u>  |  |    |     |         |
| I. <u>Gifts to the archbishop</u>                                |  |    |     |         |
| 1.   | For Christmas 4 pigs                     |    |     | price   |
|  |  |    | 10. | 0.      |
| 2.   | " " 100 hens                             |    | 16. | 8.      |
| 3.   | For Easter 8 lambs                       |    | 4.  | 0.      |
| 4.   | " " 8 cheeses                            |    | 2.  | 0.      |
| 5.   | " " 4 butters                            |    |     | 6.      |
| 6.   | " " 800 eggs                             |    | 2.  | 8.      |
| SUM:-  |  |    | 1.  | 15. 10. |

TABLE 2.10 INVENTORY OF EASTRY MANOR IN REGISTER J

| Opera | Specifi-<br>cation | Name  | Horses | Horses<br>Food | Name of Service  | Food  | Other<br>Services  |
|-------|--------------------|---|--------|----------------|--|---|--|
| I     | 10                 | Cottars   | 11     | -              | must carry rent of wheat to granary of C.C.C.  | US.   |  |
|       | Ts                 | of Heye   | 1      | -              |  | "   |  |
|       |                    | of Blackstan  | 1      | -              |  | "   |  |
|       |                    | of Helby  | 1      | -              |  | "   |  |
| II    | 10                 | <i>Cottars</i>  |        |                | <p>must carry extra wheat to granary of C.C.C.</p> <p>must carry rent of white peas to C.C.C.</p> <p>must carry cheese and salt to C.C.C.</p> <p>must carry <u>exennia</u> for the archbishop to Canterbury.</p> | <p>Each cottar receives in Lent:</p> <p>1 Barley loaf and 2 herrings.</p> <p>at Easter: 1 loaf and 4 eggs</p> <p>after Easter 1 loaf and 1 piece of cheese.</p> | <p>1. Must wash the manor's sheep.</p> <p>2. Must shear the manor's sheep.</p> <p>3. Must carry the lord's sheepfold from field to field.</p> <p>4. Must save the hay W.F.</p> <p>5. Must reap <math>55\frac{1}{2}</math> acres W.F.</p> |
| III   | 10                 | Cottars   | 10     | 4 S.V.         | harrow for one day for vetches and one day for oats.   | Each harrower has food 3 times daily and each horse receives 4 sheaves of vetches   |  |
|       | Ts                 | of Heye   | 2      | "              |  |   |  |
|       |                    | of Helyeby  | 1      | "              |  |   |  |
|       |                    | of Blacstan   | 1      | "              |  |   |  |
|       |                    | Richard and Bart. de Walton   | 1      | "              |  |   |  |
| IV    | Ts                 | of 4 sulungs<br>of 40 acres<br>of Gore<br>of 40 acres<br>of Binnmerke |        |                | must carry rent of barley and oats to C.C.C.   | U.S.  |  |

TABLE 2.10 Contd.

| Opera | Specifi-<br>cation | Name  | Horses | Horses<br>Food | Name of Service  | Food  | Other<br>Services |
|-------|--------------------|---|--------|----------------|--|---|-------------------|
| IV    |                    | of Woughington<br>of Craythorne<br>of<br>Stormestune  |        |                |  |   |                   |
| V     |                    | Each tenant<br>in a holding<br>in Eastry  |        |                | Must perform 3<br><u>averagia</u> of oats<br>from Fordwich to<br>Canterbury except-<br>ing the harrowers<br>of oats.           | U.S.  |                   |
| VI    |                    | Each plough-<br>team within<br>the tenure   |        |                | excepting the 10<br>cottars must plough<br>3 acres p/a one for<br>fallow, one for<br>vetches, one for oats.                    | 4 men from<br>each plough-<br>team will have<br>their food. |                   |
| VII   |                    | Crowthorne<br>Stormestune,<br>Caldicote, Heye,<br>Woughington, 40<br>acres of<br>Binnmerke and<br>40 acres of Gore. |        |                | must plough, harrow,<br>weed or hoe, sow, reap<br>and stook 3 acres of<br>barley and 3 acres of<br>wheat for <u>telewerk</u> . | U.S.  |                   |
| VIII  |                    | Crowthorne,<br>Stormestune,<br>Heye,<br>Woughington<br>40 acres of<br>Binnmerke and<br>40 acres of Gore.            |        |                | must fence the Court<br>with 11 perches and 4<br>feet of a wall.   |   |                   |
| IX    |                    | U.S.  |        |                | they have to carry home<br>the corn in autumn and<br>stack it for the lord.  | U.S.  |                   |

KEY

S. Sheaves  
V. Vetches  
U.S. Unspecified  
W.F. Without food.

Ts. Tenants  
Hs. Heirs  
C.C.C. Christ Church Canterbury.  
p/a. per annum



TABLE 2.11 EASTRY COTTARS' SERVICES RECORDED IN REGISTER J

|     |   | Number | Acres | Rent          | Reaps<br>Acres | In addition have<br>Horse-acres |
|-----|---|--------|-------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| I   | Cottars   | 10     | 26    | 26d.          | 26             | 10                              |
|     |   | 1      | 2.6   | 1d p/a.p/ann. | 2.6            | 1                               |
| II  | <u>Carrying Services</u>  |        |       |               |                |                                 |
|     | 1. Carry the rent of wheat to Canterbury  |        |       |               |                |                                 |
|     | 2. Carry peas and salt to Canterbury  |        |       |               |                |                                 |
|     | 3. Carry one pig to Canterbury  |        |       |               |                |                                 |
|     | 4. Carry 100 hens for Christmas to Canterbury                                   |        |       |               |                |                                 |
|     | 5. Carry 150 eggs for Easter to Canterbury                                      |        |       |               |                |                                 |
|     | 6. Carry the food allowance of the prior to Canterbury, i.e. 4 loads of cheese. |        |       |               |                |                                 |
|     | 7. Carry the yokes of ploughs between Canterbury and Eastry.                    |        |       |               |                |                                 |
|     | 8. Return the same items to Canterbury.   |        |       |               |                |                                 |
|     | 9. Collect the gifts throughout Eastry village and carry them to Canterbury.    |        |       |               |                |                                 |
| III | <u>Agricultural Services</u>  |        |       |               |                |                                 |
|     | 1. Perform the boon harrowing with their own horse W.O.F.                       |        |       |               |                |                                 |
|     | 2. Stack all the harvest with their own horse W.F. three times daily.           |        |       |               |                |                                 |
| IV  | <u>Donations</u>  |        |       |               |                |                                 |
|     | 1. Give 2 hens at Christmas   |        |       |               |                |                                 |
|     | 2. Give 9 eggs at Easter (i.e. 90 eggs to add to the total from the sulungs)    |        |       |               |                |                                 |
| V   | <u>Other works</u>  |        |       |               |                |                                 |
|     | 1. At night they had to watch the growing corn with the <u>famuli</u> .         |        |       |               |                |                                 |
|     | 2. They had to provide one hurdle from each acre, i.e., 26 hurdles in all.      |        |       |               |                |                                 |
|     | 3. They had to take the pigs to the wood (i.e., to the dennis).                 |        |       |               |                |                                 |

KEY

|        |              |
|--------|--------------|
| W.O.F. | without food |
| W.F.   | with food    |
| P/A    | per acre     |
| P/ANN  | per annum.   |

TABLE 2.12 EIGHT COTTARS IN GAVELKIND TENURE IN THE JOINT MANOR.

| Names                                   | holdings                 | Rent per acre | Other information.                      |
|---|--------------------------|---------------|---|
| 1. Medlefrem                            | one messuage and 3 acres | 12d.          | which the other cottars frequent.       |
| 2. Folcarius Bedellus and his brothers. | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres    | 6d.           | and give presents.                      |
| 3. Cheleward and allies                 | 2 acres                  | 10d.          |   |
| 4. Siredus and allies                   | 2 acres                  | 10d.          | and one horse acre for 8d.              |
| 5. Ancelim                              | 2 acres                  | 6d.           |   |
| 6. Ailnoth de Walton.                   | 1 acre                   | 6d.           | he has a $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of pasture. |
| 7. Gilnoth and allies                   | 1 acre                   | 6d.           | and donate 2 hens                       |
| 8. Eylnoth                              | 1 acre                   | 6d.           |   |

These eight cottars had eight horse acres which Owardus de la Mare holds for 4s.0d.

TABLE 2.13 EASTRY DENNS IN THE WEALD RECORDED IN REGISTER J

| I   | <u>The Oxenale half-sulung</u>           |            | <u>Further information</u>  |
|-----|--|------------|---|
| 1.  | <u>Gabulum</u>                           | £1. 0. 0.  | for feast of St. Michael.   |
| 2.  | <u>Mala</u>                              | £1. 4. 0.  | for four terms to Eastry Court.   |
| 3.  | <u>Romescot</u>                          | 0. 7½.     | a) They owe the farmers of Eastry manor two food allowances per annum for 5 men and 4 horses.<br>b) The denn authorities need to be informed of the arrival of the visitors 15 days in advance. |
| II  | <u>Sulung of Pipesden and Walkhurst.</u> |            |   |
| 1.  | <u>Gabulum</u>                           | £0 2. 6.   | a) The tenants claimed half the wood of this denn.  |
| 2.  | <u>Mala</u>                              | £0 2. 6.   | b) If the lord claimed one tree they claimed another.   |
| 3.  | <u>Romescot</u>                          | £0 0. 1.   | c) They had the right to have wood for firewood because of an agreement with the lord.<br>d) They were entitled to half of the mast and enclosed the whole.                                     |
| 4.  |  |            | The lord had his own swine in his own portion.  |
| III | <u>Serynden and Henshelle</u>            |            |   |
| 1.  | <u>Gabulum</u>                           | £1. 6. 7½. | for three terms.  |
| 2.  | <u>Mala</u>                              | £0.12. 1½. | a) Two food allowances were required for the farmers of Eastry as in the Oxenale denn.  |
| 3.  | <u>Romescot</u>                          | £0. 0. 7½. |   |

TABLE 2.14

LEASES OF EASTRY MANOR IN REGISTER J

|     |                                 | <u>Hold(s)</u> | <u>Land</u>       | <u>Rent Paid</u><br>£. s. d. | Per Acre per annum | Other information  |
|-----|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1.  | Robert de Gore and his brothers | "              | Unspecified       | 0- 5- 0                      | ?                  |  |
| 2.  | Godwyn de Hardingdenne          | "              | another piece     | 0- 5- 0                      | ?                  |  |
| 3.  | Godwynus Caldod                 | "              | 2 acres           | 0- 2- 0                      | 1/-                |  |
| 4.  | Lestrem                         | "              | 2 acres           | 0- 1- 0                      | 6d.                |  |
| 5.  | Emme de Upton                   | "              | one piece         | 0- 0- 6                      | ?                  |  |
| 6.  | Walter de Wendleston            | "              | one parcel        | 0- 0- 6                      | ?                  |  |
| 7.  | Normanus de Frogelmed           | "              | one part of Fliet | 0- 1- 6                      | ?                  | For that rent he has 25 sheep, 1 horse and 1 ox in the pasture of the court. |
| 8.  | Elfgarus, his brother           | "              | a certain piece   | 0- 1- 8                      | ?                  |  |
| 9.  | Arnulphus Clericus              | "              | a small parcel    | 0- 1- 0                      | ?                  | at Brook   |
| 10. | Wymundus                        | "              | another parcel    | ?                            | ?                  | for 2 plough beasts.   |

TABLE 2.15 EASTRY MANOR LANDS IN REGISTER J: SUMMARY OF RENTS, DUES AND TENURE

| Sulung             | Division          | Holding in acres | Calculum to C.C.C. at Mid-Lent, P/A, P/ANN                    | Mala | Malt penny | Lamb penny | Cadecorn | Barn penny | Gift | Hens | Eggs | Rent P/A, P/ANN | Tenure |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|---|------|------------|------------|----------|------------|------|------|------|-----------------|--------|
| S7                 | Crowthorne        | 125              | 1   | 45   | 15         | -          | 11       |            | -    | 2    | W    | 2               | G.     |
| "                  | Rad               | 175              | 1   | 57   | 18         | 4½         | 13½      |            | -    | 2    | W    | 2               | G.     |
| ? Cole at Sandwich |                   | (100)            | 5 marks for all services.                                     |      |            |            |          |            | -    | -    |      | -               | C.     |
| ? ?                | ?                 | 2                | 16  | "    | "          | "          |          |            |      |      |      | 8               | N.     |
| ? ?                | Thomas Clericus   | 30               | paid 4 <sup>s</sup> . Od. and 5d. for <sup>all</sup> services |      |            |            |          |            |      |      |      | 2               | N.     |
| S4 Bise-mer        |                   | (200)            | 1   | 144  | 48         | 12         |          |            | -    | 2*   | 200  | 2               | G.     |
| S3 Goda cum Barba  |                   | (200)            | 1   | 144  | 48         | 12         |          |            | -    | 2*   | 200  | 2               | G.     |
| S1 Northman        |                   | (205)            | 1   | 144  | 48         | 12         |          |            | -    | 2*   | 200  | 2               | G.     |
| S2 Grave           |                   | (203½)           | 1   | 144  | 48         | 12         |          |            | -    | 2*   | 203  | 2               | G.     |
| F                  | Walter de Word    |                  | 20/- for all services   |      |            |            |          |            |      |      |      | -               | F.     |
| S6 Storme-stune    | Robert de Fossato | 50               | 1 and 4/- for all services                                    |      |            |            |          |            |      | 0    | 0    | 2               | N.G.   |
|                    | Barfeld           | 50               | 2E  | 36   | -          | -          | -        | -          | -    | 3    | 50   | 2½              | N.G.   |
|                    | Storme-stune      | 100              | 1   | 48   | 12         | 3          | 9        | 2½         | -    | 2*   | 100  | 2               | G.     |



TABLE 2.15 contd

| Sulung                        | Division                          | Holding in acres             | Cabulum to C.C.C. at Mid-Lent P/A, P/ANN | Mala | Malt penny | Lamb penny | Cadecorn | Barn penny | Gift | Hens | Eggs | Rent P/A P/ANN | Tenure |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------|------------|------------|----------|------------|------|------|------|----------------|--------|
| S5 Little Eastry (Binn-merke) | (Gore)                            | 40                           | 1  | 28   | 10         | -          | 7½       | 2          | -    | 2*   | 40   | 2              | G.     |
|                               | Solewarus                         | 40                           | 1E                                       | 28   | 10         | -          | -        | -          | -    | 2*   | 40   | 2              | N.G.   |
|                               | Eastbroke                         | 25                           | 2E                                       | -    | -          | -          | -        | -          | -    | 1    | 25   | 2              | "      |
|                               | Emma de Upedunne                  | 25                           | 1E                                       | -    | -          | -          | -        | -          | -    | 2    | 25   | 1              | "      |
|                               | Richard de Walton                 | 2½                           | 5E                                       | -    | -          | -          | -        | -          | -    | 2    | 25   | 5              | "      |
|                               | Godwynus Tixtor                   | 2½                           | 1E                                       | -    | -          | -          | -        | -          | 2½   | 0    | 0    | 1              | "      |
|                               | Rad de Gore                       | 2                            | 8E for all services                      |      |            | -          | -        | -          | -    | 0    | 0    | 8              | N.     |
|                               | Folchorus                         | 2                            | 8E                                       | "    | "          | "          | -        | -          | -    | 0    | 0    | 8              | N.     |
|                               | Richard de Heye                   | 10                           | .4E                                      | "    | "          | "          | -        | -          | -    | 0    | 0    | .4             | N.     |
|                               | Caldecote                         | 40                           | 1E                                       | -    | -          | -          | -        | -          | -    | 0    | 0    | 1              | N.G.   |
| Thomas de Barfeld             | 100                               | Pays 6s.0d. for all services |  |      | -          | -          | -        | -          | -    | -    | -    | -              | F.     |
| Oswardus de Mara              | 10                                | "                            | 5s.4d.                                   | -    | -          | -          | -        | -          | -    | -    | -    | -              | L.     |
| The River Mill                | pays 20/- for all services        |                              |  | -    | -          | -          | -        | -          | -    | 4    | -    | -              | L.     |
| William Busel                 | gives 7 marks for the Second mill |                              |  | -    | -          | -          | -        | -          | -    | -    | -    | -              | L.     |

## Key

- C. Commuted or copyhold  
 E. Paid to Eastry Court  
 F. Freeland  
 N. Newland  
 G. Gavelkind  
 N.G. Not gavelkind  
 \* Multiplier is uncertain  
 L. Leased  
 ( ) Information is derived from the 1250 document  
 W. As many eggs as they wished, or as the lord willed.

TABLE 2.16 SERVICES OF EASTRY MANOR IN REGISTER J

|       |  |   |
|-------|--|---|
| (S.7) | <u>CRAYTHORNE SULUNG</u>                                   |   |
| A     | <u>Terra Walteri (125 acres)</u>                           |   |
| 1.    | Have to plough   | half an acre and half a virgate of Telewerk like the others.                    |
| 2.    | Have to fence  | three virgates and three feet of wall.  |
| 3.    | Have to provide  | one horse, like others, for ploughing.  |
| 4.    | Have to provide  | one cart for carrying the corn of the court.                                    |
| 5.    | Have to perform  | boon ploughing like others.   |
| B     | <u>Terra Rad (175 acres)</u>                               |   |
| 1.    | Have to plough   | one acre of telewerk.   |
| 2.    | Have to perform  | three boonworks like the others.  |
| 3.    | Have to fence  | three virgates of the Court wall.   |
|       |  | The remainder of the services are the same as those of <u>Terra Walteri</u> .   |
| (S.4) | <u>SULUNG BISEMER (200 ACRES)</u>                          |   |
| 1.    | To provide   | three horses to carry the rent of barley and oats.                              |
| 2.    | To sow   | two acres of telewerk with the seed of the Court.                               |
| 3.    | To harrow, weed and reap                                   |   |
| 4.    | To provide   | three carts for a whole day in autumn in order to provide food for the Court.   |
| 5.    | To mow   | two acres in Longmede.  |
| 6.    | To have the pasture of                                     | the two acres of N.5 from August 1st till February 2nd.                         |
| 7.    | To enclose and clean                                       | the ditches - nine virgates around the Court.                                   |
| 8.    | The lord had to find                                       | what was necessary for this enclosure in Hazel-wood.                            |
| 9.    | They had to mow  | twelve carts of straw, ( <u>de gludo</u> ) to bind it and take it to the Court. |
| 10.   | They owed  | four carts in order to carry goods and wood from Sandwich to the Court.         |
| 11.   | Each plough-team owed                                      | three acres of boon ploughing for the food of the Court.                        |
| (S.3) | <u>SULUNG GODA CUM BARBA (200 ACRES)</u>                   |   |
| 1.    | To perform the same services as the others (i.e. the four) |   |
| 2.    | Had to reap three acres of forland.                        |   |
| (S.1) | <u>SULUNG NORTHMAN (205 ACRES)</u>                         |   |
| 1.    | Had to perform   | same services as others (i.e. the four)   |
| 2.    | Had to reap  | five acres of forland.  |
| (S.2) | <u>SULUNG GRAVE (203½ ACRES)</u>                           |   |
| 1.    | Had to perform   | same services as others (i.e. the four)   |

TABLE 2.16 Contd.

|       |  |   |
|-------|--|---|
| (S.6) | <u>SULUNG OF STORMESTUNE (200 ACRES)</u>   |   |
| I     | <u>Robert de Fossato</u>   |   |
| 1.    | To perform   | boon ploughing like the others.                   |
| II    | <u>Barfeld</u>   |   |
| 1.    | They must plough   | like the others.                                  |
| III   | <u>Stormestune</u>   |   |
| 1.    | Had to plough  | half an acre of <u>telewerk</u>                   |
| 2.    | Had to mow   | half an acre                                      |
| 3.    | Had to enclose   | three virgates around the Court.                  |
| 4.    | Had to provide   | three carts for carrying straw.                   |
| 5.    | Had to perform   | boon ploughing like the others.                   |
| 6.    | Had to plough  | one acre like the others.                         |
| 7.    | Had to provide   | one cart from the 100 acres.                      |
| (S.5) | <u>LITTLE EASTRY SULUNG - 40 ACRES</u><br>(no name but corresponds to <u>Terra Robert de Gore</u> of 1250) |   |
| 1.    | Had to plough  | half an acre - minus 4 feet of <u>telewerk</u> .  |
| 2.    | Had to mow   | half an acre minus 4 feet.                        |
| 3.    | Had to build   | thirty feet around the Court.                     |
| 4.    | Had to carry   | two and a half carts of straw to the Court.       |
| 5.    | Had to perform   | boon ploughing like others.                       |
|       | <u>Solewarus - 40 acres (Binnmerke)</u>  |   |
| 1.    | Performs   | same services as above.                           |
| 2.    | Performs   | carrying services                                 |
| 3.    | Performs   | reaping services in autumn.                       |
|       | <u>Eastbroke - 25 acres (same name as in 1250)</u>   |   |
| 1.    | Performs   | carrying services of wheat and peas with cottars. |
| 2.    | Provides one man   | to reap the corn of the lord in autumn.           |
| 3.    | Provides one horse   | for boon harrowing.                               |
| 4.    | Performs   | boon ploughing like others.                       |
|       | <u>Emma de Updunne (25 acres) (Uptune)</u>   |   |
| 1.    | Ploughs  | 2 acres of <u>gerserthe</u>                       |
| 2.    | Performs   | three acres of boon ploughing.                    |
|       | <u>Richard de Walton (2½ acres) (5 acres in 1250)</u>  |   |
| 1.    | Ploughs  | for two days.                                     |
| 2.    | Performs   | boon harrowing like the others.                   |
|       | <u>Godwynus Tixtor (2½ acres) (½ of above in 1250)</u>   |   |
|       | No services.   |   |
|       | <u>Rad de Gore (2 acres) (½ of 4½ acres of 1250)</u>   |   |
|       | Gives a sum for services to Eastry Court.  |   |

TABLE 2.16 Contd.

|    |   |
|----|---|
|    | <u>Folchorus (2 acres)</u> (remaining half of preceding holding)<br>Gives sum like Rad.   |
|    | <u>Richard de Heye has a garden</u> (10 acres in 1250)<br>Pays for all services.  |
|    | <u>Caldecote (40 acres)</u> (same as in 1250)<br>(No mala payment)  |
| F. | <u>Thomas de Barfeld</u> holds 100 acres for 6s.0d. for all services.<br>(Freeland in 1250)   |
| L. | <u>Oswardus de Mara (10 acres)</u> (New item)   |
| 1. | Performs boon ploughing like the others (8 acres consist of the leased horseacres of cottars).  |
| L. | <u>Molendinum de Riveria</u>  |
| 1. | Services commuted.  |
| 2. | Had 4 men (names withheld)  |
| L. | <u>Molendinum II</u><br>William Busel<br>(The exact location of mills is not known; one mill is believed to have been located somewhere along the Lydden valley). |

KEY

- ( ) Information derived from a preceding document  
 F. Freeland  
 L. Leased  
 S. Sulung.

TABLE 2.17

"THE COMMUNIS CARTA" OF 1310 OF EASTRY MANOR

| Acres        | Virgates                             | Other Information. | Name of Field                                       | Number of Tenants | Rent p/a p/ann                                       | Hens | Eggs |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---|-------------------|--|------|------|
| 1. 2         | ½                                    |                    | Terra de Blackstone                                 | 6                 | 1/-  | 6    | 36   |
| 2. 2         | -                                    |                    | Terra Cheleward                                     | 6                 | 1/-  | -    | -    |
| 3. ½         | -                                    |                    | Terra Ricardi filius Eynold                         | 2                 | 1/-  | -    | -    |
| 4. 1         | -                                    | 1 garden           | Terra Oswald Knapkyn                                | 1                 | 1/-  | 2    | 5    |
| 5. 2½        | ½                                    |                    | Terra Northmanius Malebrunne et Cote                | 4                 | 1/-  | -    | -    |
| 6. 2½        | ½                                    |                    | Terra Reinild et Auic                               | 6                 | 1/-  | -    | -    |
| 7. 1         | 1                                    |                    | Terra Vink  | 2                 | 1/-  | -    | -    |
| 8. 1½        | -                                    |                    | Edwardi Calod et Cuthberti Oswald                   | 1                 | 1/-  | -    | -    |
| 9. 3         | -                                    |                    | Terra Medesrey                                      | 0                 | 1/-  | -    | -    |
| 10. 5        | 1                                    |                    | Terra Roberti de Hardindenne                        | 4                 | 1/-  | -    | -    |
| 11. 9        | 1                                    |                    | Terra Roberti et Eylred et Edmundi filiorum Wolward | 3                 | 1/-  | -    | -    |
| 12. 2        | -                                    |                    | Terra Reginald filius Elgar                         | 1                 | 1/-  | -    | -    |
| 13. ?        | -                                    |                    | Terra Radulphi filius Anselmi                       | 0                 | 0  | -    | -    |
| 14. ½        | -                                    |                    | Terra Elneue filie Godwyn                           | 1                 | 1/-  | -    | -    |
| 15. ?        | -                                    |                    | Terra Ricardi filius Sired                          | 0                 | 0  | -    | -    |
| 16. 2        | -                                    |                    | Terra Radulphi et Galfridi, filii Wilfredi          | 8                 | smithy services                                      | -    | -    |
| 17. 2        | -                                    |                    | Terra Godwini Fabri                                 | 1                 | 10d + 1 drove  | -    | -    |
| 18.          | -                                    | 1 gore             | Terra de Hasako called Gore                         | 1                 | 0  | -    | -    |
| 19. 1        | -                                    |                    | Terra Fulchon Coupere                               | 4                 | 1/-  | 2    | 10   |
| 20. 1        | 3                                    |                    | Terra Nigelli Shaketop                              | 2                 | 1/-  | -    | -    |
| 21. -        | 3                                    |                    | Terra Edwardi et Johannes at Gore                   | 0                 | 1/-  | -    | -    |
| 22. 8        | -                                    |                    | Terra Oswardi atte Sole                             | 3                 | 6d   | -    | -    |
| 23. 3        | -                                    |                    | Terra Willelmi filius Roberti de Wendel             | 2                 | 6d.  | -    | -    |
| 24. -        | -                                    | 1 curtilage        | Terra Turel Esword atte Sole                        | 1                 | 1 ploughshare  | -    | -    |
| 25. 25½      | -                                    |                    | Terra Thome Clerici                                 | 1                 | 3d   | -    | -    |
| Total:<br>76 | 2½ + 1 curtilage + 1 gore + 1 garden |                    |   | 60                | 53/8 + 1 ploughshare + 1 droveway + 1 smith services |      |      |

## KEY

1/ann per annum  
p/a per acre

Vide number 18 of Table 2.19: also page 117 of this thesis.

Terra de Hasako and Caldecote seem to have been synonymous.

Vide Plate 1.3



TABLE 2.18

## CHARTER 1213-22 OF EASTRY MANOR

| Acres     |    | Virgates | Tenants | Rent p/a<br>p/ann | Hens | Eggs | Names of Tenants                                |
|-----------|----|----------|---------|-------------------|------|------|---|
| 1.        | 4  | 1        | 1       | 1/-               |      |      | Helie, son of Rad                               |
| 2.        | 1  | 0        | 2       | 1/-               |      |      | Rad. and Eustachius,<br>sons of Medlefrem.      |
| 3.        | 0  | 1G       | 1       | ?                 | 2    | 10   | Brichiena, the daughter<br>of Wlmari del Broch. |
| 4.        | 3  | 3        | 2       | 1/-               |      |      | Normannus Walebrun<br>and his brother.          |
| 5.        | 1½ | 1½       | 1       | 1/-               |      |      | Johannes son of<br>Normanni                     |
| 6.        | ½  | 0        | 1       | 1/-               |      |      | Rad de Waletun                                  |
| 7.        | 0  | 1G       | "       | ?                 | 1    | 3    | " " "   |
| 8.        | ½  | 0        | 1       | 1/-               |      |      | Gilbertus Snot.                                 |
| 9.        | 0  | 1G       | 1       | ?                 | 1    | 3    | Reginaldus the son<br>of Roger                  |
| 10.       | 7  | 0        | 1       | 6d                |      |      | Rogerus de Wendleston                           |
| 11.       | 2½ | 0        | 1       | 6d                |      |      | Ailnothus de<br>Wendleston                      |
| 12.       | 4½ | 0        | 1       | 6d                |      |      | Ordgarus de Estree                              |
| 13.       | 0  | Gr       | "       | ?                 |      |      | " " "   |
| 14.       | 4  | 0        | 1       | 6d                |      |      | Ham son of Oswardi                              |
| 15.       | ½  | 0        | 1       | 1/-               |      |      | Ricardus, son of<br>Admeri                      |
| 16.       | 1½ | 0        | 2       | 1/-               |      |      | Simon and Ricardus                              |
| 17.       | 0  | ½Gr      | 1       | ?                 | 1    | 5    | Willelmus Rungefer                              |
| 30½       |    | 2½       | 18      |                   | 5    | 21   | Total   |
| and<br>3G |    | and      | 1½Gr    |                   |      |      |   |

KEY

G. Garden  
 Gr. Gore  
 P/A per acre  
 P/ANN per annum  
 ? information is not given

TABLE 2.19

## CHARTER 1228 OF EASTRY MANOR.

| Acres   | Virgates | Tenants | Rent P/A.P/ANN      | Hens | Eggs | Names of Tenants   |
|---------|----------|---------|---------------------|------|------|--|
| 1. 2½   | ½        | 3       | 1/-                 | 6    | 36   | Sons of Blackstanni  |
| 2. 2    | 0        | 2       | 1/-                 |      |      | Godwinus son of Chelwardi and Robert son of Godwini  |
| 3. ½    | 0        | 1       | 1/-                 |      |      | Ricardus son of Ennlde   |
| 4. 1    | G        | 1       | 1/-                 |      |      | Oswardus Chapelin  |
| 5. 2½   | ½        | 1       | 1/-                 |      |      | Nozmannus Walebrun   |
| 6. 2½   | ½        | 2       | 1/-                 |      |      | Reimlda and Amcia  |
| 7. 0    | 1        | 1       | 1/-                 |      |      | Wlyena daughter of Vinkes  |
| 8. 1    | 0        | 2       | 1/-                 |      |      | Radulphus Caldod and Oswardus the son of Gilbertus   |
| 9. 3    | 0        | 1       | 1/-                 |      |      | Merlefridus  |
| 10. 5   | 1        | 1       | 1/-                 |      |      | Robertus de Cherdindenne   |
| 11. 9   | 1        | 3       | 1/-                 |      |      | Robertus, Ellredus and Radulphus, sons of Wlvordi  |
| 12. 2   | 0        | 1       | 1/-                 |      |      | Reginaldus the son of Elfgerl  |
| 13. 2   | 0        | 1       | 1/-                 |      |      | Radulphus the son of Ancelmi   |
| 14. 1   | 0        | 1       | 1/-                 |      |      | Elneve the daughter of Godwini   |
| 15. 1   | G        | 1       | 1/-                 |      |      | Richardus the son of Siredi  |
| 16. 2   | 0        | 1       | SM                  |      |      | Godwinus Faber   |
| 17. 2   | 0        | 2       | 10d + 1 drove       |      |      | Radulphus and Galfridus sons of Wlfi   |
| 18. 0   | GR       | S       | ?                   |      |      | The men of Caldecote   |
| 19. 1   | 0        | 1       | 6d + 6d alms to CCC | 2    | 10   | Folchus le Coupere   |
| 20. 0   | 1C       | 1       | ?                   | 2    | 2PS  | Ricardus de Heye   |
| 21. 1   | 3        | 1       | 1/-                 |      |      | Nigellus Schaketop   |
| 22. 0   | 3        | 1       | 1/-                 |      |      | Edwardus   |
| 23. 8   | 0        | 1       | 6d                  |      |      | Oswardus de la Mare  |
| 24. 3   | 0        | 1       | 6d                  |      |      | Willelmus son of Walteri de Wendlestune  |
| 25. 0   | 0        | 0       | ? 1 drove           |      |      | Merlefridus  |
| 26. 5   | 1        | 1       | 5d                  |      |      | Henricus de Uppedune   |
| 27. 0   | 1C       | 0       | ?                   |      | 1PS  | Oswardus de la Mare  |
| 28. 2½  | 0        | 1       | 2¼                  |      |      | Thomas Clericus  |
| 29. 32½ | 0        | 10      | 6d.                 |      |      | Godwinus Faber, Ricardus the son of Siredi, Arnoldus de Suthetune, Godwinus son of Chelwardi, Robertus son of Atditche, Bernardus and Ricardus Dreng, Nigellus Schaketop |
| 118     | 0        | 43      |                     |      |      | Robinus de Waltune, Robertus de Gore..   |

| KEY    |                           |
|--------|---------------------------|
| C.     | Curtilage                 |
| C.C.C. | Christ Church Canterbury. |
| G.     | Garden                    |
| Gr.    | Gore                      |
| P/A    | per acre                  |
| P/ANN  | per annum                 |
| PS     | Ploughshare               |
| SM     | Smithy                    |
| S.     | Several.                  |

## NOTE:

- (1) Four tenants own land in 2 different parcels:
- (a) Oswardus de la Mare N.23 and N.27.
- (b) G. Faber in N.16 and N.29.
- (c) Nigellus Schaketop in N.29 and N.21.
- (d) Merlefridus in N.25 and N.9.
- (2) This charter has 2 extra parcels N.20 and N.29 which do not appear in the 1310 Communis Carta.

and 2 curtilages; and 1 gore (in severalty); and 1 smithy; and 2 droveways; and 2 ploughshares; and 2 gardens; and 6d. alms to C.C.C.

TABLE 2.20

A COTLAND IN EASTRY MANOR IN 1310

| Johannes Feykyn has 5 acres and 1 garden |   |                             |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| <u>Rents</u>                             |   |                             |
| (a)                                      | 18d of <u>Tassynselver</u> for feast of St. Michael<br>4d of <u>Brewynselver</u> for the feast of Purification.     |                             |
| (b)                                      | 1 hen and 1 cock at Xmas.<br>10 eggs at Easter.   |                             |
|  | <u>Services</u>   | <u>Food Allowance</u>       |
| 1.                                       | Reaps and ) 9 acres of wheat of   | 3 times daily               |
| 2.                                       | binds ) the demesne   |                             |
| 3.                                       | Harrows the lord's land   | 3 times daily               |
| 4.                                       | Sows oats with one horse for 3 days<br>(Spends night at the hospice with two<br>sheaves of vetches for his horse).  | 3 times daily               |
| 5.                                       | Carries 6 seams and 2 bushels of wheat<br>from Eastry Court to C.C.C. Granary<br>between Michaelmas and August 1st. | 3 times daily               |
| 6.                                       | For extra carriages he<br>(a) gets food of Lord prior at<br>Sandwich.<br>(b) Gets food at Canterbury.               | food worth $\frac{3}{4}$ d. |
| 7.                                       | Washes the sheep  | food 3 times daily          |
| 10.                                      | ' <u>Debet distribuere fenum in pratis</u> '.<br>(he has to shake out the hay in the<br>meadows)                    | food 3 times daily          |
| 11.                                      | ' <u>Debet holowyare ii clays</u> ' (He has to<br>weave two hurdles).   | food 3 times daily          |

KEY

C.C.C.

Christ Church Canterbury

TABLE 2.21

## EASTRY MANOR'S COTTARS IN 1310

|     | <u>Names</u>   | <u>acres-garden(s)</u> | <u>Customs</u>  | <u>Rents</u>           |
|-----|--|------------------------|---|------------------------|
| I   | 1. John Feykyn   | 5 - 1                  | See Table 5.4<br>2.20   | T/S = 18d<br>B/S = 4d  |
| II  | 2. Elias Holkbone<br>3. John Holkbone<br>4. Henry Guodwyn<br>5. Gilbert Guodwyn<br>6. Robert Tixtor<br>7. William fil Ade<br>8. John fil Stac.<br>9. Roger Belard<br>10. William de Selveston<br>11. John Joyce<br>12. Elias de Wendleston | 3 - 1                  | They owe all services as John Feykyn except they have only to reap $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of wheat. | B/S = 2d               |
| III | 13. Laurence de Puteo<br>14. John Westantun<br>15. Hamo Westantun<br>16. Henry Westantun   | 3 - 1                  | The services are the same as No. II above   | B/S = 2d               |
| IV  | 17. Henry Kyngge ) Heirs<br>18. William Kyngge )   | 4 - 1                  | Same services as Feykyn except they reap only 6 acres of wheat                                    | B/S = 2d               |
| V   | 19. Thomas Antony )<br>John Antony ) <sup>2</sup> Bs.  | 3 - 1                  | The services are the same as Elias Holkbone's.  | B/S = 2d               |
| VI  | 20. Thomas Prykke  | $3\frac{1}{2}$ - 1     | The services are the same as Feykyn's. He reaps only $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of wheat.               | B/S = $2\frac{1}{2}$ d |

TABLE 2.21 contd

|      | <u>Names</u>   | <u>acres-garden(s)</u> | <u>Customs</u>   | <u>Rents</u>          |
|------|--|------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| VII  | 21. William Wyse<br>22. Heirs Thomas Jory<br>23. Cote Walebrun<br>24. Bartholomew de Heye<br>25. Reynote and<br>26. Christina daughters<br>of William Dobere       | 3½ - 0                 | They owe the<br>same<br>services as<br>No. II<br>above | B/S = 2d              |
| VIII | 27. Christine and<br>28. Alice (daughters of<br>Wresteler)<br>29. Godlema Clater<br>30. Herlewyn and<br>31. Bartholomew de Heye<br>and<br>32. William(his brother) | 5 - 1                  | They owe all<br>the services<br>like John<br>Feykyn    | T/S = 18d<br>B/S = 4d |
| IX   | 33. Gilbert and<br>34. Henry sons of Henry<br>Guodwyn<br>35. John son of Ancelm<br>36. Henry son of Richard  | 3 - 1                  | They owe<br>everything<br>as Thomas<br>Prykke.         | B/S = 2½d             |
| X    | 37. William Antonet<br>38. Alicia ate Sole<br>39. Lecia ate Sole<br>40. John Soketop   | 3 - 1                  | They owe<br>everything<br>as Elias<br>Holkbone         | B/S = 2d              |

KEYT/S  
B/STassynselver  
BrewynselverTotal Cotland = 36 acres  
Total carried to C.C.C.  
Total reaped and bound  
2 Bs.9 gardens  
62 seams - 4 bushels of wheat  
55½ acres of wheat  
2 brothers



TABLE 2.22 RENTS OF THE LAND IN EASTRY MANOR IN 1310

|     | <u>Acres</u>                      | <u>Rent p/a</u><br><u>d</u>   | <u>Sulung</u> | <u>Name of Holding</u>    |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1.  | 75                                | 4                             | S.4           | Gore East                 |
| 2.  | 25                                | 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | S.5           | Byestbroke                |
| 3.  | 40                                | 3                             | S.5           | Gore West                 |
| 4.  | 40                                | 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | S.5           | Binmerke                  |
| 5.  | 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>    | 4                             | S.5           | Woghinton                 |
| 6.  | 40                                | 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | S.5           | Caldecote                 |
| 7.  | 25                                | 3                             | S.4           | Heye                      |
| 8.  | 10                                | 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | S.5           | Heye                      |
| 9.  | 6+D                               | 12                            | ?             | ?                         |
| 10. | 1+C+G                             | 8                             | ?             | ?                         |
| 11. | 15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> +D | 12                            | ?             | ?                         |
| 12. | 8                                 | 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | ?             | Westun and Estun          |
| 13. | 50                                | 4                             | S.3           | Hoggesdale                |
| 14. | 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>    | 4                             | s.2           | Marsh                     |
| 15. | 60                                | 4                             | S.2           | Henry of Upton            |
| 16. | 50                                | 4                             | S.3           | Terra Yoc                 |
| 17. | 25                                | 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | ?             | Near Sandwich             |
| 18. | 60                                | 4                             | S.2           | Eylbolde                  |
| 19. | ?                                 | UR.                           | ?             | Marsh(of Abbot of Boxley) |
| 20. | 122                               | 2                             | F.L.          | Worth                     |
| 21. | ?                                 | UR                            | ?             | St. Bart's Marsh          |
| 22. | 17                                | 4                             | S.2           | Henry Gyk                 |
| 23. | 45                                | 4                             | S.1           | Rubergh                   |
| 24. | 60                                | 4                             | S.1           | Terra Tece                |
| 25. | 50                                | 4                             | S.3           | Koke                      |
| 26. | 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>    | 4                             | S.2           | Upton                     |
| 27. | 50                                | 4                             | S.3           | Eylnyldechildemerk        |

TABLE 2.22 contd.

|     | <u>Acres</u> | <u>Rent p/a</u><br><u>d</u> | <u>Sulung</u> | <u>Name of Holding</u>  |
|-----|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 28. | 2SE          | P.                          | ?             | Brooks                  |
| 29. | ?            | 4E                          | ?             | 3 certain Brooks        |
| 30. | 40           | 4                           | S.1           | Northam                 |
| 31. | 50           | 4                           | S.4           | Walter Edward           |
| 32. | 50           | 4                           | S.4           | Thomas "                |
| 33. | 60           | 4                           | S.1           | S. Juvenis              |
| 34. | ?            | UR.                         | ?             | A Brook                 |
| 35. | 3            | 5                           | ?             | Forebroke               |
| 36. | ?            | UR                          | S.5           | Gore West (3 messuages) |
| 37. | 2SE          | 12                          | ?             | Walton                  |
| 38. | 8            | 6                           | ?             | Above Horseacre         |
| 39. | 2½           | 6                           | ?             | Walton                  |
| 40. | 3            | 12                          | ?             | Horseacre               |
| 41. | 9            | 6½                          | S.5           | Schaketop               |
| 42. | 9            | 6                           | S.5           | Blackston               |
| 43. | 100          | 1.8                         | S.6           | Stormistune             |
| 44. | 50           | 3                           | S.6           | Baresfeld               |
| 45. | 50           | 3                           | S.6           | Terra de Fossata        |
| 46. | 175          | 2.6                         | S.7           | Bart. de Craythorne     |
| 47. | 125          | 1.6                         | S.7           | Walter de Craythorne    |
| 48. | 100          | 8                           | ?             | Sandwich Craythorne     |
| 49. | 100          | .7                          | F.L.          | Baresfeld               |

KEY

|      |             |      |            |
|------|-------------|------|------------|
| C.   | Curtilage   | p/a  | per acre   |
| D.   | Drove       | S.   | sulung     |
| E.   | Each        | SE.  | single     |
| F.L. | Free land   | U.R. | unresolved |
| G.   | Gore        | ?    | not known  |
| P.   | Ploughshare |      |            |

The order of the land listed in this table follows that of the 1310 document.

TABLE 2.23

NEW LAND IN EASTRY MANOR IN 1310

|     | <u>Location</u>             | <u>Acres</u> | <u>Additional<br/>Characteristics</u>                 |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------|---|
| 1   | Heye                        | 6            | and one drove   |
| 2A  | Northwood                   | -            | one curtilage   |
| B   | "                           | 1            | and one garden  |
| 3A  | Weston                      | 4            |   |
| B   | Easton                      | 4            |   |
| 4   | Beside Sandwich             | 25           |   |
| 5.  | Marsh of Abbot of Boxley    | ?            |   |
| 6   | Marsh of St.Bart's Hospital | ?            |   |
| 7A  | Broke                       | 1            |   |
| B   | Broke                       | 1            |   |
| 8A  | Brook                       | ?            |   |
| B   | Brook                       | ?            |   |
| C   | Brook                       | ?            |   |
| 9   | Brook Marsh                 | ?            |   |
| 10  | Forebroke                   | 3            |   |
| 11A | Walton                      | 1            |   |
| B   | Walton                      | 1            |   |
| 12  | Horseacre                   | 8            |   |
| 13  | Walton                      | 2½           |   |
| 14  | Horseacre                   | 3            |   |
| 15  | X                           | 15½          | and one drove   |
|     | Total                       | 76           | and one curtilage<br>and one garden<br>and two droves |

More than 76 acres has been added for there are six places where land was added but the amount was not included.

KEY

- ? amount not indicated  
X Location not indicated.

TABLE 3.1

EASTRY MANOR: CROP ACREAGES:  
LATER THIRTEENTH CENTURY

| <u>Year</u>    | <u>Wheat</u> | <u>Winter<br/>Barley</u> | <u>Palm<br/>Barley</u> | <u>Rye</u> | <u>Peas</u> | <u>Vetches</u> | <u>Beans</u> | <u>Oats</u> | <u>Total</u>  |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1268-69        | 97           | 27½                      | 123                    | 9          | ?           | ?              | -            | 44          | 300½          |
| <b>1269-70</b> | -            | -                        | -                      | -          | -           | -              | -            | -           | - <b>T.R.</b> |
| 1272-73        | 90           | 26                       | 130                    | 18         | 52          | C              | -            | 34          | 350           |
| 1273-74        | 90           | 14½                      | 134                    | 7½         | 79½         | C              | -            | 48          | 373½          |
| 1274-75        | 87½          | -                        | 90½                    | -          | 10          | 75½            | -            | 28          | 291½ M.J.     |
| 1275-76        | 91           | 18                       | 135                    | -          | 36          | 44             | -            | 43          | 367           |
| 1284-85        | 82½          | -                        | 119                    | -          | 32½         | 42             | -            | 37          | 313 T.R.      |
| 1291-92        | 89           | -                        | 159                    | 18         | 52          | 42             | 9½           | 43          | 412½ *        |
| <b>1297-98</b> | -            | -                        | -                      | -          | -           | -              | -            | -           | - <b>T.R.</b> |

KEY

- ?      Acreage sown is not specified
- C.      The acreages of the two crops are combined
- M.J.    The roll extends from Michaelmas to June
- T.R.    Torn roll
- \*      The figures are taken from Ann Smith's Thesis as the 1291 Bedels' roll was not in the box in Canterbury Cathedral Archives.

(1) indicates that for a few years the information is not recorded in the document but that it has been calculated from the main figures recorded in the document. Later rolls record harvests per acre.

(2) This sign has been added to represent that the roll was not included in the original of the roll.

\* For calculating yields, vide page 110 of the Thesis.

TABLE 3.2 EASTRY MANOR: ANALYSIS OF CROPS: LATER THIRTEENTH CENTURY

|                                     | Wheat |      | Winter Barley |      | Palm Barley |      | Peas |      | Vetches |      | Oats |      | The combined average yield increase in bushels of Wheat and palm barley |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------|---------------|------|-------------|------|------|------|---------|------|------|------|---|
|                                     | S.    | B.   | S.            | B.   | S.          | B.   | S.   | B.   | S.      | B.   | S.   | B.   |   |
| (Aug 1st 1268 - Aug. 1st 1269)      |       |      |               |      |             |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |   |
| Exit                                | 144   | - 3  | 41            | - 4  | 174         | - 2  | 20   | - 0  | 13      | - 7  | 35   | - 4  |   |
| Sown                                | 48    | - 5  | 21            | - 7  | 92          | - 2  | ?    |      | 67      | - 7  | 11   | - 0  |   |
| (B./P./A.)                          | (0    | - 4) | (0            | - 6) | (0          | - 6) |      |      |         |      | (0   | - 4) | U.R.  |
| S./Y./R.                            | ?     |      |               |      | ?           |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |   |
| (Sep. 29th 1272 - Sep. 29th 1273)   |       |      |               |      |             |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |   |
| Exit                                | 153   | - 6  | 35            | - 0  | 226         | - 3  | * C  |      | 52      | - 2  | 32   | - 6  |   |
| Sown                                | 46    | - 4  | 27            | - 0  | 97          | - 4  | -    |      | 32      | - 7  | 18   | - 0  |   |
| (B./P./A)                           | (0    | - 4) | (0            | - 6) | (0          | - 6) | -    |      | (0      | - 5) | (0   | - 8) | UR.   |
| S./Y./R.                            | ?     |      |               |      | ?           |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |   |
| (Sept. 29th 1273 - Sept. 29th 1274) |       |      |               |      |             |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |   |
| Exit                                | 136   | - 5  | 35            | - 0  | 197         | - 4  | * C  |      | 52      | - 0  | 36   | - 6  |   |
| Sown                                | 49    | - 4  | 10            | - 7  | 101         | - 1  | *    |      | 50      | - 2  | 25   | - 0  |   |
| (B./P./A.)                          | (0    | - 4) | (0            | - 6) | (0          | - 6) | (0   | - 5) | (0      | - 5) | (0   | - 8) | (2.50)  |
| S./Y./R.                            | (3.0) |      |               |      | (2.0)       |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |   |
| * (Sep. 29th 1274 - June 24th 1275) |       |      |               |      |             |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |   |
| Exit                                | 118   | - 2  | -             |      | 207         | - 0  | 6    | - 4  | 19      | - 0  | 18   | - 2  |   |
| Sown                                | 43    | - 6  | -             |      | 71          | - 6  | 6    | - 2  | 37      | - 6  | 10   | - 4  |   |
| (B./P./A)                           | (0    | - 4) | -             |      | 0           | - 6) | (0   | - 5) | (0      | - 4) | (0   | - 6) | (2.2.)  |
| S./Y./R.                            | (2.5) |      |               |      | (2.0)       |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |   |
| (Sep. 29th 1275 - Sep. 29th 1276)   |       |      |               |      |             |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |   |
| Exit                                | 139   | - 4  | 99            | - 0  | 271         | - 0  | 39   | - 3  | -       |      | 26   | - 4  |   |
| Sown                                | 46    | - 4  | 14            | - 2  | 119         | - 0  | 38   | - 0  | 27      | - 6  | 21   | - 3  |   |
| (B./P./A)                           | 0     | - 4) | (0            | - 6) | (0          | - 6) | (0   | - 8) | (0      | - 5) | (0   | - 8) | (3.4)   |
| S./Y./R.                            | (3.1) |      |               |      | (3.8)       |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |   |

KEY

- ( ) Indicate that for a few years the information is not recorded in the document but that it has been calculated from the exact figures recorded in the document. Later rolls record bushels sown per acre.
- X This sign has been chosen to represent that the seed sown has yielded an increase in bushels.

\* For calculating yields, vide page 160 of This Thesis.



TABLE 3.3 EARLY MANOR: WHEAT RECEIVED AND RECEIVED ARTICLES IN THE LATER PARISHMENTAL PERIOD

TABLE 3.3 contd.

| 1268-69 RECEIVED   |  | Quarts | Bushels |
|--|--|--------|---------|
| de exitu (from the wheat)  | KEY  | 204    | 3       |
| at Lydden  |  | 0      | 7       |
| * C  | That peas and vetches are grouped together* in the document.               |        |         |
| S.   | Seam   | 131    | 7       |
| B.   | Bushel   |        |         |
| U.R.   | Unresolved.  | 78     | 1       |
| B./P./A.   | Bushels per acre   | 43     | 5       |
| ?  | No figure is recorded. It is not possible to calculate the missing figure. | 10     | 4       |
| S./Y./R.   | Seed yield ratio.  | 0      | 4       |
| Exit   | The harvest yield.   | 0      | 4       |
|  |  | 0      | 4       |
|  |  | 5      | 2       |
|  |  | 8      | 0       |
|  | Total:   | 355    | 0       |
| 1272-73 RECEIVED   |  |        |         |
| de exitu (from the harvest)  |  | 153    | 6       |
| de dampis factis in blado (from damaged wheat which was converted into corn) |  | 2      | 0       |
| de excrementis (from refuse seed corn)                                       |  | 1      | 3       |
| de septis (from what was brought)  |  | 7      | 0       |
|  | Total:   | 163    | 9       |
| EXPENSES   |  |        |         |
| Amount sent to G.C.C.  |  | 21     | 6       |
| sent at Barby  |  | 46     | 4       |
| given away by the warden   |  |        | 1       |
| to the tower   |  |        | 1       |
|  | Total:   | 67     | 12      |

TABLE 3.3 EASTRY MANOR: WHEAT RECEIVED AND EXPENDED ANNUALLY  
IN THE LATER THIRTEENTH CENTURY

| <u>1268-69 RECEIVED</u>   | <u>seams</u> | <u>bushels</u> |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| <u>de exitu</u> (from the wheat that was harvested)                                     | 144          | 3              |
| " " at Lydden   | 0            | 7              |
| <u>de emptis</u> (wheat that was bought)  | 6            | 5              |
| Total:  | 151          | 7              |
| <u>EXPENDED</u>   |              |                |
| Amount sent to C.C.C.   | 78           | 1              |
| " sown at Eastry  | 48           | 5              |
| " sent to the reeve at Lydden   | 4            | 0              |
| " sent to the manor house for bread   | 14           | 4              |
| " " " " Karmil brothers   | 0            | 4              |
| " " " " Nic. Capup  | 0            | 4              |
| " " " " man who made the wall of the<br>dove-cot.                                       | 0            | 4              |
| " " " " carpenter   | 0            | 2              |
| " sold  | 8            | 0              |
| Total:  | 155          | 0              |
| <u>1272-73 RECEIVED</u>   |              |                |
| <u>de exitu</u> (from the harvest)  | 153          | 6              |
| <u>de dampnis factis in blado</u> (From damaged wheat<br>which was converted into corn) | 2            | 0              |
| <u>de excremento</u> (From refuse seed sown)  | 1            | 3              |
| <u>de emptis</u> (from what was bought)   | 7            | 0              |
| Total:  | 164          | 1              |
| <u>EXPENDED</u>   |              |                |
| Amount sent to C.C.C.   | 88           | 6              |
| " sown at Eastry  | 46           | 4              |
| " given away by the warden  |              | 1              |
| " " " to the sower  |              | 1              |
| Total:  | 135          | 4              |

TABLE 3.3 contd.

|  | <u>Seams</u> | <u>Bushels</u> |
|--|--------------|----------------|
| <u>1273-74 RECEIVED</u>                                  |              |                |
| <u>de exitu</u> (from the harvest)                       | 136          | 5              |
| <u>de emptis</u> (from what was bought)                  | 1            | 5              |
| Total:   | 137          | 5              |
| <u>EXPENDED</u>  |              |                |
| Amount sent to C.C.C.                                    | 72           | 2              |
| " sown at Eastry   | 49           | 4              |
| " given to reeve at Lydden                               | 4            | 0              |
| " " " manor house for bread for the year                 | 15           | 0              |
| Total:   | 140          | 6              |
| <u>1274-75 RECEIVED</u>                                  |              |                |
| <u>de exitu</u> (from the harvest)                       | 118          | 2              |
| Amount received from the granary                         | 2            | 0              |
| Total:   | 120          | 2              |
| <u>EXPENDED</u>  |              |                |
| Amount sent to C.C.C.                                    | 72           | 3½             |
| " sown at Eastry   | 43           | 6              |
| Total:   | 116          | 1½             |
| <u>1275-76 RECEIVED</u>                                  |              |                |
| <u>de exitu</u>  | 139          | 4              |
| <u>EXPENDED</u>  |              |                |
| Amount sent to C.C.C.                                    | 35           | 0              |
| " sown at Eastry   | 46           | 4              |
| Lord's expenses for his tenants                          | 1            | 2              |
| Amount sent to Lydden                                    | 3            | 4              |
| " given to the carpenter for making the<br>Lydden bridge | 0            | 4              |
| For bread for <u>famuli</u> from Xmas to Eastry          | 1            | 0              |
| Given to reeve through 32 weeks                          | 5            | 2              |
| " " hayward " " "  | 2            | 5              |
| " " <u>famuli</u> for bread in Autumn                    | 4            | 0              |
| Sold   | 44           | 0              |
| Total:   | 143          | 5              |

TABLE 3.4 EASTRY MANOR: PALM BARLEY RECEIVED AND EXPENDED  
ANNUALLY IN THE LATER THIRTEENTH CENTURY

| <u>1272-73 RECEIVED</u>                   | <u>seams</u> | <u>bushels</u> |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| Of rents remaining                        | 7            | 2              |
| From exit                                 | 226          | 3              |
| "    of coral                             | 9            | 0              |
| "    Eastry Mill                          | 10           | 2              |
| "    Hacklinge mill                       | 9            | 0              |
| "    River mill                           | 9            | 0              |
| Purchased for bread                       | 4            | 4½             |
| Total:                                    | 275          | 3½             |
| <u>EXPENDED</u>                           |              |                |
| Sown 130 acres B./P./A. = 6               | 97           | 4              |
| Given to the bartoner of C.C.C.           | 105          | 0              |
| "    4 ploughmen                          | 21           | 6              |
| "    1 sower and 3 ploughmen              | 16           | 7              |
| "    2 ploughmen                          | 8            | 3½             |
| "    1 extra harrower at seed time        | 0            | 1              |
| "    1 shepherd                           | 4            | 6              |
| "    1 lambherd                           | 1            | 3              |
| Total:                                    | 255          | 6½             |
| <u>1273-74 RECEIVED</u>                   |              |                |
| Exit                                      | 197          | 4              |
| From Eastry mill                          | 28           | 0              |
| From Knapelin Rent                        | 5            | 0              |
| Bought                                    | 5            | 0              |
| "    for mixing with rye                  | 1            | 6              |
| Total:                                    | 237          | 2              |
| <u>EXPENDED</u>                           |              |                |
| Sown 134 acres of B./P./A. = 6            | 101          | 1              |
| Given to bartoner of C.C.C.               | 45           | 4              |
| "    5 servants                           | 40           | 0              |
| "    2 servants of the lord               | 2            | 6              |
| "    2 cowherds and 1 shepherd            | 15           | 0              |
| "    Lydden's swineherd                   | 4            | 0              |
| "    2 cooks there for 9 weeks and 5 days | 3            | 0              |
| "    1 shepherd at Lydden                 | 7            | 2              |
| "    1 part time shepherd                 | 3            | 6              |
| "    1 lambherd                           | 2            | 4              |
| "    1 cowherd                            | 3            | 0              |
| "    for bread                            | 11           | 4              |
| "    "    malt                            | 6            | 0              |
| "    "    feed for horses                 | 13           | 0              |
| Total:                                    | 258          | 3              |

TABLE 3.4 contd.

| <u>1274-75 RECEIVED</u>  | <u>seams</u> | <u>bushels</u> |
|--|--------------|----------------|
| Of rent remaining  | 7            | 2              |
| Exit   | 207          | 0              |
| From refuse sown   | 2            | 2              |
| From Eastry mill   | 10           | 0              |
| " Hacklinge mill   | 9            | 0              |
| " River mill   | 9            | 3              |
| Bought   | 3            | 3              |
| Total:   | 248          | 2              |
| <u>EXPENDED</u>  |              |                |
| Sown $90\frac{1}{2}$ acres B./P./A. = 6  | 71           | 6              |
| To sower   | 0            | 1              |
| Given to bartoner of C.C.C.  | 98           | 6              |
| Given to one carter/harrower and 3 ploughmen<br>from feast of St. Michael to feast of John<br>Baptist. | 21           | 6              |
| Given to one sower and 3 ploughmen from feast<br>of St. Michael to feast of St. George.                | 16           | 7              |
| Given to 2 ploughmen   | 6            | 3              |
| " " helper of harrower   | 0            | 1              |
| " " 1 shepherd from feast of St. Michael<br>to Nativity of John Baptist.                               | 3            | 6              |
| Given to 2 pigkeepers from feast of St. Michael<br>till the Annunciation                               | 3            | 2              |
| Given to 2 shepherds from feast of Holy<br>Innocents till feast of St. Martha.                         | 3            | 3              |
| Given to 1 lambherd from Easter till Nativity<br>of John the Baptist.                                  | 1            | 3              |
| Given to 1 swineherd   | 0            | 4              |
| Total:   | 228          | 0              |
| <u>1275-76 RECEIVED</u>  |              |                |
| Exit of palm barley  | 271          | 0              |
| " " coral "  | 39           | 0              |
| From Knapelin rents  | 5            | 0              |
| " Eastry mill  | 20           | 0              |
| " Hacklinge mill   | 12           | 0              |
| " River Mill   | 7            | 0              |
| Bought   | 23           | 0              |
| From Dom. W. de Heye   | 10           | 4              |
| Total:   | 387          | 4              |



TABLE 3.4 contd.

| EXPENDED  | seams | bushels |
|---|-------|---------|
| Sown 135 acres B./P./A. = 6                                     | 119   | 0       |
| Sent to bartoner of C.C.C.                                      | 131   | 0       |
| " " Lydden  | 1     | 3       |
| Given to 1 dairy-maid   | 4     | 4       |
| " " 1 sower   | 0     | 1       |
| " " 1 harrower/carter and 8 ploughmen<br>5 ploughmen            | 45    | 0       |
| " " 1 cowherd and 1 shepherd                                    | 17    | 2       |
| " " 1 harrower  | 13    | 7       |
| " " 1 swineherd   | 2     | 2       |
| " " 1 carter  | 6     | 2       |
| " " 1 lambherd  | 1     | 0       |
| " " 1 calfherd  | 0     | 4       |
| " for feed for 2 cart horses, 12 plough-<br>horses and 4 mares. | 1     | 0       |
| Given for food for piglets                                      | 40    | 0       |
| " " bread for famuli in Autumn                                  | 3     | 4       |
| " " making malt   | 4     | 0       |
| Sold  | 6     | 0       |
|   | 32    | 0       |
| Total:  | 428   | 5       |

## 1271-71 EXPENDED

Sown 23 acres

## KEY

## 1271-74 RECEIVED

Exp. B./P./A. bushels per acre.

Sown 75 acres B./P./A.

Eye sown which was mixed with pale barley

i.e. dredge

The average is not recorded

## 1274-75 EXPENDED

## 1275-76 EXPENDED

TABLE 3.5 EASTRY MANOR: WINTER BARLEY RECEIVED AND EXPENDED ANNUALLY IN THE LATER THIRTEENTH CENTURY

|   | <u>seams</u> | <u>bushels</u> |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| <u>1272-73 EXPENDED</u><br>Sown 26 acres B./P./A. = 6         | 27           | 0              |
| <u>1273-74 RECEIVED</u><br>Exit                               | 35           | 0              |
| <u>EXPENDED</u><br>Sown $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres B./P./A. = 6    | 10           | 7              |
| <u>1274-75 EXPENDED</u><br>0                                  |              |                |
| <u>1275-76 RECEIVED</u><br>Exit<br>Sown 18 acres B./P./A. = 6 | 99<br>14     | 0<br>2         |

EASTRY MANOR: RYE RECEIVED AND EXPENDED ANNUALLY IN THE LATER THIRTEENTH CENTURY

|  |             |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| <u>1272-73 EXPENDED</u><br>Sown 18 acres   | ?           | ?           |
| <u>1273-74 RECEIVED</u><br>Exit<br>Sown $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres B./P./A. = 4<br>Rye sown which was mixed with palm barley<br>i.e. dredge<br>The acreage is not recorded | 7<br>3<br>1 | 0<br>2<br>6 |
| <u>1274-75 EXPENDED</u><br>0   |             |             |
| <u>1275-76 EXPENDED</u><br>0   |             |             |

KEY

B./P./A. bushels per acre

TABLE 3.6 EASTRY MANOR: OATS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED ANNUALLY  
IN THE LATER THIRTEENTH CENTURY

|   | <u>seams</u> | <u>bushels</u> |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| <u>1272-73 RECEIVED</u>                   |              |                |
| Exit                                      | 32           | 6              |
| Bought                                    | 3            | 0              |
| Received from Moncton                     | 2            | 0              |
| Total:                                    | 37           | 6              |
| <u>EXPENDED</u>                           |              |                |
| Sown 34 acres B./P./A. = 8                | 17           | 0              |
| Given to feed the horses                  | 10           | 4              |
| " " hostel                                | 2            | 1              |
| " for feed for the horses                 | 0            | 9              |
| " " rent for pottage                      | 0            | 12             |
| " " feed for warden's horses              | 2            | 4              |
| " " " " prior's "                         | 2            | 0              |
| Sown in Lydden                            | 6            | 0              |
| Total:                                    | 44           | 0              |
| <u>1273-74 RECEIVED</u>                   |              |                |
| Exit                                      | 36           | 0              |
| Bought                                    | 6            | 3              |
| Total:                                    | 43           | 3              |
| <u>EXPENDED</u>                           |              |                |
| Sown 48 acres B./P./A. = 8                | 25           | 0              |
| For feed for lord's horses                | 3            | 6              |
| " " " others (unspecified)                | 0            | 9              |
| Given to Dom Luce                         | 0            | 3              |
| " " Rand                                  | 0            | 4              |
| " " cellarer                              | 2            | 2              |
| " " one servant                           | 1            | 0              |
| " " ?                                     | 0            | 10             |
| Given to harrower for feed for the horses | 10           | 2              |
| Total:                                    | 47           | 0              |
| <u>1274-75 RECEIVED</u>                   |              |                |
| Exit                                      | 18           | 2              |
| For lambs and oxen in sheaf               | 2            | 0              |
| Bought                                    | 1            | 0              |
| From refuse sown ( <u>de excremento</u> ) | 0            | 2½             |
| Total:                                    | 21           | 4½             |
| <u>EXPENDED</u>                           |              |                |
| Sown 28 acres B./P./A. = 6                | 10           | 4              |
| Given to bartoner                         | 4            | 7½             |
| " for feed for the lambs and oxen         | 2            | 0              |
| " " flour for pottage                     | 0            | 8              |
| " " feed for the plough-horses            | 1            | 0              |
| Sold to hostel                            | 2            | 5              |
| Total:                                    | 23           | 0½             |

TABLE 3.6 Contd.

|                                   | <u>Seams</u> | <u>Bushels</u> |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| <u>1275-76 RECEIVED</u>           |              |                |
| Exit                              | 26           | 4              |
| <u>EXPENDED</u>                   |              |                |
| Sown 43 acres B./P./A. = 8        | 21           | 3              |
| For feed for the plough-horses    | 1            | 2              |
| " flour                           | 1            | 0              |
| " feed for the horses of cellarer | 0            | 2              |
| " " " " " Ric. Pikenoc            | 0            | 1½             |
| " " " " " warden                  | 0            | 3              |
| " " " " " bailiff                 | 0            | 1              |
| Sold                              | 2            | 1½             |
| Total:                            | 27           | 2              |

|  |                   |     |   |
|--|-------------------|-----|---|
| Peas and vetches exit                  | Total:            | 2   | 0 |
| <u>EXPENDED</u>                        |                   |     |   |
| Sown 7½ acres B./P./A. = 3             | 5                 | 2   |   |
| For feed for the pigs                  | 1                 | 0   |   |
| for making pottage                     | 10                | 0   |   |
| Total:                                 | 16                | 2   |   |
| <u>KEY</u>                             |                   |     |   |
| B./P./A.                               | bushels per acre. |     |   |
| Seams exit                             | Total:            | 7   | 1 |
| <u>EXPENDED</u>                        |                   |     |   |
| Sown 7 (no damage recorded)            | 3                 | 2   |   |
| Seams sown with barley                 | 3                 | 0   |   |
| for horse expenses                     | 1                 | 0   |   |
| Total:                                 | 7                 | 2   |   |
| <u>1274-75 RECEIVED</u>                |                   |     |   |
| Peas exit                              | 6                 | 4   |   |
| From experiment sown                   | 0                 | 7½  |   |
| Total:                                 | 6                 | 11½ |   |
| <u>EXPENDED</u>                        |                   |     |   |
| Sown 10 acres of peas B./P./A. = 2     | 5                 | 2   |   |
| For pottage for the family             | 0                 | 4   |   |
| Total:                                 | 5                 | 6   |   |
| <u>RECEIVED</u>                        |                   |     |   |
| Vetches exit                           | 19                | 0   |   |
| Bought for sowing                      | 17                | 0   |   |
| From experiment sown                   | 1                 | 1½  |   |
| Total:                                 | 37                | 1½  |   |
| <u>EXPENDED</u>                        |                   |     |   |
| Sown of vetches 75½ acres B./P./A. = 4 | 37                | 6   |   |
| Relaxed                                |                   |     |   |

TABLE 3.7 EASTRY MANOR: LEGUMES RECEIVED AND EXPENDED  
ANNUALLY IN THE LATER THIRTEENTH CENTURY

|                |  | <u>seams</u> | <u>bushels</u> |
|----------------|--|--------------|----------------|
| <u>1272-73</u> | <u>RECEIVED</u>                        |              |                |
|                | Peas and vetches exit                  | 52           | 2              |
|                | Bought                                 | 9            | 0              |
|                | Total:                                 | 61           | 2              |
|                | <u>EXPENDED</u>                        |              |                |
|                | Sown 52 acres B./P./A. = 5             | 32           | 7              |
|                | Sent to Lydden                         | 0            | 6              |
|                | For pottage for the famuli             | 0            | 6              |
|                | For feed for the pigs                  | 2            | 0              |
|                | Total:                                 | 36           | 3              |
| <u>1273-74</u> | <u>RECEIVED</u>                        |              |                |
|                | Peas and vetches exit                  | 52           | 0              |
|                | Total:                                 | 52           | 0              |
|                | <u>EXPENDED</u>                        |              |                |
|                | Sown 79½ acres B./P./A. = 5            | 50           | 2              |
|                | For feed for the pigs                  | 1            | 0              |
|                | For making pottage                     | 10           | 0              |
|                | Total:                                 | 61           | 2              |
|                | <u>RECEIVED</u>                        |              |                |
|                | Beans exit                             | 7            | 2              |
|                | Total:                                 | 7            | 2              |
|                | <u>EXPENDED</u>                        |              |                |
|                | Sown ? (no acreage recorded)           | 5            | 2              |
|                | Beans mixed with barley                | 1            | 6              |
|                | For some expenses                      | 6            | 0              |
|                | Total:                                 | 20           | 2              |
| <u>1274-75</u> | <u>RECEIVED</u>                        |              |                |
|                | Peas exit                              | 6            | 4              |
|                | From excrement sown                    | 0            | 1½             |
|                | Total:                                 | 6            | 5½             |
|                | <u>EXPENDED</u>                        |              |                |
|                | Sown 10 acres of peas B./P./A. = 5     | 6            | 2              |
|                | For pottage for the famuli             | 0            | 4              |
|                | Total:                                 | 6            | 6              |
|                | <u>RECEIVED</u>                        |              |                |
|                | Vetches exit                           | 19           | 0              |
|                | Bought for sowing                      | 17           | 4½             |
|                | From excrement sown                    | 1            | 1½             |
|                | Total:                                 | 37           | 6              |
|                | <u>EXPENDED</u>                        |              |                |
|                | Sown of vetches 75½ acres B./P./A. = 4 | 37           | 6              |
|                | Balanced                               |              |                |



TABLE 3.7 contd.

|                |   | <u>seams</u>      | <u>bushels</u>   |
|----------------|---|-------------------|------------------|
| <u>1275-76</u> | <u>RECEIVED</u><br>Peas exit  |                   |                  |
|                | Total:  | 39                | 3                |
|                | <u>EXPENDED</u><br>Sown 36 acres B./P./A. = 8<br>For fattening the pigs<br>For pottage for the famuli<br>Sold | 38<br>4<br>0<br>7 | 0<br>0<br>7<br>0 |
|                | Total:  | 49                | 7                |
|                | <u>RECEIVED</u><br>Vetches from Ickham<br>Bought  | 2<br>27           | 4<br>4           |
|                | Total:  | 30                | 0                |
|                | <u>EXPENDED</u><br>Sown 44 acres B./P./A. = 5<br>for feed for the pigs  | 27<br>2           | 6<br>2           |
|                | Total:  | 30                | 0                |

KEY

B./P./A. Bushels per acre.

TABLE 3.8 EASTRY MANOR'S WORKERS IN 1268-69

|     |  |                           |
|-----|--|---------------------------|
| 1.  | 5 carters ( <u>carectarii</u> )  |                           |
| 2.  | 3 stackers ( <u>tassatores</u> )   |                           |
| 3.  | 1 reaper ( <u>messor</u> )   |                           |
| 4.  | 1 cowherd ( <u>vaccarius</u> )   |                           |
| 5.  | 1 shepherd at Eastry ( <u>Bercarius apud Eastry</u> )  |                           |
| 6.  | 1 forker to the stacker ( <u>furcator tassatori</u> )  |                           |
| 7.  | 1 shepherd ( <u>bercarius</u> ) at Lydden  |                           |
| 8.  | 1 carter ( <u>carectarius</u> ) at Lydden in Autumn  |                           |
|     |  | Total payment: £2 2s. 0d. |
| 9.  | 2 forkers ( <u>furcatores</u> ) and  |                           |
| 10. | 1 swineherd ( <u>porcarius</u> ) at Eastry in Autumn   |                           |
|     |  | Total payment: £0 6s. 0d. |
| 11. | 1 oxherd/calfherd ( <u>bovarius/vitularius</u> ) for the same time                           | 12d.                      |
|     | and gloves ( <u>cirotecae</u> ) for them   | 18d.                      |
| 12. | 1 sower ( <u>seminator</u> ) from the feast of the Blessed Micheal to the time of Pentecost  | 5s. 0d.                   |
| 13. | 8 ploughmen ( <u>carucarri</u> )   |                           |
| 14. | 1 harrower ( <u>herciator</u> )  |                           |
| 15. | 1 cowherd ( <u>vaccarius</u> )   |                           |
| 16. | 1 shepherd ( <u>bercarius</u> ) for the same time  | £2 2s. 0d.                |
| 17. | 2 harrowers ( <u>herciatores</u> ) of which one was at Lydden                                | 2s. 6d.                   |
| 18. | 2 ploughmen ( <u>carucarii</u> ) for 8 weeks   | 2s. 0d.                   |
| 19. | 1 shepherd ( <u>bercarius</u> ) from the feast of the Blessed Michael to the gules of August | 3s. 0d.                   |
| 20. | 1 shepherd ( <u>bercarius</u> ) from the feast of the Purification to August                 | 18d.                      |
| 21. | For a minder ( <u>custos</u> ) of horses, cows and other animals, in summer, and for a boy   | 4s. 6d.                   |
| 22. | For offerings ( <u>oblaciones</u> ) for them for Christmas and Easter                        | 2s. 2d.                   |
|     |  | Sum: £5 13s. 2d.          |

TABLE 3.9 EASTRY MANOR'S RECEIPTS FROM PASTURE ANNUALLY  
AT THE END OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY

|     | <u>£.</u>     | <u>s.</u> | <u>d.</u> |  |
|-----|---------------|-----------|-----------|--|
|     |               |           |           | <u>August 1st 1268 - August 1st 1269</u>                             |
| 1.  | -             | 9         | 5         | for autumn pasture in Lydden   |
| 2.  |               | 4         | -         | for winter pasture in Eastry   |
| 3.  | 1             | -         | 7         | for winter pasture in Lydden   |
| 4.  | 1             | 14        | 6         | for six heifers sold   |
| 5.  | -             | 10        | 4         | for ?  |
| 6.  | 1             | -         | -         | for hemp sold  |
| 7.  |               | 15        | 7½        | for one hundred and fifty lambs sold                                 |
| 8.  | 1             | 14        | 4         | for spring pasture at Eastry   |
| 9.  |               | 4         | -         | for pasture there in portions  |
| 10. | 3             | 4         | -         | of Longmead sold   |
| 11. | 4             | 9         | 6         | for spring pasture at Lydden   |
| 12. | 1             | -         | 10        | for two hundred lambs pastured there                                 |
| 13. | 4             | 9         | 2         | for pasture for the term of Blessed Peter's chains,<br>for sheep     |
| 14. | 2             | 10        | -         | for forty wethers sold   |
|     | 22            | 16        | 3½        | Total  |
|     |               |           |           | <u>Sept. 29th 1272 - Sept. 29th 1273</u>                             |
| 1.  | 13            | 11        | 11        | received for summer pasture  |
| 2.  | 2             | 8         | -         | " " peat sold  |
|     | The remainder |           |           | of the items is illegible  |
|     | 20            | 11        | 10        | Total  |
|     |               |           |           | <u>Sept. 29th 1273 - Sept. 29th 1274</u>                             |
| 1.  |               | 16        | -         | received for winter pasture  |
| 2.  | 5             | 11        | -         | " " summer pasture at Eastry   |
| 3.  |               | 1         | 10        | " " " " Lydden   |
| 4.  | 3             | 11        | -         | " " the sheep and lambs of Dom. K?                                   |
| 5.  |               | 7         | -         | " " " pasture of the stubble   |
| 6.  |               | 11        | -         | " " ?  |
| 7.  |               | 13        | -         | " " pasture for steers   |
| 8.  |               | 14        | -         | " " hemp   |
| 9.  |               | 15        | -         | " " peat   |
|     | 12            | 19        | 10        | Total  |
|     |               |           |           | <u>Sept. 29th 1274 - June 24th 1275</u>                              |
| 1.  | -             | -         | -         | There was no winter pasture this year because the<br>lord needed it. |
| 2.  |               | 5         | -         | for 5 cows pasture in summer   |
| 3.  | 1             | 1         | 8         | for 260 lambs pastured in summer                                     |
| 4.  | -             | -         | -         | there were no lambs on the corn stubble this year                    |
| 5.  |               | 16        | 0         | for pasture sold in Longmead   |
| 6.  | -             | -         | 6         | for half a virgate of pasture sold in Walton                         |
|     | 2             | 3         | 2         | Total  |

TABLE 3.10 EASTON LIVERPOOL

TABLE 3.9 contd.

|    | £.    | s.    | d.    | Sept. 29th 1275 - Sept. 29th 1276                  |
|----|-------|-------|-------|--|
| 1. | -     | -     | -     | There was no winter pasture this year because      |
| 2. | -     | 10    | 11    | it scarcely sufficed for the animals of the lord,  |
|    |       |       |       | received for pasture for one quarter of the lambs, |
|    |       |       |       | in the stubble.                                    |
| 3. | 6     | -     | -     | received for summer pasture                        |
| 4. | 2     | 2     | -     | " " peat sold                                      |
|    | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |  |
|    | 8     | 12    | 11    | Total  |

|                                 |    |    |    |     |     |    |    |     |    |    |    |     |    |
|---------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|----|
| 3. Mares (Juvencas)             | 15 | -  | 1  | 14  | -   | 13 | 5  | 19  | -  | 18 | -  | 12  | 2  |
| 4. Fowls (Fuligali)             | 11 | 1  | -  | 9   | 3   | 5  | 1  | 4   | 2  | 10 | -  | 7   | 3  |
| 5. Oxen (Bovae)                 | 17 | 4  | 6  | 13  | -   | 22 | -  | 16  | 4  | 27 | 1  | 27  | 1  |
| 6. Bulls (Tauri)                | 2  | -  | -  | 2   | -   | 2  | -  | 2   | -  | 2  | -  | 2   | -  |
| 7. Cows (Vaccae)                | 25 | 7  | 5  | 25  | 2   | 32 | -  | 20  | 2  | 38 | -  | 12  | 3  |
| 8. Young Oxen (Bovetti)         | 5  | -  | 2  | 3   | -   | 7  | -  | 6   | 1  | 8  | -  | 7   | 1  |
| 9. Young Oxen in 3rd year       | 5  | -  | -  | -   | -   | 13 | -  | 10  | 3  | 6  | 1  | 6   | 1  |
| 10. Heifers (Juvencas)          | 6  | -  | -  | -   | -   | -  | -  | -   | -  | 10 | -  | 8   | 2  |
| 11. Calves in 2nd year (Vituli) | 8  | -  | 4  | 4   | -   | 13 | -  | 10  | 3  | 15 | -  | 12  | 4  |
| 12. Calves of one year          | 6  | -  | -  | 13  | 3   | -  | -  | -   | -  | -  | -  | -   | -  |
| 13. Calves (young)              | 1  | -  | -  | 10  | 1   | -  | -  | -   | -  | -  | -  | -   | -  |
| 14. Young pigs (Porci)          | 7  | -  | 3  | 4   | -   | 3  | -  | 3   | -  | -  | -  | -   | -  |
| 15. Sows (Suae)                 | 7  | 5  | 6  | 14  | -   | 24 | -  | 16  | 18 | -  | -  | -   | -  |
| 16. Hogs (Sueti)                | 10 | -  | -  | -   | -   | 13 | -  | 11  | 19 | -  | -  | -   | -  |
| 17. Young swine (Suae)          | 11 | -  | -  | -   | -   | 27 | -  | 25  | 2  | -  | -  | -   | -  |
| 18. Lambs (Agni)                | 51 | 31 | 32 | 79  | -   | 30 | 13 | 43  | 4  | -  | -  | -   | -  |
| 19. Boars (Vercas)              | 2  | -  | -  | -   | -   | 2  | -  | 2   | -  | 2  | -  | -   | -  |
| 20. Sows (Suae)                 | 6  | 2  | -  | 6   | 2   | 6  | -  | 6   | -  | 6  | -  | -   | -  |
| 21. Pigs (Porci) unis ann       | 22 | -  | -  | 16  | 6   | 28 | -  | 22  | 6  | 13 | -  | 8   | 1  |
| 22. Piglets (Porcelli)          | 16 | -  | -  | 46  | -   | 12 | -  | 32  | -  | 20 | -  | -   | -  |
| TOTAL:                          |    |    |    | 286 | 124 | 23 | -  | 146 | 69 | 9  | 14 | 154 | 20 |

TABLE 3.10

EASTRY LIVESTOCK

|   | 1269/70   |        |      |                |                 | 1273/74   |        |      |           |                 | 1275/76   |        |      |           |                 |
|---|-----------|--------|------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|--------|------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|--------|------|-----------|-----------------|
|   | On Estate | Bought | Sold | Remaining      | Died of Murrain | On Estate | Bought | Sold | Remaining | Died of Murrain | On Estate | Bought | Sold | Remaining | Died of Murrain |
| 1. Harrowing Horses ( <u>Equi herciatores</u> ) | 3         | 1      | 2    | 2              | -               | 2         | -      | -    | -         | -               | 2         | -      | -    | 2         | -               |
| 2. Plough horses ( <u>Stotti</u> )              | 18        | 7      | -    | 18             | 7               | 18        | 3      | -    | 22        | 1               | 14        | 7      | 2    | 15        | 4               |
| 3. Mares ( <u>Jumentae</u> )                    | 15        | -      | 1    | 14             | -               | 13        | 6      | -    | 19        | -               | 14        | -      | -    | 12        | 2               |
| 4. Foals ( <u>Pullani</u> )                     | 11        | 1      | -    | 9              | 3               | 5         | 1      | -    | 4         | 2               | 10        | -      | -    | 7         | 3               |
| 5. Oxen ( <u>Boves</u> )                        | 17        | 4      | 6    | 15             | -               | 22        | -      | -    | 18        | 4               | 27        | 1      | -    | 27        | 1               |
| 6. Bulls ( <u>Tauri</u> )                       | 2         | -      | -    | 2              | -               | 2         | -      | -    | 2         | -               | 2         | -      | -    | 2         | -               |
| 7. Cows ( <u>Vacci</u> )                        | 25        | 7      | 5    | 25             | 2               | 32        | -      | -    | 30        | 2               | 37        | -      | 4    | 32        | 1               |
| 8. Young Oxen ( <u>Bovetti</u> )                | 5         | -      | 2    | 3              | -               | 7         | -      | -    | 6         | 1               | 8         | -      | -    | 7         | 1               |
| 9. Young Oxen in 3rd year                       | 5         | -      | -    | -              | -               | 13        | -      | -    | 10        | 3               | 6         | 1      | -    | 6         | 1               |
| 10. Heifers ( <u>Juvencae</u> )                 | 6         | -      | -    | 5 <sup>±</sup> | 1               | -         | -      | -    | -         | -               | 10        | -      | -    | 8         | 2               |
| 11. Calves in 2nd year ( <u>Vituli</u> )        | 8         | -      | -    | 4              | 4               | 13        | -      | -    | 10        | 3               | 16        | -      | -    | 12        | 4               |
| 12. Calves of one year                          | 16        | -      | -    | 13             | 3               | -         | -      | -    | -         | -               | -         | -      | -    | -         | -               |
| 13. Calves (young)                              | 11        | -      | -    | 10             | 1               | -         | -      | -    | -         | -               | -         | -      | -    | -         | -               |
| 14. Young rams ( <u>Rammi</u> )                 | 7         | -      | -    | 3              | 4               | 3         | -      | -    | 3         | -               | -         | -      | -    | -         | -               |
| 15. Ewes ( <u>oves</u> )                        | 75        | -      | -    | 63             | 12              | 34        | -      | -    | 16        | 18              | -         | -      | -    | -         | -               |
| 16. Hoggets ( <u>Hogetti</u> )                  | 14        | -      | -    | -              | -               | 133       | -      | -    | 114       | 19              | -         | -      | -    | -         | -               |
| 17. Young ewes ( <u>Garciae</u> )               | 11        | -      | -    | -              | -               | 27        | -      | -    | 25        | 2               | -         | -      | -    | -         | -               |
| 18. Lambs ( <u>Agni</u> )                       | 63        | 58     | -    | 32             | 79              | 34        | 13     | -    | 43        | 4               | -         | -      | -    | -         | -               |
| 19. Boars ( <u>Verres</u> )                     | 2         | -      | -    | -              | -               | 2         | -      | -    | 2         | -               | 2         | -      | -    | -         | -               |
| 20. Sows ( <u>Sues</u> )                        | 6         | 2      | -    | 6              | 2               | 6         | -      | -    | 6         | -               | 6         | -      | -    | -         | -               |
| 21. Pigs ( <u>Porci unius anni</u> )            | 22        | -      | -    | 16             | 6               | 80        | -      | -    | 72        | 8               | 33        | -      | 8    | 24        | 1               |
| 22. Piglets ( <u>Purcelli</u> )                 | 46        | -      | -    | 46             | -               | 32        | -      | -    | 32        | -               | 20        | -      | -    | -         | -               |
| TOTAL:  |           | 80     | 16   | 286            | 124             |           | 23     | -    | 440       | 69              |           | 9      | 14   | 154       | 20              |



TABLE 3.11 EASTRY MANOR: CORN SALES AND PURCHASES IN  
1268-69

| <u>Sold</u>   |           |           | <u>1268-69</u> |              |                     | <u>s.</u>                          | <u>d.</u> |                     |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| <u>£.</u>     | <u>s.</u> | <u>d.</u> |                | <u>S.</u>    | <u>B.</u>           |                                    |           |                     |
| 1.            | 0         | 16        | 6              | received for | 3 - 0               | of wheat                           | P/S       | 5 - 6               |
| 2.            | 0         | 5         | 6              | " "          | 1 - 0               | " " sold to Ickham                 | P/S       | 5 - 6               |
| 3.            | 0         | 18        | 9              | " "          | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 | " oats sold to Hostel              | P/S       | 4 - 0               |
| 4.            | 1         | 0         | 3              | " "          | 4 - 4               | " malt barley                      | P/S       | 4 - 6               |
| <u>Bought</u> |           |           |                |              |                     |                                    |           |                     |
| 1.            | 0         | 12        | 6              | for          | 2 - 4               | of wheat                           | P/S       | 5 - 0               |
| 2.            | 0         | 2         | 11             | "            | 0 - 5               | " "                                | P/S       | 4 - 8               |
| 3.            | 0         | 12        | 6              |              | 2 - 4               | " "                                |           |                     |
| 4.            | 2         | 4         | 7              |              | 15 - 6              | " oats for payment to the servants | P/S       | 2 - 9               |
| 5.            | 0         | 5         | 4              |              | 1 - 0               | of wheat                           | P/S       | 5 - 4               |
| 6.            | 1         | 8         | 6              |              | 9 - 0               | of barley for sowing               | P/S       | 3 - 2               |
| 7.            | 2         | 1         | 0              |              | 12 - 0              | " " " Dom.G.                       | P/S       | 3 - 5               |
| 8.            | 2         | 1         | 3              |              | 13 - 6              | " " "                              | P/S       | 3 - 0               |
| 9.            | 1         | 0         | 0              |              | 6 - 0               | " " "                              | P/S       | 3 - 4               |
| 10.           | 1         | 16        | 0              |              | 12 - 0              | " " "                              | P/S       | 3 - 0               |
| 11.           | 6         | 8         | 4              |              | 25 - 3              | of vetches for sowing              | P/S       | 5 - 0               |
| 12.           | 0         | 2         | 6              |              | 4 - 0               | " Hemp " "                         | P/S       | 0 - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 13.           | 0         | 17        | 0              |              | 3 - 3               | " malt barley for storage          | P/S       | 5 - 0               |

KEY

S. Seam  
B. bushel  
P/S per seam

TABLE 3.12 PRICES OF CORN IN EASTRY MANOR AT THE END OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY

|      | <u>Corn Bought</u> |             | <u>price per seam</u> |            |                |             |             |
|------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
|      | <u>Wheat</u>       | <u>Oats</u> | <u>Barley</u>         | <u>Rye</u> | <u>Vetches</u> | <u>Hemp</u> | <u>Peas</u> |
| 1268 | 5/-                | 2/9         | 3/6                   | -          | 5/-            | 7½d         | -           |
| 1272 | 5/-                | -           | -                     | 4/6        | -              | -           | -           |
| 1273 | 6/-                | 3/4         | -                     | -          | -              | 2/8         | -           |
| 1274 | -                  | 4/-         | 5/-                   | -          | 3/4            | -           | 4/-         |
| 1275 | -                  | -           | 4/-                   | -          | 3/6            | -           | -           |
|      | <u>Corn sold</u>   |             | <u>price per seam</u> |            |                |             |             |
| 1268 | 5/6                | 4/-         | 4/6                   | -          | -              | -           | -           |
| 1272 | -                  | -           | -                     | -          | -              | -           | -           |
| 1273 | -                  | -           | -                     | -          | -              | -           | -           |
| 1274 | -                  | 4/-         | -                     | -          | -              | -           | -           |
| 1275 | 5/-                | 4/6         | 4/6                   | -          | -              | -           | 4/4         |
| 1297 | 5/8                | -           | 4/4                   | -          | 3/8            | -           | -           |

TABLE 4.1 AMOUNTS OF CORN SOWN AND PRODUCED IN EASTRY MANOR  
IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY

|       | <u>Wheat</u> | <u>Winter</u> | <u>Palm</u>    | <u>Peas</u>  | <u>Vetches</u>    | <u>Oats</u>  | <u>The Combined</u>  |
|-------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|
|       | S. B.        | <u>Barley</u> | <u>Barley</u>  | S. B.        | S. B.             | S. B.        | <u>acreage yield</u> |
|       |              | S. B.         | S. B.          |              |                   |              | <u>in bushels of</u> |
|       |              |               |                |              |                   |              | <u>wheat and</u>     |
|       |              |               |                |              |                   |              | <u>palm barley</u>   |
|       |              |               | <u>1307-08</u> |              |                   |              |                      |
| Exit  | 137- 3       | 33 - 7        | 199 - 6        | 8 - 2        | 20 - 3            | 24-4         |                      |
| Sown  | 39- 1        | 4 - 2         | 80 - 2         | 8 - 1        | <del>37 - 0</del> | 9-5          |                      |
| B/P/A | 0- 4         | 0 - 5         | 0 - 6          | 0 - 5        | 0 - 4             | 0-6          |                      |
| S/Y/R |              |               |                |              |                   |              | (UR.)                |
|       |              |               | <u>1308-09</u> |              |                   |              |                      |
| Exit  | 24- 3        |               | 65-2           |              |                   |              |                      |
| Sown  |              |               | 69 - 4         |              |                   |              |                      |
| B/P/A |              |               | 0 - 6          |              |                   |              |                      |
| S/Y/R |              |               |                |              |                   |              |                      |
|       |              |               | <u>1309-10</u> |              |                   |              |                      |
| Exit  |              |               | 195 - 3        |              |                   |              |                      |
| Sown  | 41- <b>6</b> | 4 - 4         | 84 - 3         | 12 - 5       | 31 - 4            | 9-6          |                      |
| B/P/A | 0- 4         | 0 - 5         | 0 - 6          | 0 - 5        | 0 - 4             | 0-6          |                      |
| S/Y/R |              |               | <b>X2.8</b>    |              |                   |              | (X2.8)               |
|       |              |               | <u>1310-11</u> |              |                   |              |                      |
| Exit  | 91- 7        | 22 - 0        | 178 - 3        | 8 - 4        | 15 - 0            | 22-3         |                      |
| Sown  | 43- 5        | 5 - 4         | 77 - 2         | 11 - 1       | 30 - 0            | 16-0         |                      |
| B/P/A | 0- 4         | 0 - 5         | 0 - 6          | 0 - 5        | 0 - 4             | 0-6          |                      |
| S/Y/R | X2.2         |               | X2.1           |              |                   |              | (X2.15)              |
|       |              |               | <u>1311-12</u> |              |                   |              |                      |
| Exit  | 163- 1       | 23 - 0        | 165- 2         | 16 - 5       | 7 - 0             | 32-10        |                      |
| Sown  | 40- 2        | 5 - 3         | 92 - 1         | 18 - 5       | 28 - 6            | 16-3         |                      |
| B/P/A | 0- 4         | 0 - 5         | 0 - 6          | 0 - 5        | 0 - 4             | 0-6          |                      |
| S/Y/R | X3.7         |               | X2.1           |              |                   |              | (X2.90)              |
|       |              |               | <u>1312-13</u> |              |                   |              |                      |
| Exit  | 102- 4       | 20 - 0        | 157 - 7        | 18 - 5       | 7 - 0             | 44-11        |                      |
| Sown  | 42- 2        | 5 - 3         | <b>72 - 4</b>  | <b>2 - 0</b> | <b>10 - 0</b>     | <b>16- 3</b> |                      |
| B/P/A | 0- 4         | 0 - 5         | 0 - 6          | 0 - 5        | 0 - 4             | 0-6          |                      |
| S/Y/R | X2.5         |               | X1.7           |              |                   |              | (X2.1)               |

TABLE 4.1 contd.

| <u>Wheat</u>     | <u>Winter Barley</u> | <u>Palm Barley</u> | <u>Peas</u>  | <u>Vetches</u> | <u>Oats</u> | <u>The combined acreage yield in bushels of wheat and palm barley</u> |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|---|
| S. B.            | S. B.                | S. B.              | S. B.        | S. B.          | S. B.       |   |
| <u>1313-14</u>   |                      |                    |              |                |             |   |
| Exit 132-0       | 27 - 6               | 137 - 3            | 34 - 2       | 5 - 0          | 25 - 1      |   |
| Sown 33-4        | 3 - 6                | 72 - 1             | 22 - 4       | 22 - 0         | 10 - 13     |   |
| B/P/A 0-4        | 0 - 6                | 0 - 6              | 0 - 5        | 0 - 4          | 0 - 6       |   |
| S/Y/R X3.0       |                      | <b>X1.8</b>        |              |                |             | (X2.4)  |
| <u>1314-15</u>   |                      |                    |              |                |             |   |
| Exit 136-0       | 13 - 0               | 216 - 0            | 20 - 1       | 8 - 1          | 21 - 0      |   |
| Sown 41-2        | 6 - 0                | 74 - 6             | 21 - 1       | 20 - 2         | 10 - 3      |   |
| B/P/A 0-4        | 0 - <b>6</b>         | 0 - 6              | 0 - 5        | 0 - 4          | 0 - 6       |   |
| S/Y/R X4.0       |                      | <b>X2.9</b>        |              |                |             | (X3.45)   |
| <u>1315-16</u>   |                      |                    |              |                |             |   |
| Exit 98-4        | 19 - 4               | 178 - 0            | 10 - 4       | 5 - 0          | 28 - 0      |   |
| Sown 42-0        | 3 - 1                | 72 - 0             | 12 - 4       | 9 - 5          | 15-12       |   |
| B/P/A 0-4        | 0 - 5                | 0 - 6              | 0 - 5        | 0 - 4          | 0 - 6       |   |
| S/Y/R X2.3       |                      | X2.3               |              |                |             | (X2.3)  |
| <u>1316-17</u>   |                      |                    |              |                |             |   |
| Exit 172-1       | 15 - 0               | 192 - 0            | 19 - 1       | 2 - 3          | 42 - 13     |   |
| Sown <b>33-0</b> | 3 - 6                | 65 - 6             | 17 - 4       | 15 - 1         | 16 - 2      |   |
| B/P/A <b>0-4</b> | 0 - <b>6</b>         | 0 - 6              | 0 - 5        | 0 - 4          | 0 - 6       |   |
| S/Y/R X4.0       |                      | <b>X2.6</b>        |              |                |             | (X3.30)   |
| <u>1317-18</u>   |                      |                    |              |                |             |   |
| Exit 132-0       | 19 - 4               | 126 - 4            | 14 - 0       | 9 - 0          | 36 - 10     |   |
| Sown 40-6        | 5 - 4                | 62 - 2             | 14 - 0       | 21 - 2         | 15 - 8      |   |
| B/P/A 0-4        | 0 - <b>5</b>         |                    | 0 - <b>5</b> | 0 - 4          | 0 - 6       |   |
| S/Y/R X4.0       |                      | <b>X1.9</b>        |              |                |             | (X2.95)   |
| <u>1318-19</u>   |                      |                    |              |                |             |   |
| Exit 176-4       | 24 - 0               | 151 - 0            | 20 - 0       | 17 - 2         | 25 - 10     |   |
| Sown 42-0        | 5 - 0                | 80 - 4             | 17 - 4       | <b>25 - 4</b>  | 13 - 8      |   |
| B/P/A 0-4        | 0 - 5                | 0 - 6              | 0 - 5        | 0 - 4          | 0 - 6       |   |
| S/Y/R X4.3       |                      | X2.4               |              |                |             | (X3.35)   |





TABLE 4.1 contd.

|       | <u>Wheat</u><br>S. B. | <u>Winter<br/>Barley</u><br>S. B. | <u>Palm<br/>Barley</u><br>S. B. | <u>Peas</u><br>S. B. | <u>Vetches</u><br>S. B. | <u>Oats</u><br>S. B. | <u>The combined<br/>acreage yield<br/>in bushels of<br/>wheat and palm<br/>barley</u> |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---|
|       |                       |                                   | <u>1341-42</u>                  |                      |                         |                      |   |
| Exit  | 110- 0                |                                   | 202- 0                          | 19- 5                | 14- 0                   | 41- 2                |   |
| Sown  | 38- 0                 |                                   | 80- 1                           | <b>17- 0</b>         | 7- 1                    | <b>9- 12</b>         |   |
| B/P/A | 0- 4                  |                                   | 0- 6                            | 0- 5                 | 0- 4                    | 0- 6                 |   |
| S/Y/R | X2.7                  |                                   | <b>X2.2</b>                     |                      |                         |                      | (X2.45)   |
|       |                       |                                   | <u>1344-45</u>                  |                      |                         |                      |   |
| Exit  | <del>170</del> - 6    |                                   | 251- 2                          | 11- 6                | *- 0                    | 39- 6                |   |
| Sown  | 41- 0                 |                                   | <b>76- 2</b>                    | 11- 4                | 18- 4                   | <b>8- 4</b>          |   |
| B/P/A | 0- 4                  |                                   | 0- 6                            | 0- 4                 | 0- 4                    | 0- 6                 |   |
| S/Y/R |                       |                                   |                                 |                      |                         |                      | (UR).   |
|       |                       |                                   | <u>1346-47</u>                  |                      |                         |                      |   |
| Exit  | 130- 4                |                                   | 258- 5                          | 9- 0                 | 24- 0                   | 54- 5                |   |
| Sown  | <b>45- 0</b>          |                                   | <b>78- 6</b>                    | 8- 6                 | <b>22- 4</b>            | <b>8- 0</b>          |   |
| B/P/A | 0- 4                  |                                   | 0- 6                            | 0- 4                 | 0- 4                    | 0- 5                 |   |
| S/Y/R |                       |                                   |                                 |                      |                         |                      | (UR)  |
|       |                       |                                   | <u>1347-48</u>                  |                      |                         |                      |   |
| Exit  | <b>164- 2</b>         |                                   | 216- 2                          | 11- 0                | 25- 0                   | 44- 0                |   |
| Sown  | 45 - 4                |                                   | 79- 4                           | 12- 0                | 27- 0                   | <b>12- 5</b>         |   |
| B/P/A | 0- 4                  |                                   | 0- 6                            | 0- 4                 | 0- 4                    | 0- 6                 |   |
| S/Y/R | X3.6                  |                                   | <b>X2.7</b>                     |                      |                         |                      | (X3.15)   |
|       |                       |                                   | <u>1349-50</u>                  |                      |                         |                      |   |
| Exit  | 128- 0                |                                   | 145- 7                          | 0- 0                 | 0- 0                    | 22- 4                |   |
| Sown  | 35- 0                 |                                   | 66- 4                           | 4- 7                 | 16- 4                   | <b>8- 0</b>          |   |
| B/P/A | 0- 4                  |                                   | 0- 6                            | 0- 4                 | 0- 4                    | 0- 6                 |   |
| S/Y/R |                       |                                   |                                 |                      |                         |                      | (UR)  |

KEY

- S. Seam  
 B. Bushel  
 S/Y/R Seed yield ratio *yield*  
 X The sign which indicates the amount of  $\frac{1}{2}$  increase of the seed that was sown.  
 UR Unrecorded  
 \* 'Exitus nullus quia totus in foragio' (There was no crop taken from the field because the yield was fed to the stock in the field)  
 B/P/A Bushels sown per acre  
 Exit As in Chapter three  
 (i) One seam of oats, in sheaves, was fed to the oxen in the fields.

All the yearly accounts are recorded from September 29th to September 29th excepting the year 1312 which was recorded from September 29th to June 24th.

TABLE 4.2 ACREAGES OF CORN SOWN IN EASTRY MANOR IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY

| <u>Years</u> | <u>Wheat</u> | <u>Winter<br/>Barley</u> | <u>Palm<br/>Barley</u> | <u>Peas</u> | <u>Vetches</u> | <u>Haras</u> | <u>Oats</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1307-08      | 78           | 7                        | 100                    | 13          | 74             |              | 25          | 297          |
| 1308-09      | 0            | 0                        | 91                     | 0           | 0              |              | 0           | 91           |
| 1309-10      | 83½          | 7                        | 112                    | 20          | 62             |              | 25          | 309½         |
| 1310-11      | 87           | 8½                       | 103                    | 18          | 60             |              | 42          | 318½         |
| 1311-12      | 80           | 8                        | 122                    | 30          | 56             |              | 41½         | 337½         |
| 1312-13      | 84           | 8                        | 96                     | 3           | 19             |              | 42          | 252 M.-J.    |
| 1313-14      | 66           | 5                        | 96                     | 36          | 43             |              | 28          | 274          |
| 1314-15      | 82           | 7¾                       | 99                     | 34          | 40             |              | 27          | 289¾         |
| 1315-16      | 84           | 5                        | 96                     | 20          | 19             |              | 42          | 266          |
| 1316-17      | 66           | 5                        | 88                     | 28          | 30             |              | 43          | 260          |
| 1317-18      | 81½          | 8½                       | 84                     | 22½         | 42½            |              | 41          | 280          |
| 1318-19      | 84           | 8                        | 108                    | 28          | 51             |              | 36          | 315          |
| 1319-20      | 85           | 5                        | 103                    | 21          | 50½            |              | 29          | 293½         |
| 1320-21      | 84           | 5                        | 102                    | 23          | 51             |              | 30          | 295          |
| 1321-22      | 87           | -                        | 85                     | 10          | 75             |              | 28          | 285          |
| 1322-23      | 86           | 6                        | 108                    | 14          | 63             |              | 40          | 317          |
| 1323-24      | 78           | 10                       | 106                    | 14½         | 59½            |              | 30          | 298          |
| 1324-25      | 88           | -                        | 100                    | ?           | ?              |              | 29¼         | 217¼*        |
| 1325-26      | 88           | -                        | 103                    | 9           | 72             |              | 26          | 298          |
| 1326-27      | 87           | -                        | 103½                   | ?           | ?              |              | 25          | 215½*        |
| 1327-28      | 90           | -                        | 100                    | 9½          | 58½            |              | 24          | 282          |
| 1331-32      | 0            | -                        | 0                      | 0           | 0              |              | 0           | 0            |
| 1336-37      | 64           | -                        | 102                    | ?           | ?              |              | ?           | 166*         |
| 1337-38      | 75           | -                        | 98                     | 35          | 33             |              | 27          | 268          |
| 1339-40      | 73½          | -                        | 90                     | ?           | 14             |              | ?           | 177½*        |
| 1340-41      | 81           | -                        | 119                    | 32          | 42             |              | 20          | 294          |
| 1341-42      | 76           | -                        | 105                    | 27          | 14             | 14           | 26          | 262          |
| 1344-45      | 82           | -                        | 101                    | 22          | 37             | 17           | 23          | 282          |
| 1346-47      | 88½          | -                        | 104                    | 17          | 44             |              | 22½         | 276          |
| 1347-48      | 90½          | -                        | 106                    | 22          | 54             |              | 33½         | 306          |
| 1349-50      | 70           | -                        | 88                     | 9           | 34             |              | 22          | 223          |
| 1350-51      | 0            | -                        | 70                     | 2           | 28             |              | 20          | 120          |

KEY

- \* Figures are acquired from the roll of the following year.  
M.-J. The roll contains information from Michaelmas to June 24th only.  
? Figures are missing  
0 No allusion in roll to the corn crops which were grown.

TABLE 4.3 WHEAT HARVEST IN EASTRY MANOR  
FROM 1307-1320

|           | <u>Seams</u>          | <u>Bushels</u> |
|-----------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1307 - 08 | 137                   | 3              |
| 1308- 09  | 24                    | 3              |
| 1309 - 10 | None recorded in roll |                |
| 1310 - 11 | 91                    | 7              |
| 1311 - 12 | 163                   | 1              |
| 1312-13   | 102                   | 4              |
| 1313 - 14 | 132                   | 0              |
| 1314 - 15 | 136                   | 0              |
| 1315 - 16 | 98                    | 4              |
| 1316 - 17 | 172                   | 1              |
| 1317 - 18 | 132                   | 0              |
| 1318 - 19 | 176                   | 4              |
| 1319 - 20 | 158                   | 3              |
| 1320 - 21 | 167                   | 0              |

|                                    |              |           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| from Eastry mill                   | 16           | 0         |
| " " " " " " " "                    | 11           | 0         |
| " " " " " " " "                    | 13           | 0         |
| De sackings (from the refuse area) | 2            | 3         |
| De apple (bought)                  | 10           | 7         |
|                                    | <u>Total</u> | <u>27</u> |
| Sown 100 acres with                | 80           | 8         |
| Given to 1 manor                   | 0            | 0         |
| " " " " " " " "                    | 107          | 4         |
| " " " " " " " "                    | 0            | 0         |
| " " " " " " " "                    | 2            | 3         |
| " " " " " " " "                    | 9            | 3         |

TABLE 4.4. CORN CROPS IN EASTRY MANOR IN 1307-08

|  | <u>S.</u> | <u>B.</u> |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| <u>Wheat</u> <u>De exitu frumenti</u> (from the wheat harvest) | 137       | - 3       |
| <u>De excremento</u> (from the refuse sown)                    | 1         | - 3       |
| <u>De dampnis factis in blado</u> (rescued from damaged wheat) | 0         | - 2       |
| <u>De emptis</u> (bought)                                      | 3         | - 1       |
| Total  | 142       | - 1       |
| Sown 78 acres with   | 39        | - 1       |
| Given to 1 sower   | 0         | - 1       |
| "    " the garnerer of C.C.C.                                  | 97        | - 0       |
| "    for carriage from the manor                               | 16        | - 0       |
| "    " rent paid out in autumn                                 | 2         | - 2       |
| Sold   | 0         | - 4½      |
| Total  | 135       | - 0½      |
| <u>Winter</u> Remains of the preceding year                    | 1         | - 2       |
| <u>Barley</u> Exit   | 33        | - 7       |
| Total  | 35        | - 1       |
| Given to the bartoner of C.C.C.                                | 30        | - 5       |
| Sown 7 acres with  | 4         | - 2       |
| <u>Palm</u> Exit   | 199       | - 6       |
| <u>Barley</u> Received rent of J. Feykyn                       | 1         | - 1       |
| "    from Eastry mill  | 16        | - 0       |
| "    " Hacklinge mill  | 11        | - 0       |
| "    " Langdon mill  | 13        | - 0       |
| <u>De excremento</u> (from the refuse sown)                    | 2         | - 5       |
| <u>De emptis</u> (bought)                                      | 10        | - 7       |
| Total  | 254       | - 3       |
| Sown 100 acres with  | 80        | - 2       |
| Given to 1 sower   | 0         | - 1       |
| "    " bartoner of C.C.C.                                      | 107       | - 4       |
| "    for malt making   | 3         | - 0       |
| "    to the bakehouse in autumn                                | 2         | - 5       |
| "    for feeding the piglets                                   | 0         | - 3       |

TABLE 4.4. contd.

|                |   | S.  | B. |
|----------------|---|-----|----|
|                | Given to the famuli (serfs) <sup>(1)</sup>  | 3   | 0  |
| "              | " 1 carter and 3 ploughmen P/A              | 30  | 0  |
| "              | " 3 ploughmen (part-timers)                 | 5   | 6  |
| "              | " 1 cowherd                                 |     |    |
| "              | " the harrower's helper                     | 0   | 6  |
| "              | " the shepherd p/a                          | 6   | 2  |
| "              | " the oxherd (part-timer)                   | 2   | 7  |
| "              | " 4 ploughmen in autumn                     | 0   | 1  |
| "              | " for bread for the dog                     | 0   | 2  |
|                | Total                                       | 243 | 7  |
| <u>Peas</u>    | Exit  | 8   | 2  |
|                | Sown 13 acres with                          | 8   | 1  |
|                | For pottage per annum                       | 0   | 3  |
|                | Total                                       | 8   | 4  |
| <u>Vetches</u> | Exit  | 20  | 3  |
|                | <u>De emptis</u> (bought)                   | 15  | 7  |
|                | <u>De excremento</u> (from the refuse sown) | 1   | 1  |
|                | Total                                       | 37  | 3  |
|                | Sown 74 acres with ;                        | 37  | 0  |
| <u>Oats</u>    | Exit  | 24  | 4  |
|                | <u>De excremento</u> (from the refuse sown) | 0   | 3  |
|                | Total                                       | 24  | 7  |
|                | Sown 25 acres with                          | 9   | 5  |
|                | To the bartoner of C.C.C.                   | 10  | 12 |
|                | For flour for pottage                       | 0   | 2  |
|                | <u>De vendo</u> (sold)                      | 0   | 2  |
|                | Sold to Hostel                              | 2   | 3  |
|                | Total                                       | 22  | 8  |

KEY

P/A per annum

S. seam

B. bushel

1. Serf is the translation of famulus in Latham's Revised Medieval Word List. op.cit., 185.





TABLE 4.6 WHEAT AND PALM BARLEY IN EASTRY MANOR IN 1325-26

|  | <u>S.</u> | <u>B.</u> |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| <u>Wheat</u> <u>De exitu</u> (from harvest 88 acres sown the preceding Year) | 176       | 0         |
| <u>De excremento</u> (from the refuse sown)                                  | 1         | 3         |
| <u>De rear</u> (from re-ploughed land)                                       | 0         | 3         |
| Total  | 177       | 6         |
| Sown 88 acres with   | 44        | 0         |
| Given to the sower   | 0         | 1         |
| " " " garnerer of C.C.C.   | 121       | 0         |
| Sold ( <u>de rear</u> ) from the re-ploughed land                            | 0         | 3         |
| Total  | 165       | 4         |
| <u>Palm</u> <u>De exitu</u> (from the harvest)                               | 244       | 4         |
| <u>Barley</u> <u>De excremento</u> (from the refuse sown)                    | 3         | 0         |
| For rent ate Ditch for Michaelmas term                                       | 5         | 0         |
| From Feykyn  | 1         | 4         |
| From rent from Terra Le Smelt  | 1         | 4         |
| " " " Eastry mill  | 15        | 0         |
| " " " Hacklinge mill   | 12        | 0         |
| " " " Langdon mill   | 3         | 2         |
| Total  | 287       | 2         |
| Sown 103 acres   | 77        | 4         |
| Given to C.C.C.  | 60        | 5         |
| Sold   | 28        | 0         |
| Barley disposed of as in table 8.5   | 87        | 7         |
| Total  | 254       | 0         |

KEY

S. seams

B. bushels

TABLE 4.7 WHEAT AND PALM BARLEY IN EASTRY MANOR IN 1347-48

|  |                                       |     |     |     |       | <u>S.</u>  | <u>B.</u>  |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|------------|------------|
| <u>Wheat</u>   | Exit (Harvest)                        | ... | ... | ... | ...   | <b>164</b> | <b>- 2</b> |
|  | Sown $90\frac{1}{4}$ acres            | ... | ... | ... | ...   | 45         | - 4        |
|  | Sent to the garnerer of C.C.C.        | ... | ... | ... | ...   | 114        | - 4        |
|  | Given for payment for rents           | ... | ... | ... | ...   | 2          | - 0        |
|  | Sold                                  | ... | ... | ... | ...   | 12         | - 0        |
|  |                                       |     |     |     | Total | 174        | - 0        |
| <u>Palm</u>  | Remains of the preceding year         | ... | ... | ... | ...   | 3          | - 0        |
| <u>Barley</u>  | Exit (harvest)                        | ... | ... | ... | ...   | 216        | - 2        |
|  | Rents received from Ate Ditche        | ... | ... | ... | ...   | 5          | - 0        |
|  | " " " J. Feykyn                       | ... | ... | ... | ...   | 1          | - 0        |
|  | " " " Terra le Smelt                  | ... | ... | ... | ...   | 1          | - 4        |
|  | " " " Eastry Mill                     | ... | ... | ... | ...   | 18         | - 0        |
|  | " ' " " Mongeham mill                 | ... | ... | ... | ...   | 10         | - 0        |
|  | " " " Hacklinge mill                  | ... | ... | ... | ...   | 12         | - 0        |
|  |                                       |     |     |     | Total | 266        | - 6        |
|  | Sown 106 acres with                   | ... | ... | ... | ...   | 79         | - 4        |
|  | To the bartoner of C.C.C.             | ... | ... | ... | ...   | 75         | - 2        |
|  | For payment of autumn rents           | ... | ... | ... | ...   | 1          | - 4        |
|  | For pigs and piglets                  | ... | ... | ... | ...   | 1          | - 0        |
|  | Sold                                  | ... | ... | ... | ...   | 23         | - 4        |
|  |                                       |     |     |     |       | 180        | - 6        |
|  | Barley payments as in previous tables | ... | ... | ... | ...   | 76         | - 3        |
|  |                                       |     |     |     | Total | 257        | - 1        |
| Peas, vetches and oats data are similar to Table 8.4 |                                       |     |     |     |       |            |            |

KEY

S. Seams  
B. Bushels

TABLE 4.8 SPECIMEN TABLE OF HERBAGIUM IN EASTRY MANOR  
IN 1313-14

|   | £.  | s.  | d.   |
|---|-----|-----|------|
| 1. From winter grass  |     | 4   | 6    |
| 2. " " " in Longmede  |     | 3   | 0    |
| 3. " 18 cows pastured in summer                                     |     | 18. | 0    |
| 4. " 6 oxen pastured  |     | 4   | 0    |
| 5. " 5 calves pastured  |     | 2   | 6    |
| 6. " 232 sheep pastured per sheep ld.                               |     | 19  | 4    |
| 7. " pasture in Longmead  | 2   | 2   | 2    |
| 8. " " " the garden   |     | 0   | 8    |
| 9. Nothing from the pasture beside the wood for<br>it was the lords |     |     | 0    |
| 10. From Horseacre because the lord's sheep were there              |     |     | 0    |
| 11. From 3 calves and 3 oxen in the stubble                         |     | 0   | 10   |
| 12. " 5 pigs in the stubble   |     | 1   | 3    |
|   | Sum | 4   | 16 1 |

SPECIMEN TABLE OF HERBAGIUM IN EASTRY MANOR  
IN 1319-20.

|  | £.  | s.  | d.  |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. Nothing received from winter grass because the<br>Lydden sheep were grazing with the Eastry<br>sheep at that time |     |     | 0   |
| 2. From 3 cows pastured in summer. 8d. per cow   |     | 2.  | 0.  |
| 3. " pasture of 1 calf   |     | 0   | 6   |
| 4. " " " 200 wethers pastured with the<br>wethers of the lord prior (per head ld.)                                   |     | 16. | 8   |
| 5. No pasture, in Walton, because it was in<br>meadow this year  |     |     | 0   |
| 6. From 4 acres of pasture beside the wood   |     | 4   | 0   |
| 7. From grass sold in the garden   |     | 1   | 0   |
| 8. No grass was sold in the corner next to the wood<br>because it was sown   |     |     | 0   |
| 9. The lord's sheep were in Horseacre so nothing was<br>received from it   |     |     | 0   |
| 10. From grass sold in Longmead  |     | 16  | 0   |
| 11. " autumn grass sold  |     | 0   | 6   |
|  | Sum | 2   | 0 8 |

TABLE 4.9 A SPECIMEN ANALYSIS OF ACREAGE RATIOS OF THE  
FOURTEENTH CENTURY IN EASTRY MANOR

| <u>1307-08</u> |      |          |         | <u>1318-19</u>  |          |       |         |
|----------------|------|----------|---------|---|----------|-------|---------|
|                |      | <u>%</u> |         |   | <u>%</u> |       |         |
| Wheat          | 78   | 26.26    | ) 28.62 | Wheat   | 84       | 26.67 | ) 29.21 |
| W. Barley      | 7    | 2.36     | )       | W. Barley   | 8        | 2.54  | )       |
| P. Barley      | 100  | 33.67    | ) 33.67 | P. Barley   | 108      | 34.29 | ) 34.29 |
| Peas           | 13   | 4.38     | )       | Peas  | 28       | 8.89  | )       |
| Vetches        | 74   | 24.91    | ) 37.71 | Vetches   | 51       | 16.19 | ) 36.51 |
| Oats           | 25   | 8.42     | )       | Oats  | 36       | 11.43 | )       |
| Total          | 297  | 100.0    | 100.0   | Total   | 315      | 100.0 | 100.0   |
| <u>1309-10</u> |      |          |         | <u>1322-23</u>  |          |       |         |
| Wheat          | 83½  | 26.98    | )       | Wheat   | 86       | 27.13 | )       |
| W. Barley      | 7    | 2.26     | ) 29.24 | W. Barley   | 6        | 1.89  | ) 29.02 |
| P. Barley      | 112  | 36.19    | ) 36.19 | P. Barley   | 108      | 34.07 | ) 34.07 |
| Peas           | 20   | 6.46     | )       | Peas  | 14       | 4.42  | )       |
| Vetches        | 62   | 20.03    | ) 34.57 | Vetches   | 63       | 19.87 | ) 36.91 |
| Oats           | 25   | 8.08     | )       | Oats  | 40       | 12.62 | )       |
| Total          | 309½ | 100.0    | 100.0   | Total   | 317      | 100.0 | 100.0   |
| <u>1311-12</u> |      |          |         | <u>1346-47</u>  |          |       |         |
| Wheat          | 80   | 23.70    | ) 26.07 | Wheat   | 88½      | 32.07 | )       |
| W. Barley      | 8    | 2.37     | )       | W. Barley   | -        | -     | ) 32.07 |
| P. Barley      | 122  | 36.15    | ) 36.15 | P. Barley   | 104      | 37.68 | ) 37.68 |
| Peas           | 30   | 8.89     | )       | Peas  | 17       | 6.16  | )       |
| Vetches        | 56   | 16.59    | ) 37.78 | Vetches   | 44       | 15.94 | ) 30.25 |
| Oats           | 41½  | 12.30    | )       | Oats  | 22½      | 8.15  | )       |
| Total          | 337½ | 100.0    | 100.0   | Total   | 276      | 100.0 | 100.0   |
| <u>1312-13</u> |      |          |         | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>KEY</u></p> <p>P. Palm</p> <p>W. Winter</p> |          |       |         |
| Wheat          | 84   | 33.33    | ) 36.50 |   |          |       |         |
| W. Barley      | 8    | 3.17     | )       |   |          |       |         |
| P. Barley      | 96   | 38.10    | ) 38.10 |   |          |       |         |
| Peas           | 3    | 1.19     | )       |   |          |       |         |
| Vetches        | 19   | 7.54     | ) 25.40 |   |          |       |         |
| Oats           | 42   | 16.67    | )       |   |          |       |         |
| Total          | 252  | 100.0    | 100.0   |   |          |       |         |



TABLE 4.10 PRICE OF CORN PER SEAM SOLD IN EASTRY MANOR

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Wheat</u> | <u>Oats</u> | <u>Palm Barley</u> | <u>Vetches</u> | <u>Peas</u> |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1307-08     | 6/-          | 3/11        |                    |                |             |
| 1308-09     |              |             |                    |                |             |
| 1309-10     | 7/4          | 4/-         |                    |                | 5/-         |
| 1310-11     | 9/-          | 4/-         | 4/-                |                | 4/-         |
| 1311-12     | 7/4          | 4/-         | 5/-                |                | 5/-         |
| 1312-13     | 6/9          | 7/-         | 8/-                |                | 3/-         |
| 1313-14     | 6/-          | 6/6         |                    |                | 4/-         |
| 1314-15     | 10/-         | 6/-         | 5/-                |                | 3/4         |
| 1315-16     | 10/-         | 4/-         | 13/4               |                |             |
| 1316-17     | 13/4         | 5/4         | 8/-                |                | 9/-         |
| 1317-18     | 9/-          | 5/-         | 3/4                |                |             |
| 1318-19     | 4/6          | 5/-         | 4/-                |                |             |
| 1319-20     | 3/6          | 3/4         | 3/-                | 4/-            |             |
| 1320-21     | 5/-          | 3/4         | 3/4                |                |             |
| 1322-23     | 9/3          | 4/-         | 4/-                |                |             |
| 1323-24     | 6/-          | 4/4         | 3/-                |                |             |
| 1325-26     | 4/8          | 4/8         | 3/4                |                |             |
| 1327-28     | 4/-          | 2/8         | 2/-                |                |             |
| 1340-41     | 4/8          | 2/8         | 2/10               |                | 3/-         |
| 1341-42     | 3/8          | 1/4         | 2/8                |                | 2/8         |
| 1344-45     | 3/10         | 2/-         | 3/4                |                |             |
| 1346-47     | 8/-          | 1/4         | 5/-                |                |             |
| 1347-48     | 7/-          | 1/4         | 4/6                |                |             |
| 1349-50     | 6/-          | 1/8         | 6/8                |                |             |

TABLE 4.11 PRICE OF CORN, PER SEAM, PURCHASED IN  
EASTRY MANOR

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Wheat</u> | <u>Oats</u> | <u>Palm Barley</u> | <u>Vetches</u> | <u>Peas</u>       |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1307-08     | 6/-          |             | 4/8                | 3/8            |                   |
| 1308-09     | 8/-          | 5/4         | 5/-                |                |                   |
| 1309-10     | 6/-          |             | 7/9                | 6/-            |                   |
| 1310-11     |              | 6/-         | 3/4                | 4/8            | 4/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1311-12     |              | 6/-         | 5/2                | 6/-            |                   |
| 1312-13     |              |             |                    | 3/8            |                   |
| 1313-14     |              | 4/10        | 3/6                | 2/4            |                   |
| 1314-15     | 8/-          | 5/10        | 5/2                | 3/6            | 5/-               |
| 1315-16     |              |             |                    |                |                   |
| 1316-17     |              |             |                    | 10/4           |                   |
| 1317-18     | 6/-          | 5/4         | 6/8                | 5/6            |                   |
| 1318-19     |              |             | 2/8                | 2/4            |                   |
| 1319-20     | 4/-          |             | 3/4                | 4/-            |                   |
| 1320-21     |              | 4/-         |                    |                |                   |
| 1322-23     |              | 8/-         |                    | 7/9            | 8/-               |
| 1323-24     | 6/-          |             | 3/6                | 4/-            | 4/8               |
| 1325-26     |              | 4/3         | 4/2 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 4/-            |                   |
| 1327-28     | 3/8          | 4/8         | 2/4                | 5/-            | 4/2               |
| 1340-41     |              |             | 2/4                | 3/4            |                   |
| 1344-45     |              |             | 3/4                | 3/8            |                   |
| 1346-47     |              |             |                    |                |                   |
| 1347-48     |              |             |                    |                |                   |
| 1349-50     | 6/8          | 5/-         | 7/-                | 4/2            | 6/-               |

TABLE 4.12 EASTRY MANOR'S CORN SENT TO CANTERBURY IN THE LATE THIRTEENTH AND FIRST HALF OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

| Year    | Wheat |      | Winter Barley |      | Palm Barley |        | Oats |      |
|---------|-------|------|---------------|------|-------------|--------|------|------|
|         | S.    | B.   | S.            | B.   | S.          | B.     | S.   | B.   |
| 1268-69 | 78    | - 1  |               |      | 67          | - 1    | 0    | - 0  |
| 1272-73 | 88    | - 6  |               |      | 105         | - 7    | 0    | - 0  |
| 1273-74 | 72    | - 2  |               |      | 45          | - 4    | 0    | - 0  |
| 1274-75 | 72    | - 3½ | 4             | - 7½ | 98          | - 6    | 5    | - 0  |
| 1275-76 | 35    | - 0  |               |      | 131         | - 0    | 0    | - 0  |
| 1307-08 | 97    | - 0  | 30            | - 5  | 107         | - 4    | 10   | - 12 |
| 1308-09 | 24    | - 3  |               |      | 11          | - 0(C) | 0    | - 0  |
| 1309-10 | 75    | - 2  | 8             | - 7  | 93          | - 0    | 5    | - 0  |
| 1310-11 | 45    | - 4  | 12            | - 2  | 78          | - 2    | 4    | - 12 |
| 1311-12 | 92    | - 4  | 10            | - 3  | 53          | - 5    | 16   | - 13 |
| 1312-13 | 62    | - 4  |               |      | 69          | - 3    | 6    | - 8  |
| 1313-14 | 82    | - 0  | 8             | - 6  | 60          | - 5    | 5    | - 3  |
| 1314-15 | 80    | - 0  | 8             | - 1  | 110         | - 4    | 4    | - 8  |
| 1315-16 | 55    | - 3  |               |      | 94          | - 6    | 10   | - 12 |
| 1316-17 | 118   | - 5  | 6             | - 1  | 85          | - 5    | 8    | - 8  |
| 1317-18 | 87    | - 5  | 10            | - 2  | 69          | - 6    | 6    | - 3  |
| 1318-19 | 133   | - 0  | 14            | - 6  | 59          | - 5    | 7    | - 0  |
| 1319-20 | 117   | - 2  | 22            | - 7  | 97          | - 4    | 18   | - 3  |
| 1320-21 | 120   | - 0  | 13            | - 4  | 108         | - 2    | 8    | - 4  |
| 1322-23 | 124   | - 3* | 6             | - 4  | 91          | - 4    | 20   | - 0  |
| 1323-24 | 85    | - 4  |               |      | 143         | - 0    |      |      |
| 1324-25 | 137   | - 0  |               |      | 130         | - 7    |      |      |
| 1325-26 | 121   | - 0  |               |      | 60          | - 5    |      |      |
| 1327-28 | 47    | - 0  |               |      | 113         | - 5    | 7    | - 0  |
| 1337-38 | 65    | - 6  |               |      | 95          | - 0    |      |      |
| 1340-41 | 30    | - 3  |               |      | 85          | - 1    |      |      |
| 1341-42 | 100   | - 6  |               |      | 63          | - 4    |      |      |
| 1346-47 | 61    | - 0  |               |      | 152         | - 3    |      |      |
| 1347-48 | 114   | - 4  |               |      | 75          | - 2    |      |      |
| 1349-50 | 43    | - 2  |               |      | 48          | - 4    |      |      |

KEY

- C. Coral Barley (1308)  
 S. seams  
 B. bushels  
 \* Includes 6 seams 'de novo grano'

TABLE 4.13 TIMBER PURCHASES IN EASTRY MANOR IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY

|      |  | <u>s.</u> | <u>d.</u> |
|------|--|-----------|-----------|
| 1313 | For carriage of 6,000 logs by water made in the weald                        | 8         | 0         |
| 1314 | For making 6,000 logs in the Weald and for their carriage to water           | 8         | 0         |
|      | For loading them   | 1         | 3         |
|      | For transporting them by water to Sandwich                                   | 13        | 6         |
| 1319 | For buying 2,000 logs for firewood and for their carriage.                   | 14        | 2         |
|      | From pannage from Waldhurst  | 1         | 6         |
| 1322 | For cutting 21 pieces of wood and for shaping it in Dyrthpark and Walkhurst  | 5         | 3         |
|      | For making 1250 logs there   | 0         | 11        |
|      | For carriage of the said timber to Smallyde                                  | 9         | 0         |
|      | For carting the same from Smallyde to Eastry                                 | 15        | 9         |
| 1323 | For making 3,200 logs in Wovwoldindenne                                      | 2         | 6         |
|      | For carrying the said firewood from the Weald to Eastry by land and sea      | 10        | 0         |
|      | For wood from the said denn for the mill of Iangdon                          | 1         | 10        |
|      | For cutting the said wood  | 12        | 6         |
|      | For carrying it to the boat  | 2         | 6         |
|      | For its carriage from Smallyde to Sandwich in two boats                      | 42        | 0         |
|      | For carriage of the said timber from Sandwich to Eastry, by cart, for 4 days | 8         | 0         |
| 1325 | For half a virgate of peat sold at Pike                                      | 53        | 4         |
|      | For bark and branches of 69 trees in the Weald                               | 15        | 0         |
| 1327 | For carrying timber from Sandwich to Eastry                                  | 0         | 8         |
| 1337 | For 500 logs which were bought   | 3         | 6         |
| 1341 | For 300 logs " " "   | 2         | 6         |
| 1344 | For " " " " "  | 2.        | 6         |
| 1349 | For 300 faggots received from the wood called Hazelwood                      | 3.        | 0         |





TABLE 4.15 GROSS YIELD PER ACRE, IN BUSHELS, FROM  
TABLES 4.1 AND 4.2

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Wheat</u> | <u>Palm Barley</u> |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1307 - 08   | 2.5          | 5.2                |
| 1308 - 09   | 0.0          | 17.2               |
| 1309 - 10   | 8.8          | 12.7               |
| 1310 - 11   | 15.0         | 12.8               |
| 1311 - 12   | 10.2         | 10.3               |
| 1312 - 13   | 12.5         | 11.4               |
| 1313 - 14   | 16.4         | 18.0               |
| 1314 - 15   | 9.6          | 14.5               |
| 1315 - 16   | 16.4         | 16.0               |
| 1316 - 17   | 16.0         | 11.5               |
| 1317 - 18   | 17.3         | 14.4               |
| 1318 - 19   | 15.0         | 14.5               |
| 1319 - 20   | 15.7         | 17.0               |
| 1322 - 23   | 12.6         | 18.2               |
| 1340 - 41   | 10.8         | 13.5               |
| 1346 - 47   | 14.8         | 16.6               |

4-16  
TABLE 4-15

EASTY FIELD NAMES

|                             | 1086 | 1200    | C.C.C.<br>CH. 1213<br>and 1228 | SEN. 1250 | S.P. 1284           | SEN. 1298    | SEN. 1310    | SEN. 1481 | SEN. 1511 | TER. 1596    | BONDON'S<br>M.S. 1562      | TER. 1677    | J. HILL'S<br>M.S.<br>1778      | TINE'S<br>MAP                   | 6 INCH<br>MAP | 2 1/2 INCH<br>MAP | 1 INCH<br>MAP |
|-----------------------------|------|---------|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| WALTON                      | -    | Waleton | Waletone                       | Walton    | Walton              | Walton       | Walton       | Walton    | Walton    | Walton       | A message<br>called Walton | Walton       | Walton Close                   | Court Warden                    | Walton        | Walton            | Walton        |
| PIKE                        | -    | -       | -                              | -         | La Pike             | -            | -            | -         | -         | The Pike     | -                          | The Pike     | Great<br>Pike Middle<br>Little | Great<br>Pike Middle<br>Further | -             | -                 | -             |
| CALDECOTE                   | -    | -       | Caldcote                       | Caldecote | Caldecote-<br>Wande | Caldecote    | Caldecote    | Caldcote  | Caldcote  | -            | -                          | -            | -                              | -                               | -             | -                 | -             |
| UPDOWN                      | -    | -       | Uppedune                       | Uptune    | Uppedown            | Upedunne     | Uppetun      | Uptown    | Uptown    | -            | -                          | -            | -                              | Uptown                          | Uptown        | Uptown            | Uptown        |
| FINGLESDAN,<br>(FLENGESDAN) | -    | -       | -                              | -         | Finglesham-<br>mark | -            | -            | -         | -         | -            | -                          | -            | Finglesham                     | Finglesham                      | Finglesham    | Finglesham        | Finglesham    |
| BRAMBLE-HILL                | -    | -       | -                              | -         | Bramble-hill        | Bramble-hill | Bramble-hill | -         | -         | Bramble-hill | -                          | Bramble-hill | Bramble-hill                   | Bramble-hill                    | -             | -                 | -             |
| EASTROKE                    | -    | -       | -                              | Eastroke  | Eastroke            | Eastroke     | Eastroke     | -         | -         | -            | -                          | -            | -                              | -                               | -             | -                 | -             |
| THE BROOK                   | -    | -       | dal Broch                      | -         | -                   | -            | Brooch       | -         | -         | -            | -                          | -            | Red Brook                      | Redbrook                        | Redbrook      | Brook             | -             |

KEY

- TAF. Calendar of Entries in the Royal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland, H.M.S. Ser. London, 1973
- 1086. Domesday Book
- CH. Charter
- C.C.C. Christ Church Canterbury
- SEN. Rental
- Ter. Terrier
- B.R. Bedale's roll

MAPS USEDMapsSources(a) Historical

(i) W. Boycott, Plan of Walton; Formerly in C.C.A.C. (1622) No scale.

(ii) Manor of Grove; (1635) in County Hall, Maidstone. Scale: One inch to fifty perches.

(iii) Jared Hill, A map and description of all the lands belonging to the Manor of East~~ery~~ Court in C.C.A.C. (1728)

Scale: One inch to eighty rods.

(iv) Eastry Tithe Map; (1841) P.R.O. Drawn by Thomas W. Collard of Canterbury.

Scale: One inch to three chains.

(b) Ordnance Survey

(i) 1:63,360. Sheet 173. East Kent (1959)

(ii) 1:50,000. Sheet 179. Canterbury and East Kent. (1974)

(iii) 1:25,000. Sheets TR 25 and TR 35 (1961)

(iv) 1:10,560. Sheet TR 35 NW (1954-55)

" TR 35 SW

" TR 34 NW

" TR 25 NE

" TR 24 NE

" TR 35 NE

(c) Geological

(i) 1:63,360 Sheet 290. Dover. (1960)

(d) Soil

(i) 1:25,000. Sheet TR 35. Deal. (1972)

MANUSCRIPT SOURCES

- (i) Rentals of Eastry Manor in C.C.A.C.  
 E134 (1213 - 22)  
 E167 (1143 - 50)  
 E184<sup>a</sup> (1250)  
 One in Register J (of 1298)  
 E188 (1310)  
 One in Miscellaneous Accounts 31 (of 1481)  
 One " " " 33 (of 1511)  
 Terrier of all the lands belonging to Eastry Manor 1596  
 Terrier of Eastry Court 1677  
 Eastry Manor 1677  
 Rentals of C.C.P. manors consulted for comparative purposes in  
 C.C.A.C.  
 Adisham in Register C.  
 D4 of Chartham  
 Godmersham in Register J.  
 Great Chart in Register J.
- (ii) Bedels' rolls in C.C.A.C. from the mid thirteenth century to  
 mid fourteenth century.  
 Eastry Manor and Eastry Almonry  
 Lydden "  
 Chartham "  
 Adisham "  
 Godmersham "  
 Great Chart "
- (iii) Charters of Eastry Manor in C.C.A.C.  
 Register C.

- (iv) Leases of Eastry Manor in C.C.A.C.  
Registers T and I.
- (v) Court Rolls of Eastry Manor in C.C.A.C.  
Box U15. (The only rolls present are those of the fifteenth century.)
- (vi) Cant. MS.D.E.6.
- (vii) Lambeth Palace Library  
Eastry Manor's Bedels' rolls of 1322, 1323, 1325, 1327.  
Eastry Manor's Farmer's rolls from mid fourteenth century till mid sixteenth century.
- (viii) Public Records Office  
12 John, Rental of C.C. Manors Canterbury.  
E142/46
- (ix) British Library  
Cleopatra C. vii  
Galba E iv contains the Memorandum book of Prior Henry of Eastry.



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VENSON FARM

PLATE 1.1

This holding is first recorded in 1174 in Register I f.161, in Christ Church Archives, Canterbury. Vide Fig. 2.2.



WALTON

PLATE 1.2

The land at Walton is first recorded in a document of 1204. Vide Table 4.16 and Fig. 2.2.





THE CANTERBURY WAY

PLATE 1.3

This track is recorded in the 1511 document in C.C.A.C. The tenant land called Caldecote borders the track on the left.



This track is now a public footpath. It separates the former manor of Adisham to the right from the manor of Shingleton to the left. The blank space in the bottom right is a gap in the Thornton Lane hedge which was the boundary between Adisham and Eastry manors.

CONVERGING POINT OF THREE MANORS

PLATE 1.4





THE BROOKS

PLATE 1.5

This land was being reclaimed C.1213 Vide Table 4.16 and Fig. 2.2.



EASTRY CHURCH.

PLATE 1.6

The building to the left of the Church stands on the site of the original Manor Court.



# HEDGEROWS AND TRACKS

By  
M. M. O'GRADY, B.A.

*Reprinted from "ARCHÆOLOGIA CANTIANA", Vol. XCIV, 1978*

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LONDON AND TONBRIDGE

## HEDGEROWS AND TRACKS

M. M. O'GRADY, B.A.

In this study an ancient trackway is traced from Sandwich to Geddinge.<sup>1</sup> Though no definite information exists about its origin, part of it was used as a boundary in medieval times, as revealed by the various rentals.<sup>2</sup> The section which forms a boundary hedge along Eastry manor is dated in accordance with Dr. Hooper's method<sup>3</sup> and it coincides with the date of the rentals.

### FROM SANDWICH TO WOOTTON; TRACKWAY AND HEDGES

The trackway starts at Sandwich at about 10 ft. O.D. and can be traced to the Downs to 450 ft. O.D.<sup>4</sup> In Sandwich, the trackway passes over alluvium where thin buried peat may occur locally.<sup>5</sup> Next, it traverses Thanet Sands, Upper Chalk, Valley Gravels and Brickearth, but its chief foundation is Upper Chalk.

The length of the trackway from Sandwich to Wootton Church, via Eastry, Golgotha, Shepherdsweil and Geddinge is approximately 10 miles. For purpose of convenience the trackway has been divided, in Fig. 2, into five sections. The stretch from Golgotha to Wootton is not included in Fig. 2, but can be located on the Ordnance Survey Map.

From St. Bart's road, Sandwich to the Woodnesborough road, the area is below 50 ft. O.D. The first part of the trackway is fenced artificially, but afterwards it becomes an open cart-track till it meets the Woodnesborough road. Its width varies from 6 to 7 ft. The trackway finally becomes a causeway and is not an inconspicuous feature of the landscape. Near the Woodnesborough road, the trackway swings eastward in a straight line for a few yards and later resumes its former course.

<sup>1</sup> See Fig. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Rental 1282, Adisham manor in Register C. Rentals 1310 and 1511 of Eastry manor in Christ Church Archives Canterbury. (Henceforth abbreviated C.C.A.C.)

<sup>3</sup> M. D. Hooper, 'Hedges and History', *New Scientist*, 1970, 598.

<sup>4</sup> Ordnance Survey, One Inch to One Mile, East Kent, Sheet 173.

<sup>5</sup> O.S. Geological Map, Dover (Ramsgate), Sheet 290.



Next, the trackway coincides with the Woodnesborough road for a short distance and then bears south-west, down Gore Lane, where it acts as a boundary between Eastry manor to the east and Adisham manor to the west. Thornton Lane, a sunken lane, follows on. It is one mile in length from the Heronden crossroads to the Canterbury Way,<sup>6</sup> which is the junction of the lane with the Upper Venson to Knowlton track. Thornton Lane, with its tarmacadam surface, varies in width throughout its course from 6 to 9 ft. Part of its east side has a steep cliff-like bank, varying in height from 6 to 13 ft. A continuous hedge runs parallel to the lane to the west, except for a small portion which has been grubbed up, on the north side.

Moving southwards, Thorntonhill trackway, a continuation of Thornton Lane, is three-quarters of a mile in length. It lacks the steep cliff to the east and, instead of a hedge, it has a shaw of mixed tree species to the west. A feeder trackway joins Thorntonhill Lane from the east, south of Thornton Cottages; it extends eastward as far as the main Dover road. The Thornton Lane–Thorntonhill trackway extends to Elvington, a distance of one and a quarter miles, mainly as a grassy pathway. Halfway to Elvington another feeder trackway, called 'The Pilgrims' Way', on the 6-in. map, joins the main Elvington trackway, from the east; it also links up with the main Dover road and, further east, with the Roman road from Dover to Woodnesborough.

The Elvington–Golgotha section, one and a half miles, resembles an overgrown cart-track, which finally traverses a plantation before reaching Golgotha.

At Golgotha, the trackway, retaining the south-west direction, merges with the main road to Shepherdsweil for about one and a half miles, where it reaches its widest limit. Before meeting the A2, the trackway narrows and meanders while climbing the Downs. The Geddinge section, sunken and meandering, is bordered in parts by banks and sporadic hedges. About one third of a mile north-east of Geddinge, the trackway suddenly changes its direction and bends westwards towards Wootton church. Before reaching the church the trackway, having lost its sunken character, approaches the church as a wide road. Golgotha is linked to Wootton Church by a tarmacadamed road.

At present the track is partially in use as a footpath and it can be followed for the greater part of its length on foot. The purpose for which the track was used invites speculation. This could await further investigation.

South of Sandwich the 1-in. O.S. map reveals that the causeway went through the least marshy terrain. Since the water-table is believed to

<sup>6</sup> 1511 Rental. C.C.A.C. *op. cit.* in note 2.

## HEDGEROWS AND TRACKS

have been higher in the past, one can understand that the causeway may have become necessary at some particular time which may be revealed by future excavation.

The length of the trackway south of Sandwich to the Woodnesborough Road is one and three quarters of a mile; the causeway is approximately one mile long. About half a mile south of Sandwich along the course of the track there are the remains of a deep drain, which is now dry. This could have been an obstacle to movement along the track in the past, and it seems likely that a bridge may have existed there for the drain would have been too deep to have been forded in any other way. This drain could be a possible site where pollen may be preserved and its analysis might help to date the age of the track.<sup>7</sup> Thornton Lane is one mile in length. It is a sunken track throughout most of its course, having a high bank on its east side, which is cut into the hillside. The little used grassy part of the track from Thornton Cottages southward to Golgotha presents a contrast to the road sections north and south of it.

## THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Towards Eastry where the track crosses the Woodnesborough Roman road, the 6-in. O.S. map indicates 'Roman coins found here'. J. B. Gibben<sup>8</sup> discovered a cemetery at Walton only a short distance from this trackway. Hasted<sup>9</sup> alluded to three large Romano-British *tumuli* and found entrenchments near Golgotha. Faussett<sup>10</sup> found in the area now called Golgotha some Dark Age inhumation burials, Roman coins, evidence of Roman cremations and samian pottery. Six Bronze Age *tumuli*<sup>11</sup> have been found close to the trackway, two at Shingleton, one at Eythorne, three at Shepherdsweil and one at Tilmanstone. Soil samples from the ground surfaces beneath the *tumuli* may yield information about the date of the *tumuli*.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>7</sup> R. G. West, *Studying the Past by Pollen Analysis*, Oxford, 1971, 15.

<sup>8</sup> J. B. Gibben, 'Roman Burial', *Arch. Cant.*, xxv (1902), lxvi.

<sup>9</sup> E. Hasted, *The History and topographical Survey of the County of Kent*, x, Canterbury, 1778-1799. (Revised 1972), 375.

<sup>10</sup> B. Faussett, *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, London, 1856, 101-43.

<sup>11</sup> P. Ashbee and C. C. Dunning, 'The Round Barrows in East Kent', *Arch. Cant.*, lxxiv (1960), 48.

<sup>12</sup> P. Brandon, *The Sussex Landscape*, London, 1974, 77.

## THE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

*(a) Medieval*

Existing medieval documents suggest that a trackway ran from Sandwich to Wootton. Since a section of the trackway and the Thornton Lane hedgerow are believed to have been the boundary between two neighbouring manors, it seems advisable to review the origins of these two manors. Hasted recorded that Adisham manor was given by Eabald to the Benedictine monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, in A.D. 616.<sup>13</sup> In his map of the Hundred of Eastry, Hasted stated that Heronden, etc., was reputed to be in the Hundred of Downhamford.<sup>14</sup> King Egbert was in possession of Eastry A.D. 670.<sup>15</sup> In the year A.D. 979, King Ethelred gave Eastry to the same monks, at Christ Church.

The earliest document for the northern section of the trackway south of Sandwich, records how a part of the trackway coincided with the parish of Eastry in 1356.<sup>16</sup> The portion mentioned was called the 'Weines Wey' and described as being a 'broad wey'. The same part of the track is mentioned in the 1511 rental. Thus this northern section was clearly a conspicuous feature of the landscape at this early date.

The documents show that Thornton Lane further southward was the boundary between the manors of Adisham and Eastry. Heronden Farm, which constitutes the land to the west of Thornton Lane consists of four hundred acres. In the rental of 1282, Heronden and Woghope (two sulungs) appear. There seems to have been a settlement at Woghope, situated in the same valley as Heronden but about half a mile to the south.<sup>17</sup> All the land on the east side of Thornton Lane belonged to Eastry manor as shown by the numerous documents of that manor.

The 1471 Eastry rental<sup>18</sup> mentions a droveway at Craythorn. Hasted<sup>19</sup> mentions that Craythorne was in the southern half of Tilmanstone parish: this droveway could be one of either. What is called 'The Pilgrims' Way' on the 6-in. map could have been a droveway in the Middle Ages, or the droveway mentioned may have been the trackway from Sandwich to Wootton. The same rental alludes to one croft next 'the common droveway', and there seems little doubt that this 'common droveway' was the Sandwich-Wootton trackway.

<sup>13</sup> Hasted, *op. cit.*, 181.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, 121-44.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, 102.

<sup>16</sup> E188a. C.C.A.C.

<sup>17</sup> W. F. Shaw, *Eastry Memorials*, London, 1870, 66.

<sup>18</sup> Eastry Manor. 1471 Rental. C.C.A.C.

<sup>19</sup> Hasted, *op. cit.*, 78.

## HEDGEROWS AND TRACKS

A trackway, believed to be the same as that which started at Sandwich, although no longer directly aligned, can be traced as far as Wootton church. The evidence which supports this conclusion comes from a grant of land, in 1295, to Roger atte Sole, at Geddinge. 'One and a half acres lie in the field which is called Hoke between the land of Maurice to the west and the road which is called Est Soles Drove to the east', and another record mentions 'Half an acre at Churchweye'.<sup>20</sup> This seems to suggest that the droveway must have extended as far, at least, as the church at Wootton, since the allusion to the 'Churchweye' may be interpreted as the road to the church. The documentary evidence does not extend beyond Wootton church and, there are no signs that the track continued further.

### (B) BOUNDARIES OF THE HEDGEROW AND TRACKWAY

Today, different parish boundaries follow the trackway for a considerable part of its length and in the past there was an even greater coincidence of parish boundary and trackway before the alteration of the parish boundaries took place. In a few sections, parish and manorial boundaries coincide with the trackway while elsewhere manorial, hundredal and even lathal sections are aligned with the trackway.

The O.S. 1-in. map (Fig. 2) indicates a coincidence of trackway, parish boundaries as follows: the parish boundary coincides with the trackway south of Sandwich, separating the parishes of Worth to the east from Woodnesborough to the west for almost half a mile. Before it meets the main Woodnesborough road, the trackway and parish boundaries are aligned again for one-eighth of a mile and separate the parish of Eastry to the east from the parish of Woodnesborough to the west. The Tithe Map of 1840<sup>21</sup> shows how the trackway and the parish boundary coincided for about one-third of a mile along the Woodnesborough road. South of Thornton Cottages, another parish boundary runs along the trackway for over one mile, separating the parishes of Tilmanstone and Eythorne to the east from the parish of Nonington to the west. The Tithe Map for the parish of Eythorne shows that the trackway formed the parish boundary, in 1840, between Barfreston and Eythorne, but since then the two parishes have been merged. The importance of the Tithe Map, as an historical document, is evident in recording that parish boundaries, in the early nineteenth century, stretched from the Thornton Cottages' crossroads as far as Golgotha beyond which the trackway continues as a straight road to

<sup>20</sup> Register B. Eastry Manor., *op. cit.*

<sup>21</sup> Eastry Sheet.



Shepherdswell. Then, it heads for Geddinge, an outlier of Eastr manor in the parish of Wootton, crossing the A2 road. The O.S. 1-in map shows that the parish boundary, between the parish of Wootton to the south and the parish of Shepherdswell to the north runs parallel with the A2 at the crossroads. From Sandwich southward for half a mile, the trackway serves as the boundary between the former manor of Eastry<sup>22</sup> to the east and the manor of Woodnesborough to the west.

The trackway bounded the former manor of Eastry for a considerable length. Thus, from Poison Cross (junction of Gore Lane with the Eastry-Woodnesborough road) to Thornton Cottages, the trackway separates the manor of Eastry (Fig. 2) to the east from the manors of Adisham (an outlier) and Shingleton to the west. The Domesday Book assessed the manor of Adisham as being in the hundred of Downhamford and in the lathe of Borowart.<sup>23</sup> So this additional information makes the trackway at this stage not only a boundary between two manors, but also a boundary between two separate hundreds, Eastry to the east and Downhamford to the west, as well as a boundary between two distinct lathes, that of Eastry to the east and the lathe of Borowart to the west.

From the Thornton Cottages' crossroads to Elvington (Fig. 2), the trackway divides the manor of Tilmanstone and the southern part of Eastry manor in Eythorne to the east, from the manor of Nonington to the west. Between Elvington and Golgotha, the trackway is the boundary between a part of Eastry manor to the east and the manor of Barfrestone to the west.

The Tithe Map shows that the stretch of land to the west, on the Adisham side of Gore Lane and Thornton Lane, was fenced as far as the Canterbury Way but southward of that junction as far as the Thornton Cottages, the west side of the lane was without a fence. Today a similar contrast can be observed. While much of Gore Lane's former fence has been removed due to building, Thornton Lane still retains its boundary hedge, but the former fenceless road, south of the Canterbury Way, has a well-developed shaw, coinciding with the fringe of the former manor of Shingleton (Fig. 1). Perhaps, the difference in the manorial management in the past may have been responsible for the different physical boundaries of the two manors.

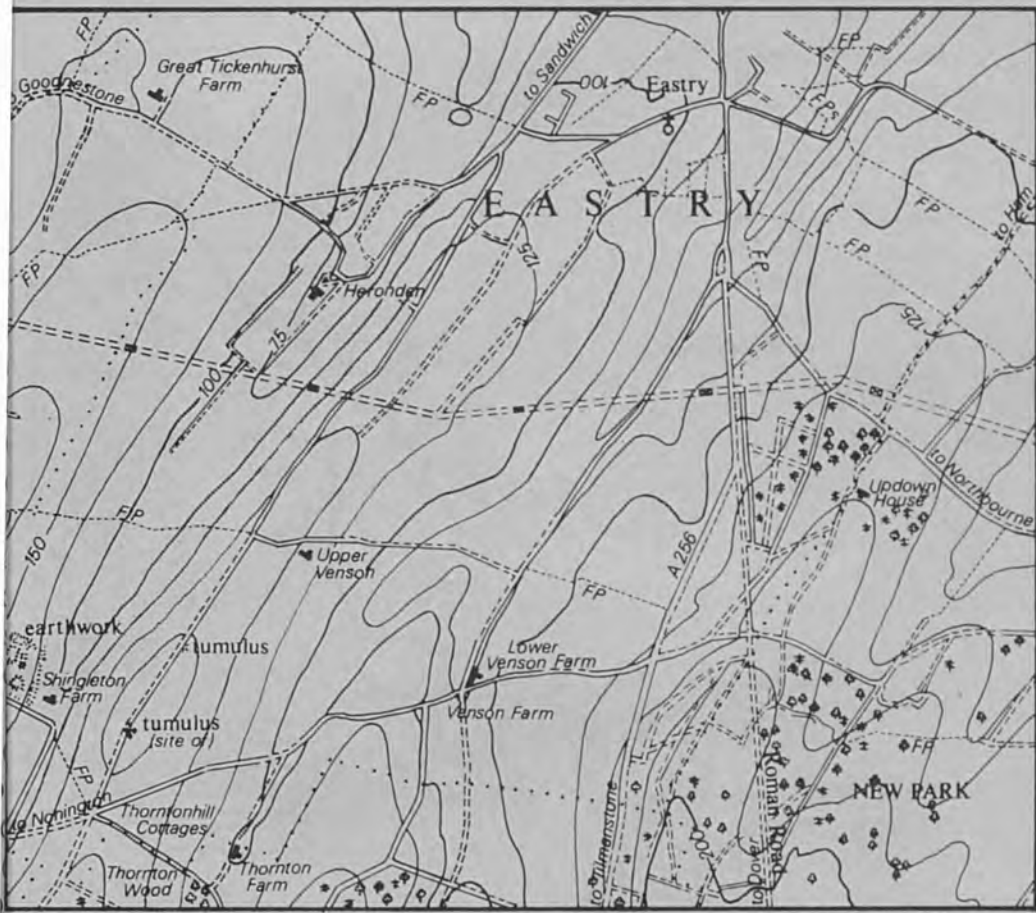
A resumé of the boundary information reveals that the trackway coincides with the parish and manorial boundaries south of Sandwich for over half a mile. For another half mile in the Sandwich lowland although in two separate sections, the trackway maintains its character as a parish boundary. Only three quarters of a mile of the flat track

<sup>22</sup> Hasted, *op. cit.*, 98-121.

<sup>23</sup> *V.C.H. (Kent)*, iii, London, 1932, 218.



## HEDGEROWS AND TRACKS



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0 1000 2000  
scale yards

- ==== Main road
- ==== Other roads
- ===== Footpaths
- ..... Parish boundaries
- FP Footpath
- ☒ Pylon
- Electricity transmission line

Fig. 1. Thornton Lane-Eastry District.

lacks a boundary of any type. Between Poison Cross and the Thornton Cottages' crossroads, a distance of two miles, the trackway acts as a manorial, hundredal and lathal boundary. From the Thornton Cottages' crossroads to Golgotha - a distance of over two miles and a half, the trackway coincides with the parish and manorial boundaries. Thus, out of a length of six miles and a quarter, the trackway coincides with one or more boundaries for five miles and a half. This is an

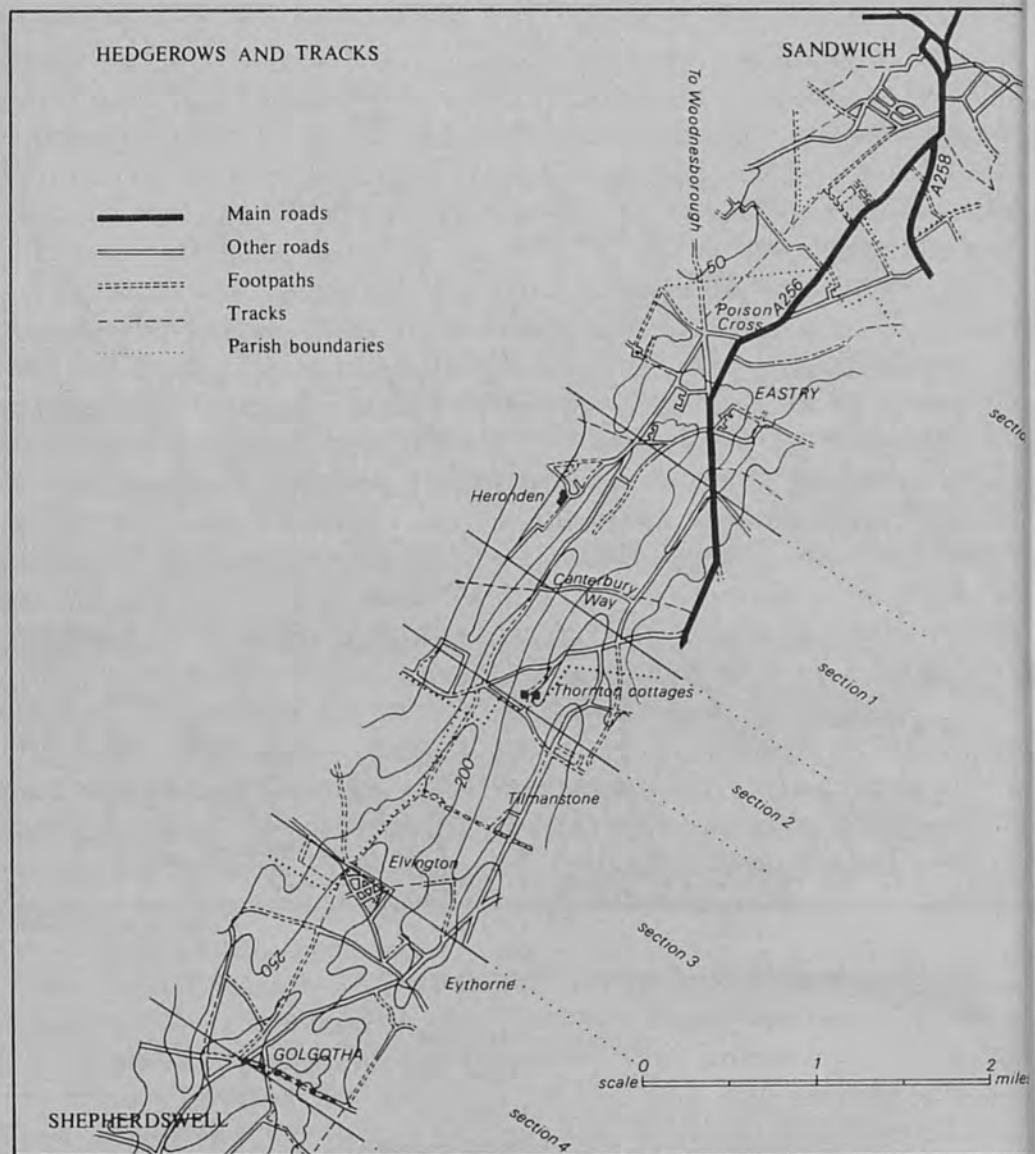


Fig. 2. Hedgerows and Tracks.

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important aspect of the track and suggests that the age of the track may be near that of the oldest boundary, which is the lathe. On this subject, it is worthwhile bearing in mind what Furley thought of the lathe. 'But though Aylesford with its lathe can boast of its Saxon origin and valour, and was held by Saxon kings, the five lathes in East Kent can trace, if not their names, their antiquity, to the time of the Romans.'<sup>24</sup>

<sup>24</sup>R. F. Furley, *The Weald of Kent*, i, Ashford, 1871, 116.

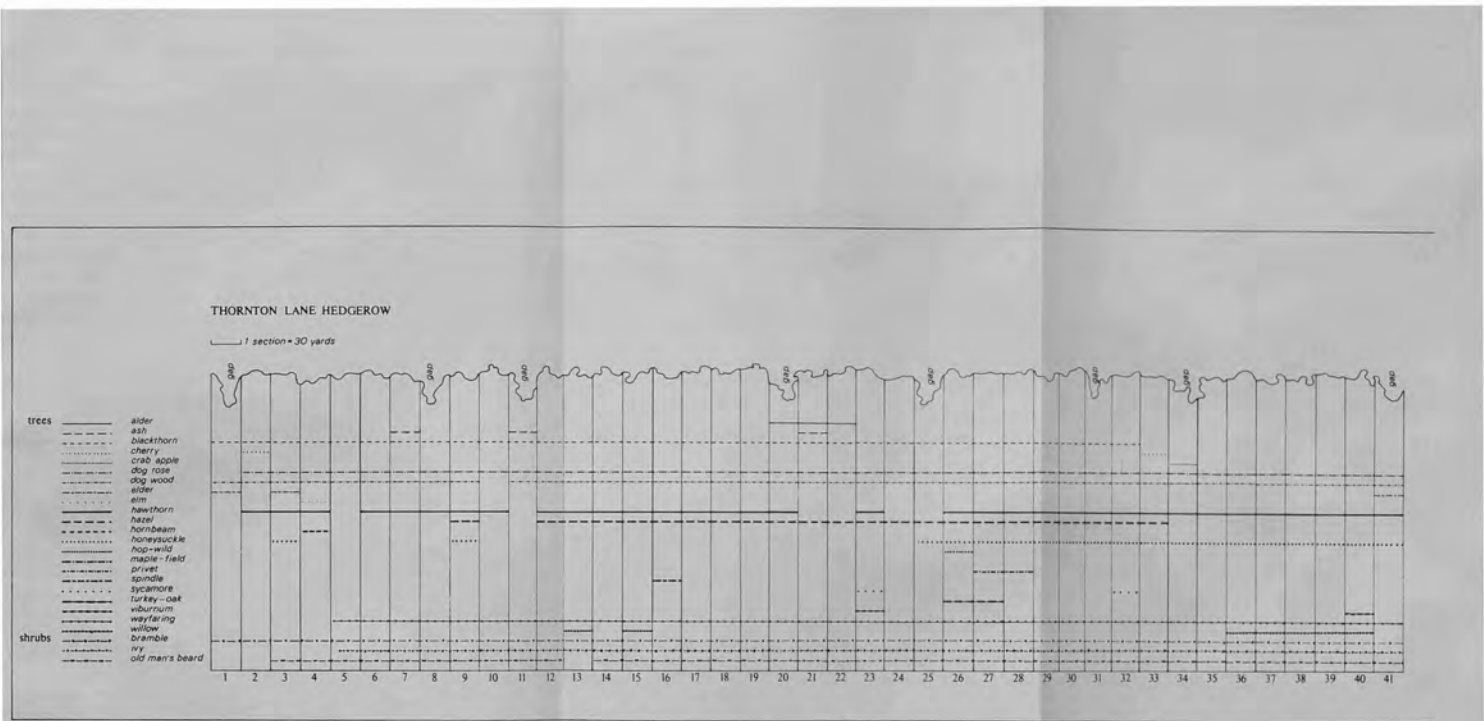


Fig. 3. Thornton Lane Hedgerow.

## HEDGEROWS AND TRACKS

### BOTANICAL EVIDENCE: THORNTON LANE

There are different approaches to the study of hedgerows: a scrutiny of early documents is one way; a study of the species present is another, and both methods have been applied to Thornton Lane.

In 'Hedges'<sup>25</sup> Dr. Hooper discusses the various meanings of a hedge, in 11 different parts of the country and this method has been applied to Thornton Lane.

Thornton Lane hedge was seven-tenths of a mile in length. Forty-nine sections of thirty yards of the hedge have been included, and Fig. 3 shows the distribution of species in the hedge. Twenty-two species have been considered in the analysis. The climbers bramble, ivy and old man's beard, although included in the count, are not considered in the final assessment.

Figure 3 shows that some parts of the hedge have more species than other parts. Such a situation could raise the question of whether different parts of this hedge are not contemporary or that they are not necessarily of different ages but that the hedge may have developed from a variety of species.

A close examination shows that the blackthorn is present in every section until it disappears in section 33. Hazel first appears in section 9 and continues without a break from section 12 to 33. Cherry is present in section 2 and re-occurs in section 33. Crab apple is present in only one section, 34. Willow comes in, in section 36, and continues as far as section 40. Sycamore is present in two isolated sections 23 and 32. It is to be noted that all these changes occur near a gap in the hedge. If one assumes that there is a change in the character of the hedge between sections 33 and 34 and a count of the species shows that there are more species in the north part of the hedge than the south. From section 34 onwards the average number of species present is 5.4 and this is considerably less than in the preceding section.

Around section 23 some changes can be observed: viburnum, sycamore and hawthorn appear in isolation compared with the two sections on either side. The average, between sections 23 and 33, is higher, 7.4, than the average of the previous section.

At section 11 hazel and hawthorn disappear, dogwood re-commences and ash appears. This section has a gap which could be a reason for the changes. By averaging sections 12-22 the figure of 6.5 is lower than in the previous division.

The remaining sections 1-11 have been much interfered with as shown by three gaps present. The average of this division works out at 5.0, and it is not surprising that this division has the lowest average for even the climbers are absent in some of the sections, although they were

<sup>25</sup> E. Pollard, M. D. Hooper, N. W. Moore, *Hedges*, London, 1974, 21-24.

present throughout the rest of the hedge. The above four divisions of the hedge may be recognised as the basis of these observations.

1. Sections 1–11 have an average of . . . 5.0.
2. Sections 12–22 have an average of . . . 6.5.
3. Sections 23–33 have an average of . . . 7.4.
4. Sections 34–41 have an average of . . . 5.4.

A probable explanation for the presence of such distinctive divisions in the hedge could be that it may have been planted as a single species or one could infer that its sections may have been of somewhat different ages. As a whole, however, it would belong to the period 1200–1450. If the assumption of single species planting is false, then no inference about age can be made with confidence. It is reasonable to suppose that small variations in the number of species per unit length such as those instanced above, might result from the management of the hedge in different sections by those whose lands adjoined. The period of origin estimated would accord with the hedge being in existence at the time of the compilation of the 1310 (Eastry) and 1288 (Adisham) rentals. Judging from the evidence that has emerged from the boundary study, it appears that the track was earlier and may have ante-dated the hedge.

#### DISCUSSION

(a) Heronden and Woghope in 1282, 'cccc acres in Hardindenne Woghope omnibus de ii swolyengis'. Because the idea of severalty is well expressed in this document, it is productive to consider the four hundred acres which were held in that tenure. Since over one mile the four hundred acres bordered Thornton Lane, some idea may be had of the severalty of the land which lay to the west of Thornton Lane, where 80 land-holders held parcels of the 400 acres in 1282 holdings.

Of the 51 holdings, 31 were owned singly (28 by men and 3 by women). Twenty holdings (40 per cent of the land) were in the hands of groups. Such joint tenure may be regarded as a remnant of gavelkind which was the law of Kent. 'The tenement was partible among the male heirs.'<sup>26</sup> No information is added, in the document, about the workings of the shared holdings. The largest holding of all consisted of 25 acres and was shared by three men, with different names. Whether the three men were related is not indicated, nor is it mentioned how much

<sup>26</sup>N. Neilson, 'Custom and Common Law in Kent', *Harvard Law Review* xxxviii, 1914, 487.



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Each one of them owned of the whole holding, but it is thought that these lands which were held in partibility must have been worked in common for purposes of economy.<sup>27</sup> That each person owned and recognised his own portion is understood, but the details of the working out of the produce of the holdings are not clear, though it is thought that the profits of the land may have been shared equally in proportion to the land held by each person.

The smallest partible holding consisted of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres and 4 ft. and it was held by five men and one woman. All these people had different names but this is no evidence that the holding was not worked and inherited according to the law of gavelkind. As the holding was partible itself, this indicates that, originally, it might have been owned by a single person. These six land-holders may be either inheritors or may have some sort of short-term interest in the land. The presence of only five women or one-sixteenth of the total number having an interest in the land is a direct result of gavelkind.<sup>28</sup>

The land to the east of Thornton Lane and its continuation northwards along Gore Lane was likewise tenant land. The names of the twelve tenants of Gore (the parcel of the 40 acres east of Gore Lane) are given in the 1310 rental. No joint holders are mentioned beyond one example of 'heirs', which can be interpreted as having had at least two people.

The important points which emerge from these documents are that the land, on both sides of Thornton Lane, was tenant land, belonging to two separate manors, that the tenants owed certain obligations to their lord, and that some of the holdings to the west which were worked by different people, must have abutted on the Thornton Lane boundary.

### b) Some roads in Eastry Manor

There seems to be no consistent terminology used to describe the roads which relate to Thornton Lane. Thornton Lane alone seems to be invariably called '*regia via*' or '*regia strata*'. The following example, from Eastry manor 1511 Rental, illustrates the point. The heirs of John Bone have three acres as follows, '*iacentes apud Horseacre inter communem viam East regiam stratam West*'. The Common Way, which is here alluded to, seems to have been the tenants' common way, which ran parallel with Thornton Lane and can still be seen as a track, in the high ground between the demesne boundary, to the east and Thornton Lane (referred to as '*regia strata*'), to the west. It seems to have been

<sup>27</sup> J. E. A. Jolliffe, *Pre-Feudal England: The Jutes*, Oxford, 1933, 71.

<sup>28</sup> F. R. H. Du Boulay, *Medieval Bexley*, Bexley, 1961, 19.

the track, which the tenants used as they went to work in their plot and one reference in the same rental calls it '*via tenentum*'.

Southward of the '*regia via*' or '*regia strata*' (Thornton Lane) and the '*communis via*' (tenants' way) and at right angles to them was another trackway called the Canterbury Way (Fig. 2). Julian Penny had a parcel of land close to it, '*Tenet apud Upperstone dimidium acrum capitandum ad terram Thomas Parker versus south, ad terram Robert Sharpe versus West, ad terram heredum Johannis Ffrenne versus east capitandum ad viam vocatum "Canterbury Way" versus north*'. The Canterbury Way is often called the common way, in the document, and was a track crossing the fields to Canterbury.

### (c) Hedges and their management in Eastry manor

The Bedels' rolls describe the demesne land. The descriptions of the tasks which had to be performed by the tenants are not always clearly outlined. The Bedels' rolls are divided into two sections: one describe the items for which money was received in the estate; the other deal with items which incurred expenses. In the light of this information the hedges in the manor can be examined.

Eastry was suffering from a shortage of timber at an early date.<sup>29</sup> 'All the above named lands owed woodlode from Sandwich to Eastry where there was no timber.' At Domesday, Eastry is recorded as rendering 10 hogs,<sup>30</sup> while Adisham had no hog render. But it had 'wood for fencing'. The wood shortage which was recorded in Eastry at Domesday, continued to be a reality throughout the Middle Ages. In 1264—an entry records '*Item pro fagattis emptis ad claustrum circumtonam xxid.*'<sup>31</sup> A faggot is believed to have been a customary measure of thin wood used for fuel in bread ovens. It may be argued that these faggots may have been purchased by the serjeant from the tenants of Eastry manor, where the tenants may have had certain right to take the faggots from their lord's hedge, if there had been a hedge, or they may have come from the trees or hedges from any part of the manor, if any existed elsewhere. But knowing that the manor was suffering from a shortage of timber, from an early period, it is possible that faggots may have come from Thornton Lane hedge, since a certain amount of evidence suggests that there was a hedge there, at that time. In the year 1314 there is an item in the Bedels' rolls which mentions the sale of faggots by the serjeant of the manor; '*Et de xxd. de di c. fagattis venditis*'. The serjeant may have acquired these faggots from the

<sup>29</sup> Eastry Manor. 1250 Rental. C.C.A.C.

<sup>30</sup> L. B. Larking, *The Domesday Book of Kent*, London, 1869, 108.

<sup>31</sup> Bedels' rolls. Eastry manor. C.C.A.C.

Thornton Lane himself or he may have received them from the tenants. It is important to remember that there seems to have been faggots available locally and most unlikely that faggots would have come from the Weald, though the 1250 document shows that heavy timber came from there. In discussing the denns of the archbishop, Du Boulay alludes to the rights of the tenants in the Weald, to fell and take away timber, as distinct from their rights to have possession of the underwood and the branches, blown down by the wind.<sup>32</sup> One can suggest that the tenants of Eastry manor may have enjoyed similar timber concessions on the manor, at home. In 1307, Eastry has an entry in the Bedels' rolls for money received, '*ccl remaliis venditis, iiis. vid.*' Loppings are regarded as the type of wood, thicker than faggots, taken from pollarded trees or side branches of timber trees, which may have been too small for house construction but were of use as fuel and for stakes and posts. It may be assumed that the loppings sold in Eastry may have been cut from some of the larger trees along the Thornton Lane by the tenants. One entry of the demesne expenses for 1314 records, '*In xxi clays ad ovile iiis. ixd.*' Perhaps, some of the loppings sold may have been converted into hurdles. That the thirteenth- and the fourteenth-century Bedels' rolls of Eastry record that peat was cut in the manor for firewood can be regarded as a confirmation of the shortage of timber.

In the 1314 Bedels' rolls the demesne had to pay for part of the fence round Eastry court. '*In muro cristando circa curiam per loca iis. vid.*' The 1250 custumal of Eastry manor mentions how 'each hundred acres had to fence round the court four perches'. Here one is confronted with a problem: was the fence alive or dead? The annual service of the tenants—fencing four perches—could be regarded as a fence of hurdles or a live fence. On examination of the other customary duties which accompany the statement about the fencing, it is found that each custom specifies the frequency of its performance which, in most cases, was an annual piece of work. From the documents that have been examined, it looks as if Eastry manor had both live and dead fences.

#### (d) Names of Hedges in Eastry manor

Only two hedges are mentioned in the manorial documents of Eastry. Danehegge is first mentioned in the 1481 rental of the manor. 'William Langle holds fifty acres at Danehegge and twelve and a half acres at Thornton land'. Dane Court is in the valley to the east of Thornton Farm. So, Danehegge may have been situated to the north of Dane

<sup>32</sup> F. R. H. Du Boulay, 'Denns Droving and Danger', *Arch. Cant.*, lxxvi (1961), 79.



Court Farm close to the line of the Canterbury Way, a little to the north of Venison Farm.

An examination of the Tithe Map shows that there was no fenced boundary along the Canterbury Way till it reached the present-day Thornton Lane hedge. From Thornton Lane westward, a definite black line traces out the presence of a fence along the Canterbury Way, at right angles to the present boundary hedge. Today the fence consists of a continuous hedge. If the hedge did exist in the past along the Canterbury Way, to the east of the present-day Thornton Lane, it was not in existence in 1840. There is a shaw bordering the eastern part of the Canterbury Way today but it was absent in 1840; but it is possible that a hedge may have extended to the east, which would account for the presence of Danehegge in the document.

Hegisend is mentioned in the 1481 rental and later in the 1511 rental of the manor. The latter document records: '*Johannes Gillington alias Miller tenet apud hedgisend capitandum ad crucem ibidem et ad regiam stratam versus north east unde reddit per annum xiid.*' The amount of land which John Gillington held there is not marked in the document.

The 1511 second allusion records: '*Juliana Penny tenet apud hedgisend unum croftum terrae vocatum Newgate, contentum dimidium acrum dimidiam rodam olim Johannis Canteys capitandum acrum terrae Thomois Parker nuper Turners versus east laterando ad regiam stratam ducentem inter Eastry et molendinum versus north et ad terram Ricardi Parker versus south-west. Et reddit per annum iid.*'

This description suggests that Heggisend was on the opposite side of the road of these two holdings. If this is correct, then Heggisend could mean the end of the hedge (of Thornton Lane), or that the named holding was situated at the hedge end of the village.

#### CONCLUSION

Important points about the trackway are that it begins and ends in pasture land; this may be of prior significance in any assessment of its purpose over a considerable period of its existence. In the Middle Ages the marshes around Sandwich were used early, by the neighbouring manors, of east Kent, for sheep-rearing and cattle-grazing. In 1289, 779 acres of land were in danger of being flooded,<sup>33</sup> '*sub periculo maris*', in the area of Worth, Ham, Hacklinge and Statenborough, obviously marsh land, which had been drained, in previous centuries.

The southern end of the trackway, on the Downs, may have led to the dennis, in the Weald, which were early used as swine pastures. 'The charters show them as sources of supply for wood for burning', for

<sup>33</sup> Cleopatra, C. vii. British Museum. 42.

## HEDGEROWS AND TRACKS

building and salt making.<sup>34</sup> It is evident that access to the Wealden dennis and the coastal marshes was essential to the farming settlements of north-east Kent, in the Middle Ages. Because the trackway, is associated with the Downs, via the 'common droveway' one can speculate that some of the neighbouring manors may have used this track early in the Middle Ages.

The question of the age of the trackway needs to be considered. The fact that the greater part of the trackway acts as a link between two former Roman roads, Dover–Woodnesborough and Dover–Canterbury, makes it probable that the track was in use during the Romano–British period. The straightness of the track, in its linking stage, is a factor which suggests that it may even have been the period of its original construction. Its continuation as far as Geddinge suggests even earlier use, as Geddinge may be an ancient settlement. Wallenberg,<sup>35</sup> in discussing its origin, adds as an alternative to other interpretations, that it is of Celtic origin. The presence of the Bronze Age barrows close to the track may indicate use in the Bronze Age. According to Crawford's<sup>36</sup> grouping of roads, the trackway would fall into the classification of 'Natural Tracks' as distinct from 'Made Roads'.

The documentary material relating to the trackway and the hedgerow though valuable, is fragmentary. There are no early records concerning the nature of the boundary among the documents, of the two neighbouring manors. Although Thornton Lane hedge today acts as a boundary for about half of the estate of Heronden there is good reason to believe that the former boundary hedge may have been continued northward as far as Poison Cross. The document which records the information about 'Hedgisend' is rather ambiguous; it could refer to the hedge, which extended further northward than Eastry village. Historical evidence – although much later in date – the Tithe Map, confirms that there was a definite boundary to the Adisham estate (Heronden) from Poison Cross to the Canterbury Way. That boundary included the Thornton Lane hedge. If the former boundary hedge did continue further to the north, it seems likely that it may have been grubbed up to make room for the modern growth of Eastry village. The present information seems to indicate that the boundary track had been established in the Middle Ages. Any earlier evidence of its existence and use before that date is open to establishment.

<sup>34</sup> N. Neilson, *The Cartulary and Terrier of the Priory of Bilsington, Kent*, London, 1928, 5. See *Cartularium Saxonicum*. Ed. E. de Gray Birch. London, 1885–93, Numbers 98, 160, 161, 190, 207, 341.

<sup>35</sup> J. K. Wallenberg, *Kentish Place Names*, Uppsala, 1931, 14.

<sup>36</sup> O. G. S. Crawford, *Archaeology in the Field*, London, 1953, 60.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer is indebted to Miss E. C. Vollans, who read and commented on this paper; to Mr. J. Bones and Dr. M. D. Hooper for their help and advice; to Miss A. Oakley, of Canterbury Cathedral Archives, for permission to consult the document; to the geography staff and a small group of pupils of Holy Cross School, Broadstairs, who assisted in the hedge count.